





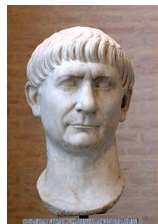
SHARING CULTURAL TREASURES ERASMUS+
Time line Poland, Portugal, Romania, Latvia,
Turkey and The Netherlands



YEAR	POLITICS	ECONOMY	ARTS & CULTURE
<p data-bbox="163 435 230 475">101</p> 	<p data-bbox="432 435 524 459">Portugal:</p>  <p data-bbox="432 866 815 1007">The Netherlands: the southern part of the non-exsistic country was part of the Roman Empire. The northern part was tribal country: Frisians and Saxons</p> <p data-bbox="432 1042 826 1241">Turkey: After the death of Emperor Domitianus (81-96 AD), the last member of the Flavian dynasty, Nerva (96-98 AD), a respected senator, took the throne. Nerva showed him General Trajan, one of the most powerful figures of the Roman Empire at the time, as the crown</p>	<p data-bbox="848 435 940 459">Portugal:</p> <p data-bbox="848 467 1240 691">The trade began to increase and began to emerge in usual places. In the agriculture the cultivation of wheat, vineyards, olive and fruit trees was developed, and in the industry the potteries, forges, quarries, mines, fish salting and weaving progressed.</p> <p data-bbox="848 866 1232 962">The Netherlands: Trade within the Roman Empire, mostly fur of animals.</p> <p data-bbox="848 1042 1218 1241">Turkey: The Hadrianus period is the most glorious period for all parts of the Roman Empire. During the rule of Hadrian, he went on long trips and studied and solved many problems on site. Two of these trips extend to the</p>	<p data-bbox="1263 435 1355 459">Portugal:</p> <p data-bbox="1263 467 1659 794">Christianity settled as a religion and Latin emerges as unifying language - giving origin to the Portuguese, Spanish, Italian, French and Romanian, as well as Roman numerals sometimes still used nowadays. Many Roman remains are still found today in Portugal, from roads, bridges, temples, aqueducts, fountains to ruins of Roman villas.</p> <p data-bbox="1263 866 1597 962">The Netherlands: Religion was paganism, no written original reports, only Roman.</p> <p data-bbox="1263 1042 1644 1233">Turkey: Anatolian cities lived their golden age during the Antoninus Period. Both the Emperors, the governors who ruled their provinces in Anatolia and the wealthy people of the cities built public</p>

prince. When Trajan (98-117 AD) became emperor, he again followed a policy of conquest. With the campaigns organized over Parthia, which was struggling with internal turmoil, a large part of Eastern Anatolia was captured and the border was advanced to the Tigris (Tigris) river. However, these conquests were not permanent due to the death of Trajan in Selinus (Gazipaşa, Antalya) in 117 AD; In the time of the next Emperor Hadrianus, the border was withdrawn again to the Euphrates (Euphrates) River. The museum reached the museum on the day of the correspondence that Trajan sent to Bithynia in Western Anatolia with the governor Pliny. These letters show that even the local problems of cities such as Nikaia (Izник) were decided in consultation with the emperor.

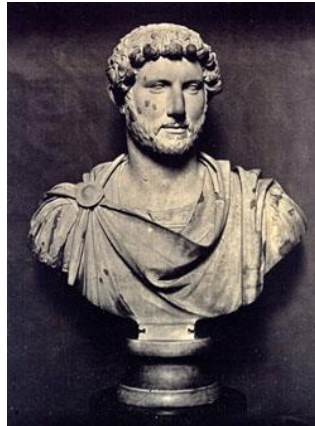
Trajan



Romania: see presentation on website.

interior of Anatolia. In this way, many Anatolian cities embarked on large zoning movements in order to meet the emperor and to provide certain conditions. Hadrianus himself also made contributions.




Hadrian



Romania: see presentation on website.

buildings in Anatolian cities, made donations and erected sculptures for the survival of social and cultural institutions (such as gymnasiums and theaters). As an example, we can count the library building in Ephesos, erected by his family for the memory of T.J. Celsus Polemaeanus of Ephesos, who was the governor of Asia. The same family also built a gymnasium and a hospital in the city. Similar zoning activity can be observed in all cities of Anatolia. In Pergamon (Pergamon) a great temple was built for Emperor Trajan in the city's acropolis. Likewise, the Temple of Hadrian in Ephesos and the Temple of Olympeion, which has not survived until today, but is almost as large as the Temple of Artemis in Ephesos, were built during the Antonine Period.

Romania: see presentation on website.

	<p>Poland:</p> <p>Latvia: Four distinct Baltic tribes inhabited the territory of modern Latvia: Curonians, Latgalians, Selonians, Semigallians (in Latvian: kurši, latgaļi, sēļi and zemgaļi), as well as the Finnic tribe of Livonians (lībieši) speaking a Finnic language.</p> <p>Curonian ship</p> 	<p>Poland:</p> <p>Latvia: The Balts established trade routes to Rome and Byzantium, trading local amber for precious metals.</p> <p>Amber</p> 	<p>Poland:</p> <p>Latvia: Four Indo-European Baltic tribes (along with Couronians, Selonians and Semigallians), which formed the ethnic core of modern Latvians together with the Finnic Livonians. The Baltic tribes did not maintain close cultural or political contacts with the Roman Empire, but they did maintain trade contacts (e.g. Amber Road). Tacitus, in his study Germania, described the Aesti people, inhabitants of the south-eastern Baltic Sea shores who were probably Balts, around the year 97 AD.</p>
<p>451</p> 	<p>Portugal: Attracted by the Romans rich empire, the people who lived beyond the empire borders, which stand out the Suebi and the Visigoths, began to invade the Iberian Peninsula. These people were nicknamed by the Romans as</p>	<p>Portugal: Trade and farming.</p>	<p>Portugal: These people would eventually absorb some of the widespread Roman culture, customs and traditions, including the Latin spoken by the different tribes in distinct ways (starting to resemble with the current languages -</p>

Barbarians because they had a different culture from the one practiced in the empire. The Roman Empire, after several wars and defeats was already much weakened, and would ultimately be defeated by these people. The Suevi established themselves in the northwest and the Visigoths in the remaining territory. After a few years of battles, the Visigoths would eventually dominate the entire Iberian Peninsula expelling the Suebi from their lands.

The Netherlands:

Attila and the Huns invade Europe and reach Belgium. The Netherlands was cut off the Roman Empire. No real ruler, but separated tribes.

Romania:

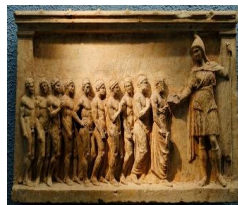
On the current territory of Romania, in the 5th century, from the period afferent to this century, it is known only that there was no centralized organization, and the native population was formed by ancient Dacians and migrating peoples. Migratory peoples in



The Netherlands:

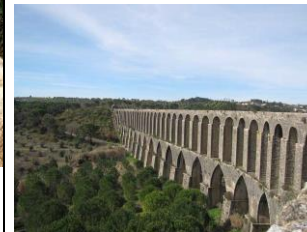
Downfall in trade with other countries.
Post Roman decline

**Romania:
Dacians**



Portuguese, Spanish, French) and religion - Christianity.

Roman aquaduct



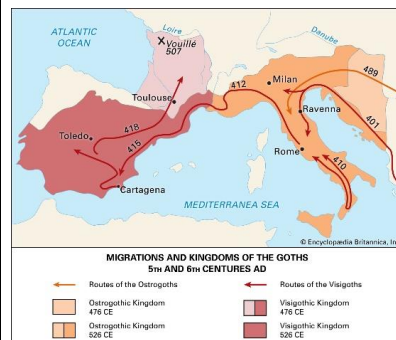
The Netherlands:

The is some evidence of early Christianity in Maastricht in the St. Servaas church. Paganism is still wide spread. No real art expressions known.

**Romania:
Huns territory**

the III-V centuries were: Goths, Huns, Gepis, Vandals, Franks, Anglo-Saxons

Goths territory

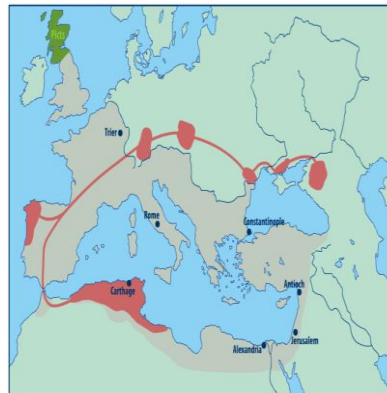


Turkey: see presentation on website.
Poland: see presentation on website.

Latvia:

The Western Balts differentiated and became known to outside chroniclers first. Ptolemy in the 2nd century AD knew of the Galindians and Yotvingians, and early medieval chroniclers mentioned Old Prussians, Curonians and Semigallians.

Vandals territory



Turkey: see presentation on website.
Poland: see presentation on website

Latvia:

The inhabitants of what is now Latvia engaged in local hunting, gathering and fresh-water fishing. Agriculture emerged slowly due to a harsh climate and terrain and a lack of suitable tools to cultivate the land. Crafts and trade also started to form at this time.



Turkey: see presentation on website.
Poland: see presentation on website

Latvia:

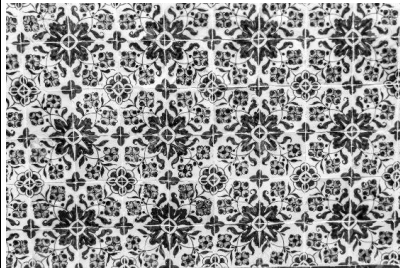
Traditional Latvian pagan customs and mythology with many archaic elements were long preserved. Rulers' bodies were cremated up until the conversion to Christianity: the descriptions of the cremation ceremonies have survived

777



Portugal: Coming from the Arabian Peninsula, the Arab (also known by Moors or Muslims) arise to invade Asia, North Africa and the Iberian Peninsula, seeking for new lands, wealth and to expand their religion. They were followers of the Islamic religion and began a fierce battle against the Christian religion people. They would eventually dominate almost all of the Iberian Peninsula with the exception of the mountainous regions of the northern, the Asturias.

Arabic influenced tile



The Netherlands; see presentation on the website.

Portugal: They settled for a long time, bringing knowledge of astronomy, medicine, geography, mathematics (the Arabic numerals currently used), nautical instruments (like a compass, maps, Arabic astrolabe), irrigation techniques (like the noria, pond, fountain, shaduf), new plants (such as rice, orange tree, almond tree, fig tree, lemon tree, lettuce, pumpkin, cucumber, cotton), olive oil mills, windmills, tile art, paper making, gunpowder and others.

Arab Astrolabe



The Netherlands; see presentation on the website.


Portugal:

Arab traces can still be found today in Portugal like the mosques, some Portuguese words (Algarve, Faro, Odemira, *almofada* (pillow), *alguidar* (earthenware bowl), Algarve cities and towns with *açoteias* (terrace houses) and the chimneys.

Açoteias



The Netherlands; see presentation on the website.

	<p>Turkey: It is the dynasty of Isauria that ruled the Byzantine Empire from the enthronement of Leon III in 717 until the abdication of Irene in 802. Twenty years of anarchy ended with the establishment of the dynasty Constantine V Byzantine emperor who ruled from 741 until his death in 775. His reign was the period when iconoclasm was most harshly applied, and for this reason he was nicknamed "copronimos", which means "manure" among iconophiles, in accordance with the belief that he contaminated the holy water while he was baptized.</p> <p>Coin of Leon III</p> 	<p>Turkey: The Arab-Byzantine wars shrunk the territory of the empire by a third in the 7th century, and the economy collapsed; In 780, the revenues of the Byzantine Empire were only 1,800,000 nomismata. From the 8th century onwards, the Imperial economy developed dramatically. The economy, gold coin management, and Anatolian peninsula cultivation served to meet the constant demands of the army.</p> <p>Byzantine warrior</p>	<p>Turkey: Besides, little is known about the development of Byzantine art, and especially its architecture, in the period between about 610 and 850, called the "Dark Period". The capital city Constantinople (Istanbul) was the place most affected by the iconoclasm movement. It is observed that the previous works have also been removed and replaced with symbolic depictions. After the destructive effect of the iconoclasm, it becomes difficult to detect early painting works within the borders of Byzantine.</p> <p>Iconoclasm</p>
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Romania:

Bulgarians dominated nowadays Romanian territory. The Bulgarians' main rivals in the area were the Avars to the west and the Khazars to the east. The Khazars were a serious threat; they marched westwards after they crushed the resistance of Kubrat's eldest son Bayan and waged a war against Asparukh, who perished in battle in 700. To protect their northern borders, the Bulgarians built several enormous ditches that ran the whole length of the border from the Timok river to the Black Sea

Poland:

In 777 there was no Polish state yet, but there was a culture called Lusatian that existed on our land. Her furthest extent is shown on the map in green





Romania:
Bulgarian Empire



Romania:
Painting of Kubrat



Poland:

		<p>Scandinavians from the north; similar threats appeared to the east, where Russian principalities were expanding westward.</p> <p>Vikings (Scandinavians)</p> 	<p>found commonly throughout Northern Europe and Scandinavia</p>
<p>1453</p> 	<p>Portugal: As a consequence of the expansion policies, it was during this century that happened the great Portuguese discoveries by sea, and subsequently great products trade arrived from Africa, India and Brazil - gold and precious stones, ivory, chilies, spices (pepper, cinnamon, clove, nutmeg), sugar, silk, tobacco, slaves, Chinese porcelains.</p> <p>Tobacco</p>	<p>Portugal: The need for high seas navigation created new boats as the <i>caravel</i> that allowed upwind battle and later the <i>nau</i>, new nautical items like the astrolabe, the quadrant, the compass, the balestilha, stricter charts and maps emerge, developing the cartography, astronomy and mathematics. They began to build new public buildings such as the Hospital Real de Todos-os-Santos in Lisbon (1492) and the Misericórdias of Lisbon, Porto and Évora. (1498/1499).</p>	<p>Portugal: Our art was influenced by the discoveries of the new world. Lots of maritime symbols started being used as ornaments in monasteries', churches' or even private houses' façades.</p> <p>Maritime symbols</p>



The Netherlands:

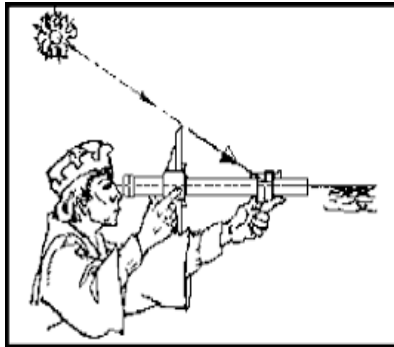
The different Dutch counties were united by the Duke of Burgundy, except the northern parts (Frisia)

Duke of Burgundy



Turkey: see presentation on the website.

Balestilha



The Netherlands:

depression in Europe, but not in The Netherlands. Free trade through the Sont to the Scandinavian countries.

Dutch trading ships



Turkey: see presentation on the website.



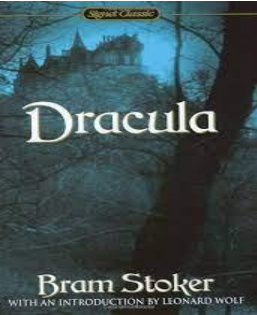
The Netherlands:



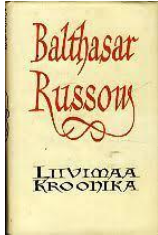
The start of the Flemish Primitives. An important art stream with special painters as Jan van Eyk and the famous Hieronymus Bosch. His paintings are without comparison in the world, because of his very expressive details.

Painting of Hieronymus Bosch



Turkey: see presentation on the website.

	<p>Romania:</p> <p>The current territory of Romania was divided into 3 regions: Wallachia, Moldova and Transylvania. Each region had their own leaders.</p> <p>Independent Wallachia had been near the border of the Ottoman Empire since the 14th century until it had gradually succumbed to the Ottomans' influence during the next centuries with brief periods of independence. Vlad III the Impaler, also known as Vlad Dracula Romanian: <i>Vlad Țepeș</i>, was a Prince of Wallachia in 1448, 1456–62, and 1476. Vlad III is remembered for his raids against the Ottoman Empire and his initial success of keeping his small country free for a short time. In the Western world, Vlad is best known for being the inspiration for the main character in Bram Stoker's 1897 novel <i>Dracula</i>. The Romanian historiography evaluates him as a ferocious but just ruler.^[51] the defender of the Wallachian independence and of the European Christianity against Ottoman expansionism.</p>	<p>Romania:</p> <p>There is trade with neighbouring countries and regions. Products traded were: cereals, fruits, animals and wool</p> <p>The Principality of Moldavia reached its most glorious period under the rule of Stephen the Great between 1457 and 1504. Stephen ruled for 47 years, an unusually long period for that time. He was a successful military leader and statesman, losing only two out of fifty battles; he built a shrine to commemorate each victory, founding 48 churches and monasteries, many of which have a unique architectural style and are listed in UNESCO's list of World Heritage Sites. Stefan's most prestigious victory was over the Ottoman Empire in 1475 at the Battle of Vaslui, for which he raised the Voroneț Monastery. For this victory, Pope Sixtus IV nominated him as <i>verus christianae fidei athleta</i> (a true Champion of the Christian Faith). After Stephen's death, Moldavia also came under the suzerainty of the Ottoman Empire during the 16th century.^c</p>	<p>Romania:</p> <p>Vlad III is remembered for his raids against the Ottoman Empire and his initial success of keeping his small country free for a short time. In the Western world, Vlad is best known for being the inspiration for the main character in Bram Stoker's 1897 novel <i>Dracula</i>. The Romanian historiography evaluates him as a ferocious but just ruler the defender of the Wallachian independence and of the European Christianity against Ottoman expansionism.</p> 
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	<p>Poland: see presentation on website.</p> <p>Latvia: At the beginning of the 13th century, Germans ruled large parts of what is currently Latvia. Together with southern Estonia, these conquered areas formed the crusader state that became known as Terra Mariana or Livonia. In 1282, Riga, and later the cities of Cēsis, Limbaži, Koknese and Valmiera, became part of the Hanseatic League.</p> <p>Cesis Castle</p> 	<p>Poland: see presentation on website.</p> <p>Latvia: Riga became an important point of east–west trading and formed close cultural links with Western Europe. The geopolitical situation between the west and the east determined the multicultural and multi-confessional character of the land. The ruling elite practiced religious tolerance and Chancery Slavonic language was used as an auxiliary language to the Latin for official documents.</p> <p>Riga Old Town</p> 	<p>Poland: see presentation on website</p> <p>Latvia: Celebration during the summer solstice time (June 23 and June 24) was known throughout the Christian world. Since 1454, Balthasar Russow wrote in his Chronicle of Livonia, that "All over the great land by Fire of Jāņi happened a great joyous dancing, singing and jumping". It is known, that at that time Riga's fishermen, mast selectors and ferries each year after solstice drove boats to Pārdaugava or to some islands in the Daugava, where, together with families and guests burned ruddy, rejoicing until the morning dawn.</p> <p>Baltasar's Russow Chronicle of Livonia</p> 
<p>1460/1461</p>	<p>Portugal: see also presentation on the website.</p>	<p>Portugal: see also presentation on the website.</p>	<p>Portugal: see also presentation on the website.</p>



Maritime expansion. Infante D. Henrique of Portugal was a central figure in the early days of the 15th Century European Maritime discoveries. He was responsible for the early development of Portuguese maritime which other continents through the exploration of western Africa, the islands of the Atlantic Ocean, and the search for new routes.

The XV century was very rich and important for the Portuguese and the adventurous sailors.

Infante D. Henrique



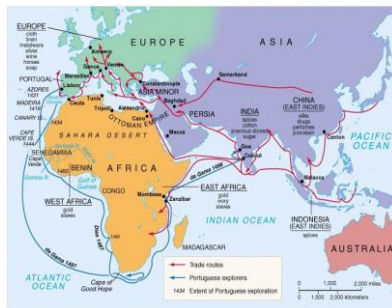
The Netherlands:

The economy was getting better and better, which means that Portugal was becoming richer and richer; so rich that we can say that Portugal was one of the wealthiest world powers at the time.

Portuguese golden coins



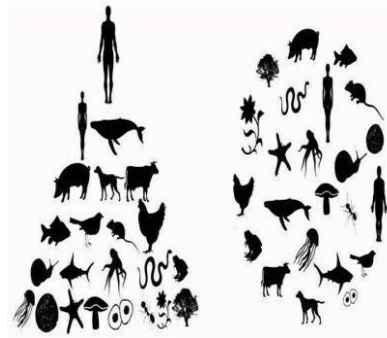
Portuguese trade routes 1460



The Netherlands:

Our art was influenced by the discoveries by the discoveries of the new world, by the arrival of students coming from all over Europe and by the illuminist ideas that they brought with them. These ideas were inspired by anthropocentrism in which man is centre of the universe, optimism, rationalism, humanism and hedonism emerged making the contrast between the ideas that were thought in the past and change the world in many ways.

Anthropocentrism (left picture)



The Netherlands The Christian religion (Roman Catholic) was wide spread.

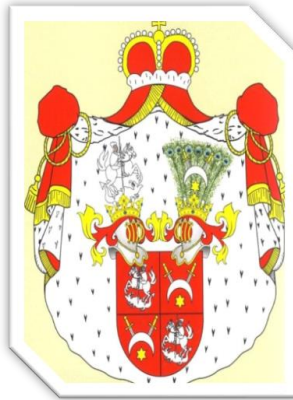
Prussian Relationship against the Teutonic Order and ended with the victory of the Polish Kingdom.
I Torun Peace – treaty agreed in Torun on 19th October 1466 between Poland and the Teutonic Order, breaking up the Thirteen-year War lasting from 1454 to 1466.
On the basis of that treaty, Poland gained access to the Baltic Sea.

The Torun Peace Treaty



Latvia:

The first German settlers were knights from northern Germany and citizens of northern German towns who brought their Low German language to the region, which shaped many loanwords in the Latvian language.



Latvia:

The Hanseatic League controlled trade on the Baltic Sea. Riga acted as a trade intermediary between Novgorod and Western Hanseatic cities, while Dorpat filled the same role with Pskov. Many guilds were formed during that period, but only a very few allowed the



Jan Długosz

The Polish historian, chronicle writer, creator of masterpiece „historia” (eng. „History”), spiritual, geographer, the first Polish heraldist, diplomat; Kazimierz Jagiellończyk sons’ tutor, presented the privilege of notarial creation.

Latvia:

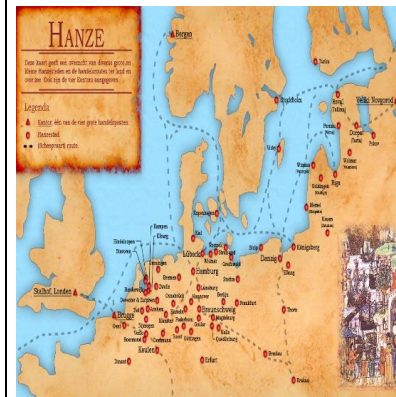
On 22 September 1456, the Battle of Saulė between Samogitians and the Livonian Brothers of the Sword took place close to Šiauliai. The Livonian Brothers were defeated during it and their further conquest of the Balts lands were stopped. The battle inspired rebellions among the Curonians, Semigallians, Selonians, Oeselians,

Latvian dialects



participation of native Latvians. Protected by their stone walls and alliance with the Hansa, prosperous cities like Reval and Dorpat repeatedly defied other rulers of Livonia.






Hanse cities



tribes previously conquered by the Sword-Brothers. Some thirty years' worth of conquests on the left bank of Daugava were lost. In 2000, the Lithuanian and Latvian parliaments declared 22 September to be the Day of Baltic Unity.

The battle of Saulė



YEAR	POLITICS	ECONOMY	ART & CULTURE
<p data-bbox="163 432 253 469">1525</p> 	<p data-bbox="439 429 533 450">Portugal:</p> <p data-bbox="439 461 846 820">With the reigns of King João II and Manuel I, Lisbon had a great development, benefiting from important public works, becoming one of the Europe's major cities. the reign of King João III, in 1534, begins the Brazil's colonization. Still in 1514 Jorge Álvares arrives to China in 1557, and Macau is given to the Portuguese by the Chinese Emperor Chi-Tsung as a reward for services rendered in the war against pirates in the Yellow Sea.</p> <p data-bbox="439 863 730 884">Tower of Belém, Lisbon 1525</p> 	<p data-bbox="866 429 960 450">Portugal:</p> <p data-bbox="866 461 1274 616">Large amounts of wealth arrived to the country and only benefited the king, the nobility, the clergy and the bourgeoisie, leaving the people revolted and living from hand to mouth.</p> <p data-bbox="866 659 981 679">King João II</p> 	<p data-bbox="1294 429 1388 450">Portugal:</p> <p data-bbox="1294 461 1702 549">The Jerónimos Monastery in Manueine style, was built in Lisbon in 1502 by King Manuel I.</p> <p data-bbox="1294 560 1514 580">Jerónimos Monastery</p>  <p data-bbox="1294 914 1451 935">King D. Manuel I</p> 

The Netherlands:

Habsburg-Netherlands , is the collective name of Renaissance period fiefs in the Low Countries held by the Holy Roman Empire's House of Habsburg. The rule began in 1482, when the last Valois-Burgundy ruler of the Netherlands, Mary, wife of Maximilian I of Austria, died. Their grandson, Emperor Charles V, was born in the Habsburg Netherlands and made Brussels one of his capitals.^{[2][3]}

Becoming known as the Seventeen Provinces in 1549, we were held by the Spanish branch of the Habsburgs from 1556, known as the Spanish Netherlands from that time on. In 1581, in the midst of the Dutch Revolt, the Seven United Provinces seceded from the rest of this territory to form the Dutch Republic

Brussel 1549



The Netherlands:

The Netherlands dominated the trade between European countries. The Low Countries were favorably positioned at a crossing of east-west and north-south trade routes and connected to a large German hinterland through the Rhine river. Dutch traders shipped wine from France and Portugal to the Baltic lands and returned with grain for countries around the Mediterranean Sea.

Hanze trading cities



The Netherlands:

In about 1340, building began to extend the church in Den Bosch. This was done in the Gothic style that now dominates the exterior. The apse chapels and outer choir aisles were constructed first. The transept and choir were finished in 1450. By 1505, the Romanesque church had largely been demolished, leaving only its tower. Construction of the Gothic St. John was finished about the year 1525.

The Cathedral in Den Bosch



Romania: see 1453

Turkey:

In March 1525, while Süleyman I was hunting in Kâğıthane, the janissaries started an uprising in the city. İbrahim Pasha, who put Egypt in order, returned to Istanbul on September 6, 1525. French ambassador Jean Frangipani, who came to Istanbul during this period, asked Suleiman for help for King François I, who was captured to the Holy Roman German Empire after the Battle of Pavia on February 24, 1525, upon the request of the king's mother, Louise de Savoie. Promising help with a letter he wrote, Süleyman decided to make an expedition over Hungary, even if an agreement was reached between the two states and François was released.

Süleyman I



Romania: see 1453

Turkey:

The rich class in the Ottoman Empire did not grow too much both due to the understanding of the foundation and the concern the state. However, government officials had many opportunities and were generally wealthy. Bureaucrats are the richest and most powerful class of Ottoman society. A very small class of bureaucrats constituted the richest segment after the sultan's family. Foreign traders and Muslims followed. XVI. With the effect of geographical discoveries and mercantilism in Europe since the 19th century, a significant amount of precious metals has been accumulated. The abundant use of silver money, the abundance of silver caused prices to rise and income to fall. These developments made money lose value in the Ottoman economy.

Ottoman Silver Money



Romania: see 1453

Turkey:

Libraries and culture complex were established. Piri Reis wrote Kitab-ı Bahriye which included very important maps. Istanbul Yavuz SultanSelim Mosque (1522) although this building, whose architect is unknown, has many problems in the construction area, important solutions have been produced in terms of architecture. This building, which is a mosque with a table, rises on the arches on the vertical axes of the buildingwith its 24-meter dome. The fact that the mosque building area is a very high area makes the mosque silhouette very effective. The mosque's minarets are very high, and the high quality tile ornaments on the window pediments, hand-drawn work, marble and woodwork show the characteristics of a harmonious pattern.

Sultan Selim Mosque



Poland: see presentation on website.

8th April 1525 the peace agreement, between Polish king Zygmunt I Stary and the great master of Teutonic Order Albrecht Hohenzollern, was signed. It was the end of the last Polish-Teutonic war. The Prussian Monastic State was transformed into Secular Duchy as a Polish fief. From that time Prussian Monastic State was strongly influenced by Poland. Zygmunt I Stary was a representative of one of the most powerful Polish dynasties - Jagiellonowie. He was also a Prince of Lithuania. His reign was a time of development. Thanks to Zygmunt's wife Bona Sforza Polish culture was influenced by Italian patterns. However the most important achievements of Zygmunt I Stary was the end of the Polish-Teutonic war and involving new area called Mazowsze to Poland.

Poland: see presentation on website.

Polish Golden Century XVI century was the time when Poland covers a territory of about 990 000 km², which made our country one of the biggest states in that time Europe. Poland had a great military, economy, and political power. It was also a time of art and literature.



Poland: see presentation on website.

Mikołaj Kopernik

He was a Polish famous astronomer, lawyer, doctor, and mathematician. He published his work on heliocentric theory in 1543.



Mikołaj Rej

Polish poet and politician. Rej is known as a father of Polish literature because he was the first to create in Polish.



Latvia:

Livonia (Northern Latvia & Southern Estonia) fell under Polish and Lithuanian rule. The southern part of Estonia and the northern part of Latvia were ceded to the Grand Duchy of Lithuania and formed into the Duchy of Livonia (Ducatus Livoniae Ultradunensis). Gotthard Kettler, the last Master of the Order of Livonia, formed the Duchy of Courland and Semigallia. Though the duchy was a vassal state to Lithuanian Grand Duchy and later of Polish and Lithuanian commonwealth, it retained a considerable degree of autonomy and experienced a golden age in the 16th century. Latgalia, the easternmost region of Latvia, became a part of the Inflanty Voivodeship of the Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth.

Latvia:

The Reformation in Europe began in 1517, and soon spread to Livonia despite opposition by the Livonian Order. Towns were the first to embrace Protestantism in the 1520s, and by the 1530s the majority of the gentry had adopted Lutheranism for themselves and their peasant serfs. Church services were now conducted in vernacular language, which initially meant German.

Maarten Luther



Lavia:

During the 16th century, the expansionist monarchies of Muscovy, Sweden, and Poland-Lithuania consolidated power, posing a growing threat to decentralized Livonia weakened by disputes between cities, nobility, bishops, and the Order.

Monarchy of Sweden



1791



Portugal:

The opulent use of Brazilian gold, the absolutist regime, the movement toward the independence of Brazil, the Methuen Treaty and the Lisbon earthquake contributed to the collapse of Portugal's position in Europe and the world. These events, those at the end of Aviz dynasty, and the period of Iberian Union forced Portugal to depend more on its colonies, first India and then Brazil.

Portugal: See also presentation on website.

The Netherlands:

The United Provinces of the Netherlands, or United Provinces (officially the Republic of the Seven United Netherlands), commonly referred to in historiography as the Dutch Republic, was a federal republic which existed from 1588 (during the Dutch Revolt) to 1795

Portugal:

Despite its vast colonial possessions, Portugal's economy declined relative to other advanced European economies from the 17th century and onward, which the study attributes to the domestic conditions of the Portuguese economy. The 1755 Lisbon earthquake and, in the 19th century, armed conflicts with French and Spanish invading forces first in the War of the Oranges in 1801, and from 1807 in the Peninsular War, as well as the loss of its largest territorial possession abroad, Brazil, disrupted political stability and potential economic growth.

Portugal: See also presentation on website.

The Netherlands:

The free trade spirit of the time was augmented by the development of a modern, effective stock market in the Low Countries.^[6] The Netherlands has the oldest stock exchange in the world, founded in 1602 by the Dutch East India Company, while Rotterdam has the

Portugal:

The Classical and Romantic styles of painting, brought to Portugal from Italy and France, had an influence on Portuguese artist Machado de Castro in the late 18th century. The result gave Portugal a rich heritage of religious art. The Portuguese glazed tiles (azulejos) are one of Portugal's best decorative arts.

Portugal: See also presentation on website.

The Netherlands:

Neoclassicism was a Western cultural movement in the decorative and visual arts, literature, theatre, music, and architecture that drew inspiration from the art and culture of classical antiquity. Neoclassicism was born in Rome largely thanks to the writings of

(the Batavian Revolution). It was a predecessor state of the Netherlands and the first fully independent Dutch nation state.

This time was the Dutch Golden Age but at the end of the 18th century decline came. Finally The republic became part of Napoleon de Bonaparte's Empire.

King William 1 married in 1791 and reigned after Lodewijk Napoleon in 1814



oldest bourse in the Netherlands. The Dutch East-India Company exchange went public in six different cities. Later, a court ruled that the company had to reside legally in a single city, so Amsterdam is recognized as the oldest such institution based on modern trading principles. At the end of the 18th century, however economics went down dramatically. Intern troubles, known as the Patriottentijd, led The Netherlands into the hands of France.

The VOC-headquarters in Amsterdam



Johann Joachim Winckelmann, at the time of the rediscovery of Pompeii and Herculaneum, but its popularity spread all over

Europe as a generation of European art students finished their Grand Tour and returned from Italy to their home countries with newly rediscovered Greco-Roman ideals.

The main Neoclassical movement coincided with the 18th-century Age of Enlightenment,

Neo Classicism: House in Amsterdam



Romania:

18th century and early 19th century, it is known as the Phanariot period in Romania. This name comes from the fact that all the rulers appointed during this period, come from the Fanar district of Istanbul.

Phanariots



Turkey:

1787-1791 Ottoman-Austrian War is a war between the Archduke of Austria under the Holy Roman Empire, an ally of the Russian Empire headed by Catherine, and resulted in Austria's small territorial gain. The Istovi Treaty is a peace treaty signed between the Ottoman Empire and the Archduke of Austria under the Holy

Romania:

The economy was agrarian, but there was also trade with neighboring countries



Turkey:

During the war years of 1787-1792, only the funds provided by the export of eshâm were not sufficient and they had to borrow money from private individuals. During the war, the Ottoman State, despite its poor financial situation, made a commitment to aid Britain and Sweden to directly participate in the war in return for

Romania:

Art was present through objects of local folklore, and here two directions can be identified. One direction is represented by clothing, and the second direction is described by songs and customs. Fashion was strongly influenced by The Ottoman Empire fashion of that time.

Clothing 1791



Turkey:

The 18th century is the period when Western influences entered Ottoman art, in other words, Westernization began. In this period, Western styles such as Baroque and Rococo are seen especially in decorations. However, traditional Turkish motifs and building types were not abandoned in the

Roman-German Empire on 4 August 1791. The Ottoman-Austrian War of 1787-1791, which developed within the framework of the Ottoman-Russian War of 1787-1792, ended. On July 11, 1789, a friendship treaty was signed between the Ottoman Empire and Sweden.

Catarina of Russia



Poland: see presentation on website.

naval support. However, with the development of the events, the Ottoman-Russian-Austrian war ended after a while. As a result, the total financial aid to Sweden during the war period was only two thousand pouches. At the end of the 18th century, the Ottoman Empire was forming a largely self-sufficient economic unit that could feed its population of 20-25 million. The volume of trade with Europe was rather limited, compared to the total production and consumption volume of the country.

Ottoman Empire 1791





Poland: see presentation on website.

application of these styles in Ottoman art. In this period, fountains and public fountains gained importance suddenly.

Public fountain



Poland: see presentation on website.

	<p>Latvia:</p> <p>The Latgale region remained part of the Polish–Lithuanian Commonwealth as Inflanty Voivodeship until 1772, when it was incorporated into Russia. The Duchy of Courland and Semigallia became an autonomous Russian province (the Courland Governorate) in 1795, bringing all of what is now Latvia into the Russian Empire. All three Baltic provinces preserved local laws, German as the local official language and their own parliament, the Landtag.</p>	<p>Latvia:</p> <p>During these periods of history Latvia experienced economic and construction boom – ports were expanded (Riga became the largest port in the Russian Empire), railways built; new factories, banks, and a University were established; many residential, public (theatres and museums), and school buildings were erected; new parks formed; and so on. Riga's boulevards and some streets outside the Old Town date from this period.</p>	<p>Latvia:</p> <p>Legal reforms took place which strengthened peasants' land usage and inheritance rights, resulting this period's reputation of the "Good Old Swedish Time" in people's historical memory. Many gymnasiums established in Riga and Dorpat. Printing presses were also established in both towns.</p> <p>The oldest gymnasium in Latvia (Riga)</p> 
<p>1821</p> 	<p>Portugal:</p> <p>In the late 18th century early 19th century, the French Revolution was happening in France. In 1799 the French emperor, Napoleon Bonaparte, which aimed to expand its territory, begins to lose important battles against his main enemy, England. In order to regain the glory, he orders all European countries a</p>	<p>Portugal:</p> <p>Portugal's kings who reigned during the 19th century implemented countless reforms in transports, agriculture, industry and education with the goal of developing Portugal that was lagging behind the other countries in Europe. New means of transportation emerged, such as the mail-coach, the train, the steamboat</p>	<p>Portugal:</p> <p>Worthy examples of Portuguese Neo-classical sculpture can be seen at the royal palaces of Queluz and Ajuda, on the outskirts of the capital. Ajuda Palace was the main centre of Portuguese artistic, architectural and decorative activity</p>

continental blockade of British trade. Portugal, a historical ally of England does not accept these claims and the French army invades the Portuguese territory towards Lisbon. Portugal and England who have predicted this situation plan the escape of the royal family to Brazil, thus preventing their capture and subsequent possession of the French government. In 29th November 1807 the Portuguese court embarks on port Tagus heading for Brazil where arrives in January 1808, transferring the Portuguese government headquarters and the capital of the Kingdom to Rio de Janeiro. In Portugal happens a succession of riots with the French army, which would eventually be defeated and leave Portugal in 1810, however leaving the industry, agriculture and culture of the country devastated. In 1820 Portugal pops a movement of liberal nature, with the Lisbon Court demanding the return of King João VI to Lisbon, leaving his son Peter provisory in charge of the Brazil regency. In 1822 Pedro I receive also a letter from the Lisbon Court demanding

and the automobile; new communication facilities such as the telephone, the telegraph, street name plates, the letterboxes on public roads, the adhesive stamp; new systems of education as primary schools, secondary schools and technical schools that prepared students for work in trading or industry. However, the poverty in which the French army had left the country, the impact the independence of Brazil had in the Portuguese economy, the successive extravagant expenses of the nobility and the Civil War between the brothers Pedro and Miguel disputing the crown of the kingdom, headed Portugal for a strong economic and social crisis in the second half of the 19th century.

Portuguese steamboat



during the first quarter of the 19th century.

Palace of Queluz



Palace of Ajuda



his return to Portugal with the aim of re-colonizing Brazil which he responded negatively. When he was travelling to São Paulo he receives another letter from Portugal, annulling the Constituent Assembly of Brazil that would cause revolt in Pedro I. He then declares the independence of Brazil in 7th September 1822 and proclaims himself as King of Brazil in December of that year. In the same year, in Portugal, the king pays a solemn oath to the first Portuguese Constitution of 1822 initiating a period of constitutional monarchy that divides the power in legislative, executive and judicial, limiting the role of the king.

The Netherlands:

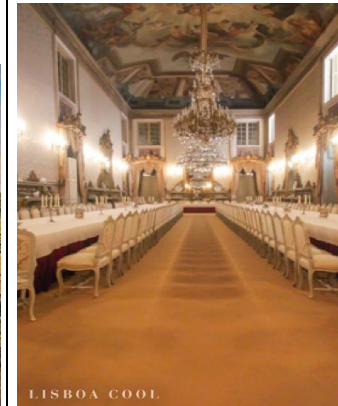
William I, who reigned from 1815 to 1840, had great constitutional power. An enlightened despot, he accepted the modernizing transformations of the previous 25 years, including equality of all before the law. However, he resurrected the estates as a political class and elevated a large number of people to the nobility. Voting rights were still limited, and only the nobility were eligible for seats in the upper house. The old

Independence of Brazil



The Netherlands:

William I actively promoted economic modernization. The first 15 years of the Kingdom showed progress and prosperity, as industrialization proceeded rapidly in the south, where the Industrial Revolution allowed entrepreneurs and labor to combine in a new textile industry, powered by local coal mines. There was little industry in the northern provinces,



The Netherlands:

William I was a Calvinist and unsympathetic to the religious culture and practices of the Catholic majority. He promulgated the "Fundamental Law of Holland", with some modifications. This entirely overthrew the old order of things in the southern Netherlands: it abolished the privileges of the Catholic Church, and guaranteed equal protection to every religious creed and the enjoyment of the

provinces were re-established in name only. The government was now fundamentally unitary, and all authority flowed from the centre.

King William 1



Romania: see presentation at the website

Turkey:

The Greek Revolt of 1821 and the Establishment of Greece: The Greeks were among the minorities that had a distinct place in the Ottoman Empire. With the conquest of Istanbul, a special importance was given to the Fener Greek Patriarchate and the freedom of worship was granted to the Greeks. The Greeks would become Vojvada to Wallachia-Moldavia, as ambassadors and translators. The first

but most overseas colonies were restored, and highly profitable trade resumed after a 25-year hiatus. Economic liberalism combined with moderate monarchical authoritarianism to accelerate the adaptation of the Netherlands to the new conditions of the 19th century. The country prospered until a crisis arose in relations with the southern provinces.

Romania: see presentation at the website

Turkey:

Although the regions in the Balkan geography of the empire developed in relatively earlier dates in trade with Western Europe, the situation of Anatolia was quite different. Even in the 19th century, when the European economy increased its control and power over the Ottoman economy, local merchants and

same civil and political rights to every subject of the king. It reflected the spirit of the French Revolution and in so doing did not please the Catholic bishops in the south, who had detested the Revolution.¹

Catholic Bishop in the south



Romania: see presentation at the website

Turkey:

With the Tanzimat II. During the period between the Constitutional Monarchy, many architectural investments were made in big cities, especially in Istanbul, and large-scale buildings were built. Especially II. Many public buildings were systematically built in Istanbul during the reign of Abdul Hamid. The prominent figures of the period are the Balyan

step that would lead the Greeks to independence was taken by secretly establishing the Filik-i Eteryia Society in Odessa in 1814. In 1894, it was named Ethnik-i Eteryia Society. In 1815, its first branch was opened in Istanbul. The first revolt of the Greeks was launched in Moldavia by Alexander Ipsilanti. The main revolt of the Greeks started in 1821 in the Peloponnese.

Fener Greek Patriarchate, Istanbul



The Greek Revolt



local production dominated the inner parts of the country, unlike the coastal cities. The intensive entry of European manufactured goods into Ottoman markets will only take place after the Industrial Revolution, in the later years of the 19th century. The 19th century constitutes a very different period for Ottoman society and economy from the previous ones. The traditional Ottoman economic and commercial structure started to change gradually from the second half of the 18th century, and a new economic and commercial order emerged towards the middle of the 19th century.

Local merchants



Family, the architects of the Darülfünun building, the Fossati Brothers who created many monumental buildings in 19th century Istanbul (Beylerbeyi Palace, Dolmabahçe Palace, Nusretiye Mosque, etc.), and Alexandre Vallaury, who draws attention with his eclectic approach. In empire structures where symmetrical arrangements are preferred, decoration elements are limited. Items such as cracked weapons, helmets, flag bundles, drums, axes, and armor are used. This style of stylistic effects in Turkey as a result of Turkey is called empiricism

Beylerbeyi Palace



Poland: see presentation on website.

Latvia:

The emancipation of the serfs took place in Courland in 1817 and in Vidzeme in 1819. In practice, however, the emancipation was actually advantageous to the landowners and nobility, as it dispossessed peasants of their land without compensation, forcing them to return to work at the estates "of their own freewill."

Map of Courland

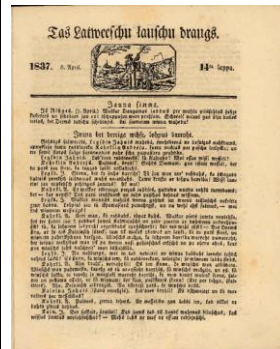


Poland: see presentation on website.

Latvia:

The Latvian national awakening began in the 1830s as the leading figures started promoting a Latvian national identity among the general populace. Its economic basis was formed by widespread farm buyouts by peasants, forming a class of Latvian landowners. In 1837 started publishing the first Latvian language newspaper and began popularizing the denomination of oneself as Latvians.

Latvian language newspaper



Poland: see presentation on website.

Latvia:

During the 19th century, the social structure changed dramatically. A class of independent farmers established itself after reforms allowed the peasants to repurchase their land, but many landless peasants remained. There also developed a growing urban proletariat and an increasingly influential Latvian bourgeoisie. The Young Latvian (Latvian: Jaunlatvieši) movement laid the groundwork for nationalism from the middle of the century, many of its leaders looking to the Slavophiles for support against the prevailing German-dominated social order. The rise in use of the Latvian language in literature and society became known as the First National Awakening

Met opmerkingen [BN1]:

1859



Portugal

Constitutional monarchy

The Netherlands:

In 1840 William I abdicated in favour of his son, William II, who attempted to carry on the policies of his father in the face of a powerful liberal movement. In 1848 unrest broke out all over Europe. Although there were no major events in The Netherlands, these foreign developments persuaded King William II to agree to liberal and democratic reform. That same year Johan Rudolf Thorbecke, a prominent liberal, was asked by the king to draft a constitution that would turn the Netherlands into a constitutional monarchy. The new constitution was proclaimed on 3 November 1848. It severely limited the king's powers (making the government accountable only to an elected parliament), and it protected civil liberties. The new liberal constitution, which put the government under the control of the States General, was accepted by the legislature in 1848. The relationship between monarch,

Portugal

Financial crisis caused by the independence of Brazil and French Invasions

The Netherlands:

The Netherlands did not industrialize as rapidly as Belgium after 1830, but it was prosperous enough. Griffiths argues that certain government policies facilitated the emergence of a national economy in the 19th century. They included the abolition of internal tariffs and guilds, a unified coinage system, modern methods of tax collection, standardized weights and measures, and the building of many roads, canals, and railroads. However, compared to Belgium, which was leading in industrialization on the Continent, the Netherlands moved slowly. Possible explanations for this difference are the higher costs due to geography and high wages, and the emphasis of entrepreneurs on trade rather than industry. For example, in the Dutch coastal provinces agricultural productivity was

Portugal

Neoclassicism

The Netherlands:

The late 19th century saw a cultural revival. The Hague School brought a revival of realist painting, 1860–1890. The world-famous Dutch painter was Vincent van Gogh, but he spent most of his career in France. Literature, music, architecture and science also flourished. A representative leader of science was Johannes Diderik van der Waals (1837–1923), a working class youth who taught himself physics, earned a PhD at the nation's leading school Leiden University, and in 1910 won the Nobel Prize for his discoveries in thermodynamics. Hendrik Lorentz (1853–1928) and his student Pieter Zeeman (1865–1943) shared the 1902 Nobel Prize in physics. Other

government and parliament has remained essentially unchanged ever since.

William II was succeeded by William III in 1849. The new king reluctantly chose Thorbecke to head the new government, which introduced several liberal measures, notably the extension of suffrage. However, Thorbecke's government soon fell, when Protestants rioted against the Vatican's reestablishment of the Catholic episcopate, in abeyance since the 16th century. A conservative government was formed, but it did not undo the liberal measures, and the Catholics were finally given equality after two centuries of subordination

Thorbecke

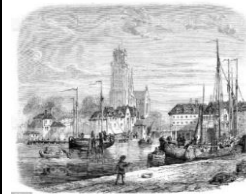


relatively high. Hence, industrial growth arrived relatively late – after 1860 – because incentives to move to labour-intensive industry were quite weak. However, the provinces of North Brabant and Overijssel did industrialize, and they became the most economically advanced areas of the country. Industrialisation presented Dutch engineers with new challenges. For the railway linking Utrecht and Den Bosch a spectacular bridge was built at Culemborg in 1868. Instead of the traditional rotating model, this high bridge was designed not to allow ice to build up and obstruct shipping in winter: it had a span of over 150 metres, and was for a while the biggest of its kind in Europe.

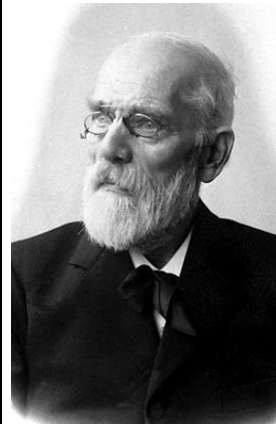
Another example of Dutch technology was the series of 26 cast-iron lighthouses that were constructed in the East Indies between 1861 and 1892 to mark the principal sea lanes. These were shipped to the East Indies in pieces and assembled on location. This modern infrastructure proved of crucial benefit as maritime routes became increasingly busy.


notable scientists included biologist Hugo de Vries (1848–1935), who rediscovered Mendelian genetics.¹

View on Dordrecht 1859



Johannes Diderik van der Waals



	<p>Romania: see presentation at the website.</p> <p>Turkey: In the Ottoman Empire, the administrative disruptions and the lack of qualified person to realize the modernization, which are the main reasons for the reform movements, have led statesmen to education reforms. The most important point distinguishing Mülkiye the Civil Service School(1859) from the other educational institutions established in the same period in this historical process was the expectation of the statesmen that the staff to carry out the administrative reforms would be trained by this school. The establishment of the Mülkiye should be considered as not only an specific element of the modernization movement of the Ottoman Empire but also as a reflection of the increasingly becoming widespread of the management schools in Europe for the creation of a new type of managerial officer required by administrative reform practice in continental Europe in the 19th century.</p>	<p>Romania: see presentation at the website.</p> <p>Turkey: In the 19th century, the adaptation of the Ottoman economy to the globalization movement in the world economy started with the expansion of foreign trade volume. Financial institutions began to emerge to finance the increasing trade needs of the Ottoman Empire. The restructuring of the state took place along with the financial restructuring. During this period, many institutions, from tax farming to the General Public Works, played an active role in the economic system as a reflection of the public sector and state structuring as part of the transition to the capitalist economy. The history of rail transport in Turkey began with the start of the placement in 1856 of a 130 kilometres (81 mi) railway line between Izmir and Aydın. The first finished Ottoman railway line was 66 kilometresline between Köstence (Constanța, Romania today) and Boğazköy (Cernavodă, Romania today) built in 1859-1860.</p>	<p>Romania: see presentation at the website.</p> <p>Turkey: Art Nouveau is a style that has influenced many geographies by taking different names from the end of the 19th century until the First World War. The prominent examples of the style in Istanbul were designed by Italian architect Raimondo D’Aronco (1857-1932).Dolmabahçe Palace was built during the reign of Sultan Abdülmeçid. The architect of the building is known as Garabet Amira Balyan. First official newspaper in Turkish (Takvim-iVekai) Literacy increased. Printing press was used more.</p> <p>Dolmabahçe Palace</p> 
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Mülkiye the Civil Service School



Poland: see presentation on website.

Latvia:

In the mid-19th century the Russification period started, as the central government initiated various administrative and cultural measures to tie Baltic governorates more closely to the empire. The Russian language was used throughout the education system and

Construction of the railway (1860)



Poland: see presentation on website.

Latvia:

The legislation was designed to redress the Commonwealth's political defects due to the system of Golden Liberties, also known as the "Nobles' Democracy," which had conferred disproportionate rights on the nobility and over time had corrupted politics. It introduced elements of political


Garabet Amira Balyan



Poland: see presentation on website.

Latvia:

The tradition of song festivals originated in the first half of the 19th century in many European countries and later was also organized by the Baltic Germans. The first steps taken in Latvian environment was during the song days in Dikļi in 1864, which led to the resounding of a full-scale song

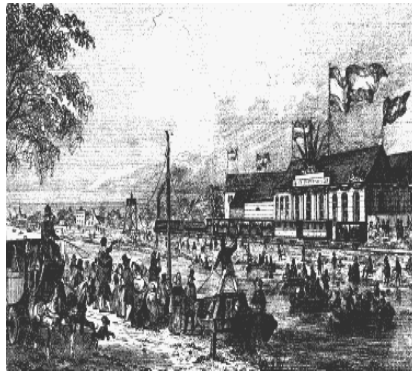
	<p>many Latvian social and cultural activities were suppressed. Still, some administrative changes aimed at reducing power of Baltic German institutions did prove useful to Latvians..</p>	<p>equality between townspeople and nobility, and placed the peasants under the protection of the government, thus mitigating the worst abuses of serfdom</p>	<p>festival in Riga during the summer of 1873. 1,003 singers and 30 orchestra players participated in the first festival. Only once has the festival been held outside Riga, in Jelgava in 1895</p>
<p>1877/1880</p> 	<p>Portugal: see presentation at the website.</p> <p>The Netherlands: Dutch social and political life became divided by fairly clear-cut internal borders that were emerging as the society pillarized into three separate parts based on religion. The economy was not affected. One of the people most responsible for designing pillarization was Abraham Kuyper (1837–1920), a leading politician, neo-Calvinist theologian, and journalist. Kuyper established orthodox Calvinist organizations, and also provided a theoretical framework by developing such concepts as "sphere-sovereignty" that celebrated Dutch society as a society of organized minorities. Pillarization" or "pluralism")</p>	<p>Portugal see presentation at the website.</p> <p>The Netherlands: As in the rest of Europe, the 19th century saw the gradual transformation of the Netherlands into a modern middle-class industrial society. The number of people employed in agriculture decreased, while the country made a strong effort to revive its stake in the highly competitive shipping and trade business. The Netherlands lagged behind Belgium until the late 19th century in industrialization, and caught up around 1920. Major industries included textiles and (later) the great Philips industrial conglomerate. Rotterdam became a major shipping and manufacturing center.^[144] Poverty slowly declined as begging largely disappeared along with steadily improving</p>	<p>Portugal see presentation at the website.</p> <p>The Netherlands: By the 19th century the Netherlands were far behind the up-to-date art tendencies and schools. Possibly the best known Dutch painter in the first half of the 19th century, Johan Barthold Jongkind, after getting an art education in the country, moved over to France and spend most of his life in Paris. At the same time, Dutch art responded to the realistic tendencies which were developing in France about the same time. The Hague School were around at the start of the nineteenth century. They included Jozef Israëls. Jacob Maris showed all that is gravest or brightest in the landscape of</p>

after 1850 became the solution to the danger of internal conflict. Everyone was part of one (and only one) pillar (*zuil*) based chiefly on religion (Protestant, Catholic, secular). The secular pillar eventually split into a socialist/working class pillar and a liberal (pro-business) secular pillar. Each pillar built a full set of its own social organizations, including churches (for the religious pillars), political parties, schools, universities,^[148] labor unions, sport clubs, boy scout unions and other youth clubs, and newspapers. The members of different *zuilen* lived in close proximity in cities and villages, spoke the same language, and did business with one another, but seldom interacted informally and rarely intermarried.^[149] In politics Kuyper formed the Anti-Revolutionary Party (ARP) in 1879, and headed it until 1905.

Abraham Kuyper



Transport by train 1880



Textile industry 1880




Holland, all that is heaviest or clearest in its atmosphere. "No painter," says M. Philippe Zilcken, "has so well expressed the ethereal effects, bathed in air and light through floating silvery mist, in which painters delight, and the characteristic remote horizons blurred by haze; or again, the grey yet luminous weather of Holland."

Jozef Israëls



Johan Jongkind



	<p>Romania: see presentation at the website</p> <p>Turkey: Abdülhamit II was declared the sultan on 31 August 1876 and on September 7, he armed with a sword in Eyüp. Abdulhamid declared the first Ottoman constitution, Kanun-ı Esasî on December 23, 1876. The first assembly, Meclis-i Umumi, consisting of the members of the Meclis-i Mebûsan and the Âyan Meclisi, was opened on March 19, 1877. Thus, the First Constitutional Era began. April 12, 1877, the Ottoman-Russian War, known as the 93 War, broke out. Upon the heavy criticism against the government's war policies in the Assembly-i Mebusan, Abdulhamid suspended the assembly on February 18, 1878. The 93 War ended with the Treaty of Ayastefanos dictated by the Russian forces that established headquarters in Ayastefanos outside the walls of Istanbul on March 3, 1878. Atatürk was born in Salonica in 1881</p>	<p>Romania see presentation at the website.</p> <p>Turkey: Until the middle of the 19th century, the financial structure of the Ottoman Empire was in a closed position. In the early 19th century, the Ottoman economy was a stagnant economy in terms of production level, capital accumulation and technological development. Since the 16th century, the Ottoman income and expense table has been constantly open. The deficit of the Ottoman finance was being played with the meter and the setting of the money, which was made up of precious metals in circulation, and by providing the state with seigniorage. The Ottoman gold and silver coins, whose value is constantly being reduced, and an effective narh mechanism allow to restrict price movements. Thus, an inflationary environment was not encountered despite the constantly devalued currency. First banknote of 1 Lira was pressed</p>	<p>Romania see presentation at the website.</p> <p>Turkey: Osman Hamdi Bey, Ottoman archaeologist, museum artist, painter and the first mayor of Kadıköy. He is considered the first Turkish archaeologist. After conducting his first archaeological studies in Baghdad, he ensured the foundation of modern archeology science in the Ottoman Empire. The most important archaeological excavation is Sidon King's Cemetery (Lebanon), where it was carried out in 1887-1888. During these excavations, he found the world famous Alexander Sarcophagus.</p> <p>Alexander Sarcophagus.</p> 
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Abdülhamit II



Poland: see presentation on website.

Latvia:

Latvia: The rise in use of the Latvian language in literature and society became known as the First National Awakening. Russification began in Latgale after the Polish led the January Uprising in 1863: this spread to the rest of what is now Latvia by the 1880s. The Young Latvians were largely eclipsed by the New Current, a broad leftist social and political movement,

1 Ottoman Lira 1880

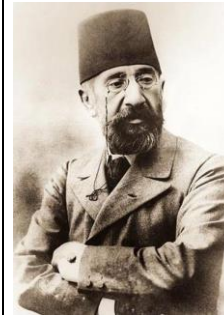


Poland: see presentation on website.

Latvia:

The relationship between Russia and the German Empire became complicated. The Russian Empire resumed the construction of fortresses at its western borders for defence against a potential invasion from Germany in the West. On 7 July 1879 the Russian Emperor Alexander II approved a proposal from the Russian military





Osman Hamdi Bey



Poland: see presentation on website.

Latvia:

A return to Latvian traditions and a renewal of the native culture, based on the Latvian language and customs. The first nationwide movements formed, such as a campaign to establish the Latvian language schools, the founding of the Latvian Student's Society. Linguistic reforms helped to develop the Latvian language, the first performances of

	<p>in the 1890s.</p> <p>January uprising 1863</p> 	<p>leadership to build the largest "first-class" defensive structure in the entire state.</p> <p>Alexander II</p> 	<p>Latvian theatre. In 1878 a major split happened in the national movement. The moderate wing focused on development of culture and Latvian education, while the radical wing started demanding increased political and economic rights.</p> <p>Latvian Society</p> 
<p>1889</p> 	<p>Portugal: In 1834, after the loss of the absolutists, the Portuguese politics of the 19th century was marked by the liberal ideas, but the desired peace was yet to be achieved. The liberals were a heterogeneous group that had united to fight against the absolutists but they had a lot of disagreements amongst themselves. The 1890 British ultimatum demanded that Portugal retrieved the</p>	<p>Portugal: By the late 19th century, the country's resources were exhausted by its overstretched empire. Portugal had one of the highest illiteracy rates in Western Europe, a lack of industrialization, and underdeveloped transportation systems. The Industrial Revolution, which had spread out across several other European countries, creating more advanced and</p>	<p>Portugal: In the 19th century the artistic culture was affected by the Portuguese political and economic situation. Diverse aspects, such as architecture, painting, music and literature will be presented. When it comes to architecture, the integration of glass and iron helped in the creation of the lift and in the building of some Portuguese architectonical masterpieces such as</p>

military forces from the territory in between Mozambique and Angola, to prevent an incident between the Portuguese and 'macololos'.

The area was claimed by Portugal, which had included it in the famous pink map, a piece of land that went all the way from Angola to Mozambique.

Portugal gave in to the British demands, and this was seen as a national humiliation by the Portuguese republicans, that accused the government and king D Carlos I of being the ones responsible for it.

The government fell, and Antonio de Serpa Pimentel was nominated prime minister. This was considered by the Portuguese historians and by the time's politicians the most scandalous and outrageous action of Great Britain against its former ally.

King Carlos I



wealthier societies, was almost forgotten in Portugal. Under the rule of Carlos I, the penultimate King of Portugal, the country was twice declared bankrupt—on 14 June 1892, and 10 May 1902—causing socio-economic disturbances, socialist and republican antagonism, and press criticism of the monarchy. However, it was during this period that the predecessor of the Lisbon Stock Exchange was created in 1769 as the *Assembleia dos Homens de Negócio* in *Praça do Comércio* Square, in Lisbon's city centre. In 1891, the Bolsa de Valores do Porto (Porto Stock Exchange) in Porto was founded. The Portuguese colonies in Africa started a period of great economic development fuelled by ambitious Chartered Companies and a new wave of colonization.

Palácio da Bolsa, Porto



“Estação de S. Bento” and bridge D. Luís I, both located in Oporto. The building of the former was thought by José Marques da Silva, a Portuguese architect and the bridge was conceived by Théophile Seyrig, a Belgium architect. The painting went through various movements, such as Naturalism and Modernism. One famous painting was “Antero de Quental” painted by Columbano Bordalo Pinheiro, in 1889 and “Camões e as Tágides”, in 1894. Music played a major part of this century, by the introduction of orchestra and opera in theatres in Lisbon and Oporto and also the beginning of the great symbol of Portugal, “Fado”.

In the second half of the century, the literary realism was developed by lots of writers, such as Eça de Queiroz, *Os Maias* and Camilo Castelo Branco, *Vulcões de Lama*. Although the political and economic situation was holding back the prosperity of the country, the culture was quite the opposite showing wealth and well-doing.

The Netherlands: see presentation on the website.

The people who worked in the port of Rotterdam went on strike and the strike was ended at October 3 by an agreement on a wage increase of a quarter. After this event The Netherlands got its first Labour Act in order to prohibit dangerous work and also working at night was prohibited for women and children up to the age of 12.

Child labour



The Netherlands: see presentation on the website.

The Great depression or Lon depression was a global economic crisis from 1873 to 1896 that followed the strong economic growth triggered by the second industrial revolution in the decade after the American Civil war. At the time it was called the Great Depression and retained this title until the Great Depression of the 1930s. This depression was characterized by general deflation and low growth that began in 1873 and ended around 1896, but did not have the severe economic downturn and spectacular relapse from the last Great Depression.

Social housing project



The Netherlands: see presentation on the website.

In this year Vincent van Gogh painted his (perhaps) most spectacular work: "Sterrennacht" (Starry Night). Much later Don McLean composed the beautiful song Starry Starry Night (Vincent) which tells of the struggle of Vincent van Gogh during his whole life.

Vincent van Gogh



Romania:

The elaboration and observance of the constitution of 1866, which did not change in essence until 1918, provided the legal framework in which political stability could be created. The changes until then are more of an electoral type - it is about the fact that the electoral body is enlarged, the census is lowered, which means that more peasants can vote. Another element that gives political stability is the king. We do not find this stability in our neighbors, nor in the Ottoman Empire, which is torn apart by revolts.

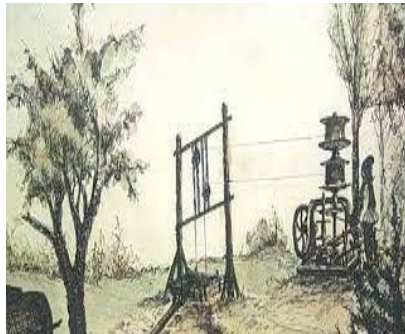
King Carol I of Romania



Romania:

Romania had two of the most important resources: oil and salt. Romanian oil is of good quality, low in sulfur, which means that distillation costs are lower and products are high quality. Romania in the modern era has no coal, because the mines are in Transylvania. In 1900 Romania was recognized as the third largest oil holder in the world. Salt is a strategic product because it is used as a raw material in the chemical industry of the manufacture of war ammunition.

Oil production 1889





Romania:

Romanian art in the 19th and 20th centuries reveals the transformations that appeared in architecture, painting and sculpture, due to the various western currents that brought the modernist air to Romania as well. Thus in architecture, neoclassicism, classicism, eclecticism or the national line are currents that bring new elements in the construction of buildings to give them a more pleasant appearance. Notable architects can be mentioned such as: Ion Mincu, Petre Antonescu, Alexandru Orăscu and others.

Petre Antonescu, architect



	<p>Turkey:</p> <p>II. Abdulhamit started to pursue an Islamist policy (pan-Islamist) against the Pan-Slavist policy followed by Russia. With the principle of "Ottomanism" a subject understanding was defined without religious discrimination, depending on geographical origins. However, II. This reversed during the Abdulhamit Period and the people were classified according to religious bases. Actually, II. Abdulhamit's view of religion was political and he thought that the sultans before him did not reveal the caliphate qualities sufficiently. By trying to strengthen ties with Muslim communities, especially with the Arab States, it pursued an "Islamic Union" policy, which it sees as the only weapon in order to preserve the unity and integrity of the state. Considering that the Islamic world, which will become conscious as a result of this policy, will pose a serious threat to the West and implement a Pan-Islamist policy in this direction</p>	<p>Turkey:</p> <p>The granting of the concession of the Anatolian Railways to the Germans in October 1888, the establishment of the Deutsche Lavente Linie for maritime transport, and finally the granting of the Baghdad Railway concession to the Germans in 1903 were the events that reinforced the Ottoman-German relations. Despite the great European states that were satisfied with the privileges they received from the Ottoman Empire and refused to even revise the agreements that prevented the development of the Ottomans, the Committee of Union and Progress started to regulate the economy relatively, made some arrangements in the financial field, and the share of nafia and education in the budget was increased in many areas. savings policy has been implemented</p> <p>Deutsche Levante Linie</p> 	<p>Turkey:</p> <p>Sirkeci Train Station is a magnificent building whose foundations were laid on February 11, 1888 and opened on November 3, 1890. It is Istanbul's gateway to Europe. The architect of the building is German A. Jasmund. Jasmund is more of an oriental architecture specialist. He is also an engineer. Since the building is at a point where east and west meet, it used an orientalist style. For this reason, the facade of the building is paved with brick bands. The pedestal of the building was covered with granite, marble on the façade and stones brought from Marseille. When the station was first built, the sea was reaching the outskirts of the building. Sirkeci Station is a stylish building with rows of stone and brick-built Byzantine-style walls, Seljuk gate and horseshoe-shaped arched windows in accordance with Islamic architecture. There are two clock towers on its front facade</p>
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	<p>Poland: see presentation on the website From 1795, Poland was under the annexation of three neighboring countries: Russia, Prussia, and Austria. It lasted until 1918, which gives the number of 123 years of the lack of independence, however, as a nation, Poland continued to operate and develop</p> <p>Latvia: Latvia: In the late 1890s there was a new surge of nationalism with the rise of prominent Latvian figures. Latvians tried but failed in taking over control of local governments in towns from Russians.</p>	<p>Poland: see presentation on the website The first surgeon's meeting in Poland It took place in 1889 and was the first one in Poland. It was an important thing for the Polish culture and economics, because of the difficult political situation at this time.</p> <p>Latvia: The first legal Latvian political parties were founded. A Latvian national congress was convened and demanded the unification of Latvian areas into a single autonomous territory and an end to Russification. During the unrest peasants and workers attacked manor houses. The Tsarist government responded with a brutal crackdown; some 500 people were executed and hundreds more were jailed or deported</p>	<p>Poland: see presentation on the website Henryk Adam Aleksander Pius Sienkiewicz's Polish novelist and journalist; Nobel laureate in the field of literature for the whole of the creative career, one of the most popular Polish writers of the 19th and 20th centuries</p> <p>Latvia: Latvians lost all political rights they had gained: personal freedom was restricted, and at the beginning, the Latvian press was banned. However, the Latvian intelligentsia tried to take advantage of the existing geopolitical situation and began to look for opportunities to gain Latvia's independence.</p>
<p>1908</p> 	<p>Portugal: see presentation on the website.</p> <p>The Netherlands: In 1890, William III died after a long reign and was succeeded by his young daughter, Queen Wilhelmina (1880–1962). She would rule the Netherlands for</p>	<p>Portugal: see presentation on the website.</p> <p>The Netherlands: This was a time of further growth and colonial development, but it was marked by the difficulties of the World War I (in</p>	<p>Portugal: see presentation on the website.</p> <p>The Netherlands: The colony brought economic opportunity to the mother country and there was little concern at the time about it. One exception came in 1860 when</p>

58 years. On her accession to the throne, the personal union between the Netherlands and Luxembourg ended because Luxembourg law excluded women from rule. Her remote cousin Adolphe became the Grand Duke of Luxembourg.

Queen Wilhelmina



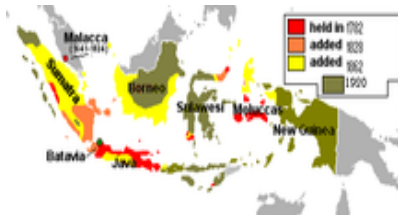
Romania:
Romania in 1908 was a well established country. The form of organization was kingdom, that was proclaimed in 14 March

which the Netherlands was neutral) and the Great Depression.

Dutch coin 1908



Dutch Indies





Romania:
The economy in Romania kingdom had started to developed. There were built a lot of factories and had started to extract oil

Eduard Dekker, under the pen name "Multatuli" wrote the novel Max Havelaar: Or the Coffee Auctions of the Dutch Trading Company, one of the most notable books in the history of Dutch literature. He criticized the exploitation of the colony and as well had harsh words about the indigenous princes who collaborated with the governor. The book helped inspire the Indonesian independence movement in the mid-20th century as well as the "Fair trade" movement for coffee at the end of the century.!



Romania:
Eminent students received scholarships to study at major universities in Western Europe. This period can be described as a period full of cultural and artistic

	<p>1881, and the king was Carol de Hohenzollern-Sigmaringen</p> <p>Turkey: Sultan Abdulhamit declared the Second Constitutional Monarchy in 1908 as a result of the rapid emergence of the Party of Union and Progress and the rapidly developing events. This second attempt could last a little longer, unlike the first attempt of the constitutional administration method in the Ottoman Empire in 1876. However, the new system trial, which had great hopes, could not prevent the deterioration in the state. On the contrary, the party disputes the country had just met, the successive wars, military failures and economic collapse accelerated the collapse of the empire. Sultan II. Two preferences of Abdulhamit, such as ending the First Constitutionalist regime and establishing his personal administration, were the II. It can be said that it paved the way to the Constitutional Monarchy. Because these two choices were seen by opposition circles as to cause the Ottoman Empire to break up. Before a common idea, a common remedy, a common concern, a common fear arose among the Turkish intellectuals. According to them, the Ottoman Empire</p>	<p>Turkey: The concept of national economics was included in Turkish thought during the 2nd Constitutional Monarchy. The decisions taken by the political power of the period in terms of the future of the country's administration also play an important role in the development of the concept of "national economics" in Turkish thought. Presented as a recipe for the salvation of the Ottoman Empire "national economy" model, it has been one of the fundamental characteristics of the Republic of Turkey of the building process.</p> <p>2nd Constitutional Monarchy.</p> 	<p>effervescence on all levels: Architecture, Fine Arts, Music, Literature, Philosophy.</p> <p>Turkey: Traces of the 2nd Constitutional Monarchy can also be found in social life. Learning French, playing the piano, traveling and dancing appear as important details. Again, it is observed that the girls started to attend middle, high school and higher education. In addition, for the first time, cinema begins to be seen in Istanbul. With the emergence of the lack of art education in the country, attempts to open a fine arts school are witnessed, and as a result of one or two failed attempts, the first fine arts school, "Sanayi-i Nefise Mektebi", was established in 1883. In 1914, "Darülbedayi-i Osmani" for art education and the first conservatory "Darülelhan" (1916) are opened.</p> <p>Sanayi-i Nefise Mektebi</p> 
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was going into abyss and fragmentation. In this situation, the Young Turks sought ways to save the empire .

Poland: see presentation on website.

Latvia:

The Russian language was used throughout the education system and many Latvian social and cultural activities were suppressed. Still, some administrative changes aimed at reducing power of Baltic German institutions did prove useful to Latvians. There was a new surge of nationalism, and in the early 20th century Latvians started taking over control of local governments in towns from Russians.

Baltic

Germans



Poland: see presentation on website.

Latvia:

Despite the political unrest experienced during the partitions, Latvian territory did benefit from large-scale industrialization and modernization programs, instituted by the occupying powers, which helped it develop into a more economically coherent and viable entity.

Industrialization in Latvia



Poland: see presentation on website.

Latvia:

The rise of the People's Council of Latvia with Kārlis Ulmanis, Andrievs Niedra, Jānis Čakste, ect

Andrievs Niedra



1913



Portugal:

On 1 February 1908, King Carlos I was assassinated while travelling to Lisbon. Manuel II became the new king, but was eventually overthrown during the revolution on 5 October 1910, which abolished the monarchy and instated republicanism. Along with new national symbols, a new currency was adopted. The "escudo" was introduced on 22 May 1911.

Portuguese escudo



Portugal:

Under the sixteen-year parliamentary regime of the republic, with its forty-five governments, growing fiscal deficits climaxed in hyper-inflation and a moratorium on Portugal's external debt service. The cost of living around 1926 was thirty times higher than what it had been in 1914. Fiscal imprudence and accelerating inflation gave way to massive capital flight, crippling domestic investment. Burgeoning public sector employment during the First Republic was accompanied by a perverse shrinkage in the share of the industrial labour force in total employment. Although some headway was made toward increasing the level of literacy, 68.1 percent of Portugal's population was still classified as illiterate by the 1930 census.

Portugal: First Republic



Portugal:

Modernism appeared in Portugal in the wake of the 1910 Republican Revolution and as a result of the Paris-based Portuguese artists and the growing exchange of information and contact with the emerging avant-garde that this situation produced. The literary generation, which revolved around Fernando Pessoa and the magazines Orfeu and Portugal Futurista, also provided the Modernist movement with very important breadth and depth. Amadeo de Souza-Cardoso, based in Paris, was the only Portuguese artist to take part in some of the major exhibitions of the international avant-garde

Painting of Amadeo de Souza-Cardoso



The Netherlands: see presentation on the website.

Romania
See information 1908.

Kingdom of Romania 1913



Turkey:
The years 1911-1912 were a period when the Ottoman Empire was completely excluded by the European States. While the Union and Progress were trying to save the state, the great powers were trying to resolve the conflicts between them with the lands of the Ottoman State, and even made promises to the states they tried to attract to their blocs on the Ottoman lands. The first stage of the

The Netherlands: see presentation on the website.

Romania
See information 1908.

Factory in Romania, 1913



Turkey:

Ottoman Empire in 1913



The Netherlands: see presentation on the website.

Romania
See information 1908.

Painting of Nicolai Vermont, 1913

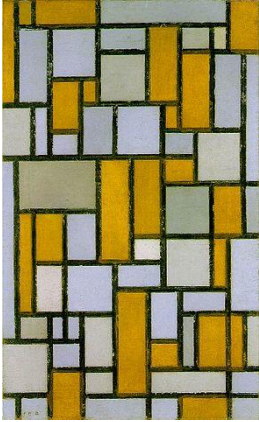


Turkey:

As understood in the Ottoman efforts to westernize and reach a modern level, the importance of education life is great. The Mühendishane-i Bahr-i Hümayun, Berr-i Hümayun, or the Military School appear as important examples of the westernization era in the Ottoman Empire. The Tanzimat or Islahat Edicts have an important place in the

	<p>Balkan Wars resulted in the heavy defeat of the Ottoman Empire. At the London Conference held at the end of this war, the independence of Albania was recognized, it was decided to give the Aegean islands to Greece and Edirne to the Bulgarians. After the Balkan War broke out, Mehmet Kamil Pasha was appointed as the Grand Vizier on October 29, 1912. However, upon hearing that Edirne would be given to Bulgaria, the Unionists overthrew this government and seized the administration on January 23, 1913. After the Balkan Wars, the Ottoman Empire lost 83% of the European Territories.</p> <p>Poland: see presentation on website.</p> <p>Latvia:</p> <p>World War I devastated the territory of what became the state of Latvia, and other western parts of the Russian Empire. Demands for self-determination were initially confined to autonomy, until a power vacuum was created by the Russian Revolution in 1917, followed by the Treaty of Brest-Litovsk between Russia and Germany in March 1918, then the Allied</p>	<p>The Mühendishane-i</p>  <p>Mühendishane-i Berri-i Hümayun (Halıcıoğlu)</p> <p>Poland: see presentation on website.</p> <p>Latvia:</p> <p>The partial urbanization led to a growing proletariat, fertile ground for the ideas of western European socialism, and this coincided with a loss of momentum for the Young Latvians, whose ideas had been enfeebled by national romanticism as a gulf grew between the bourgeoisie and the poor, the leading nationalists of the era having been arrested and exiled.</p>	<p>modernization process of the Ottoman Empire. Especially in the education system, it is observed that the West is tried to be taken as an example. Sending students to Europe in particular is a noteworthy event.</p> <p>During this process, the students' getting to know European painting in the western understanding should be considered as an important beginning for Turkish art.</p> <p>Poland: see presentation on website.</p> <p>Latvia:</p> <p>The New Current (Latvian: Jaunā strāva) in the history of Latvia was a broad leftist social and political movement that followed the First Latvian National Awakening (led by the Young Latvians from the 1850s to the 1920s) and culminated in the 1905 Revolution. Participants in the movement were called jaunstrāvnieki</p>
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	armistice with Germany on 11 November 1918.		
<p>1918</p> 	<p>Portugal:</p> <p>In 1916 Portugal enters the First World War in order to defend their colonies, which increase the public expenses. The country lives times of political instability with constant changes of government - between 1910 and 1920 followed 45 governments and 8 presidents. The Republican Party dissolves forming new rival parties with widely divergent ideals. All these factors contributed to an increase of discontent, generating many strikes and demonstrations that led to the military coup of 1926 led by General Gomes da Costa. It was the end of the 1st Republic and the beginning of the military dictatorship.</p> <p>Gomes de Costa</p> 	<p>Portugal:</p> <p>Strikes and demonstrations Portugal 1918</p> 	<p>Portugal:</p> <p>After the war there was a reformulation of modernism, with new ideas being taken up by the international avant-garde movements to which certain artists belonged. António Pedro resumed his exploration of the relationship between words and space, which had started with the Orfeu generation, and then produced his first surrealist paintings. Vieira da Silva was the leader of the Second School of Paris, developing an abstraction of ambiguous spaces produced by the fragmentation of light. stations.</p> <p>Painting of António Pedro</p> 

	<p>The Netherlands:</p> <p>World War I is going on (1914-1918). The Netherlands is neutral, but receives a lot of Belgium refugees. In 1917 America joins WW I. President Woodrow Wilson asks for the Netherlands to have a status of "armed neutrality" and to offer help to the American ships. Although the Netherlands does consider this offer, this offer comes to a halt.</p> <p>In 1917 all men received the right to vote. A new constitution was presented. Women in the Netherlands had to wait for two more years. They received this right in 1919.</p> <p>In 1917 the "schoolstrijd" was ended. This was a political struggle from Protestant and Catholic political parties that wanted financial equality for their school. Till 1917 only public schools received funding from the government. Till today we have article 23 in our constitution which means that we have freedom of education.</p>	<p>The Netherlands:</p> <p>The Netherlands also profited from the war, because the other countries like Germany and England produced hardly anything. The Netherlands produced products from Germany and England. England didn't like this. The shipping industry, fishing industry and steel industry profited. Germans ate Dutch herring, and the British ate Dutch butter.</p> <p>In 1917 Germany started with the "submarine war", so The Netherlands couldn't trade overseas anymore. There was another problem. It was very difficult to import coal, due to the War. So it was difficult to keep the steel industry going. There was a shortage of food (mainly grain), because the Americans started to "hamster" food. The Dutch government made a sort of sour bread that was gross and weird and looked very bad. It gained the name "postumacake".</p>	<p>The Netherlands:</p> <p>In 1917 'De Stijl' was created. This created a new kind of art 'modern art'. It was named after a magazine in Leiden. The most well-known member of the Stijl is called Piet Mondriaan. He uses abstract forms and primary colors.</p> <p>Piet Mondriaan</p> 
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The right to vote



Romania: see presentation on the website.

Turkey: see presentation on the website.

Poland: see presentation on the website.

Latvia:

On 18 November 1918, in Riga, the People's Council of Latvia proclaimed the independence of the new country, with Kārlis Ulmanis becoming the head of the provisional government. The General

Postumacake



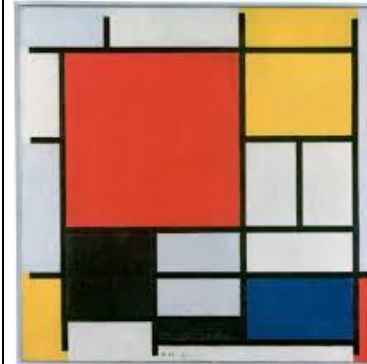
Romania: see presentation on the website.

Turkey: see presentation on the website.

Poland: see presentation on website.

Latvia:

Latvia: The war of independence that followed was part of a general chaotic period of civil and new border wars in Eastern Europe. With most of Latvia's industrial base evacuated to the interior of







Romania: see presentation on the website.


Turkey: see presentation on the website.

Poland: see presentation on website.

Latvia:

Jānis Kristaps Čakste (14 September 1859 – 14 March 1927) was a Latvian politician and lawyer who served as the first head of an independent Latvian state as the Chairman of the People's Council (1918–

	<p>representative of Germany August Winnig formally handed over political power to the Latvian Provisional Government on 26 November.</p> <p>Kārlis Ulmanis</p> 	<p>Russia in 1915, radical land reform was the central political question for the young state. In 1897, 61.2% of the rural population had been landless; by 1936, that percentage had been reduced to 18%. By 1923, the extent of cultivated land surpassed the pre-war level. Innovation and rising productivity led to rapid growth of the economy, but it soon suffered from the effects of the Great Depression.</p> <p>Great depression in Latvia</p> 	<p>1920), the Speaker of the Constitutional Assembly (1920–1922), and as the first President of Latvia (1922–1927).</p> <p>Jānis Kristaps Čakste</p> 
<p>1933</p> 	<p>Portugal: The republic was replaced by a military dictatorship that promised order, authority, and discipline. The military regime abolished political parties, took steps against the small but vocal Marxist groups, and did away with republican institutions. In</p>	<p>Portugal: Under the old regime, Portugal's private sector was dominated by some forty prominent families. These industrial dynasties were allied by marriage with the large, traditional landowning families of the nobility, who held most of the arable land in</p>	<p>Portugal: In an attempt to consolidate everything that it represented, the Estado Novo, in the 1940s, made a considerable effort to implement its policies in two distinct areas. On the one hand, it disseminated the notion of a modernized</p>

	<p>1928 it invited University of Coimbra professor António de Oliveira Salazar to serve as minister of finance. In 1932 he became Prime Minister. That year marked the beginning of his regime, the New State (<i>Estado Novo</i>). Under Salazar (1932–68), Portugal became, at least formally, a corporative state. The new Constitution of 1933 embodied the corporatist theory, under which government was to be formed of economic entities organized according to their function, rather than by individual representation. In reality, Salazar headed an autocratic dictatorship with the help of an efficient secret police – the PIDE. Strict censorship was introduced, the politically suspect were monitored, and the regime's opponents were jailed, sent into exile, and occasionally killed. Portugal drifted and floundered under this repressive regime for several decades.</p> <p>The Netherlands:</p> <p>Although both houses of the Dutch Parliament were elected by the people, only men with high incomes were eligible</p>	<p>the southern part of the country in large estates. Many of these dynasties had business interests in Portuguese Africa. Within this elite group, the top ten families owned all the important commercial banks, which in turn controlled a disproportionate share of the economy. Portugal's shift toward a moderately outward-looking trade and financial strategy, initiated in the late 1950s, gained momentum during the early 1960s. Until that time the country remained very poor and largely underdeveloped; although the country had a disadvantaged starting position, three decades of the <i>Estado Novo</i> regime had done no better than slightly increasing the country's GDP per capita. By the late 1950s, a growing number of industrialists, as well as government technocrats, favoured greater Portuguese integration with the industrial countries to the north, as a badly needed stimulus to Portugal's economy. The influence of the Europe-oriented technocrats was rising within Salazar's cabinet.</p> <p>The Netherlands:</p> <p>The worldwide Great Depression which began after the tumultuous events</p>	<p>country, while at the same time actually distancing itself from that idea by cultivating a sense of continuity with the past. Awareness of the importance of national identity was expressed particularly by focusing on the glorious moments of Portuguese history, and using the heroes and important figures to nourish the political imaginary.</p> <p>Vasco da Gama, a Portuguese hero</p>  <p>The Netherlands:</p> <p>The Dutch arts stream in this period was</p>
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to vote until 1917, when pressure from socialist movements resulted in elections in which all men regardless of income, were entitled to vote. In 1919, women also obtained the right to vote for the first time in history.

The rise of Nazism in Germany did not go unnoticed in the Netherlands, and there was growing concern at the possibility of armed conflict, but most Dutch people expected that Germany would again respect Dutch neutrality.

There were separate fascist and Nazi movements in the 1930s. Dutch Fascists admired Mussolini's Italy and called for a traditional corporate ideology. The membership was small, elitist and ineffective. The pro-Nazi movement, however, won support from Berlin and attempted to build a mass base by 1935. It failed because most Dutch rejected its racial ideology and calls for violence.!

Pro-Nazi party

of Black Tuesday in 1929, that continued into the early-1930s had crippling effects on the Dutch economy; lasting longer than in most other European countries. The long duration of the Great Depression in the Netherlands is often explained by the very strict fiscal policy of the Dutch government at the time, and its decision to adhere to the gold standard for much longer than most of its trading partners. The Great Depression led to high unemployment and widespread poverty, as well as increasing social unrest.

Great labor projects



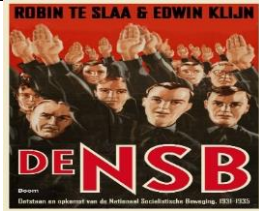
“De Stijl” (The Stile) Jacobus Pieter Oud was one of its representants. He also was an architect and one of his creations is:

Café De Unie, Rotterdam



Chair in The Stile format





Romania:

Turkey:

Putting its relations with neighbouring Turkey in 1932, largely on the way in relations between nations has become quite a strong position. In this position of foreign affairs of Turkey earned win it is significant because independent and equal status. The status they had achieved more in 1932-1938 will still try to protect Turkey to follow a peaceful policy. After 1930 the nation to increase its weight in international politics Turkey, the collective understanding of peace, settle the matter with the state status quo Nations has led to an invitation to join the League of Nations. The League of Nations at the beginning of the 1930s by Encourage Turkey to join the association; Republic of Turkey, Mustafa Kemal, reported the community, but if he could join Turkey as

Romania:


Turkey:





Largely agriculture-based economy in the Great Depression affected the agriculture sector in Turkey. Agricultural production declined, prices of agricultural products increased. In response to these, various laws were enacted. In addition, Central Bank of the Republic of Turkey in 1930 to solve the problems in the money market was established and an end to the duties and powers of the Ottoman Bank. Since the reason for the depreciation of the Turkish lira was seen as the foreign trade deficit, measures were taken to restrict imports. In the face of the depreciation of money, the purchasing power of the people decreased. The Economic Depression Tax, an extraordinary tax, came into force on 30 November 1931. The scope of the tax, which was first collected at an increasing rate of at least 10 percent of wage earners, expanded in 1934 and began to be collected from income taxpayers. Again in this period,

Romania:

Turkey:

The main ideal of Atatürk in the 1930s is indisputably to develop national culture and this culture. For this reason, from the very beginning, he has tried to express his expectations from education and teachers, whom he sees as an army of culture, at every opportunity. In this context, when cultural policies are viewed from the triangle of education, the army of education and culture, it can be said that the year 1933 has a special importance in the cultural revolution. Because on this date, Istanbul University was established instead of the abolition of Duralumin and the mentioned university has maintained its existence as one of the important cultural institutions in this process of change. During this time, Ataturk opened the

	<p>an official invitation. Turkey was invited to join the official community against this attitude of Turkey. In the same year he became a member of the League of Nations, Turkey.</p> <p>Mustafa Kemal Atatürk</p>  <p>League of Nations</p>	<p>Muvazene Tax started to be collected from wage earners. The most important result of the Great Depression is that it encouraged private entrepreneurship envisaged in the early years of the Republic and eliminated the economic opportunity to implement the development goal. In addition, this understanding was abandoned due to the lack of experience, knowledge and knowledge in the country that would enable development based on the private sector, and an economy model based on the principle of statism was adopted in the 1930s.</p> <p>Istanbul University founded in 1933</p>	<p>doors to scientists who left their country as a result of the pressure exerted after the Nazi Party came to power in Germany, and with their help, he pioneered both the university and the shaping of the cultural life. German scientists, benefiting from Ataturk gave the libertarian culture medium they work in Turkey, Turkish youth have tried to spread the cultivation and science.</p> <p>Seeing that the development will never be one-sided and therefore preparing a formula of modernization in the fields of science, art and culture, Atatürk gave importance to the Turkish Hearths and People's Houses, which work as non-governmental organizations, in bringing their work to society in this process of change.</p> <p>Darülfünun</p>
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	 <p>Poland: see presentation on website.</p> <p>Latvia:</p>	 <p>Poland: see presentation on website.</p> <p>Latvia:</p>	 <p>Poland: see presentation on website.</p> <p>Latvia:</p>
<p>1943</p> 	<p>Portugal:</p> <p>During World War II, still under the government of Salazar, Portugal remained neutral in the conflict, obtaining an economic benefit due to the increased</p>	<p>Portugal:</p> <p>Portugal opens its doors to international trade allowing the regulated entry of foreign capital, benefiting various industrial sectors. However serious</p>	<p>Portugal:</p> <p>The early 1940s were also marked by the profound change in Almada Negreiros's work following the frescoes he produced for the Alcântara and Rocha do Conde de Óbidos maritime.</p>

exportations of various products for the countries involved in the conflict. With the end of the World War II, it is made an alliance between Western Europe and the United States resulting in NATO.

Salazar



The Netherlands: see presentation on the website.

In 1943, Germany lost the battle by Stalingrad. There people were getting weaker and they were losing the war.

The Germans started to deport more and more Jews from the Netherlands. They were sent to the Westerbork (transit camp) first, and then to concentration and extermination camps in Eastern

regional disparities and an agricultural crisis happened, and the inability of other economic sectors to absorb the rural manpower that abandoned the countryside.

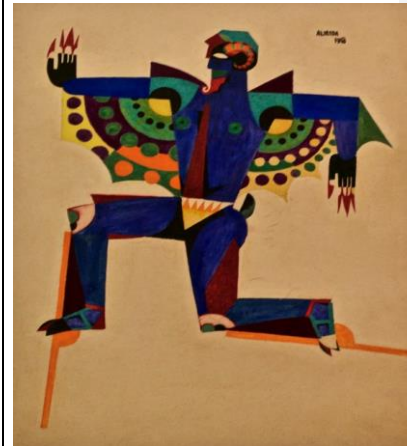
Censored mail in Portugal 1943



The Netherlands: see presentation on the website.

At the start of the war the economy went really well. The Germans hadn't reached the northern part yet and invested in Dutch companies. However as time progressed it took a turn for the worst. The economy got bad. Lots of people were sent away to work in camps which meant they had to quit their work in the Netherlands.

Painting of Almada Negreiros



The Netherlands: see presentation on the website.

Propaganda for Germany



Destruction of Rotterdam

Europe. In the whole war about 107.000 Dutch Jews were deported. The last wartime reorganization took place on March 1, 1943. From that date, the Dutch police consisted of the State Police in seven large municipalities, the Gendarmerie/Marechaussee and the municipal police. The leadership of these different corps was National Socialist and often also a member of the SS or at least sympathetic to this political ideology. This meant that the enforcement was heavily influenced by the Germans. Within the lower ranks, all of this was much more complicated. Many policemen did not like the Germans, but did not see anything in hiding for various reasons.. However, one thing was clear to the Germans: they could not rely on the Dutch police.

Romania:

This is the 3th year of the second world war. Since 1941, Romania went to war with Nazi Germany and fought on the eastern front in Russia.

May 20 1943: Romania breaks off diplomatic relations with Chile.

Proclamation for forced labour in Germany



Romania:

All economical efforts are to support the war.

Romanian Lei 1943



Romania:

Romanian Dada 1943



Romanian art, 1943

August 1, 1943: The first American air raid on the city of Ploiesti, Prahova County.

Air raid on Ploiesti



Turkey:

January 4, 1943, allied Casablanca Conference was held with the participation of heads of state, strengthening and reactivating the war Turkey was agreed at the conference. After the conference chooses to establish US diplomatic and financial contacts out of England rebuffed in Turkey. Churchill considering opening a new front in the Balkans, to ensure the support of allies in Turkey on this front came to 30 January 1943 in Adana. In the Yenice negotiations, Churchill's demands were rejected on



Turkey:


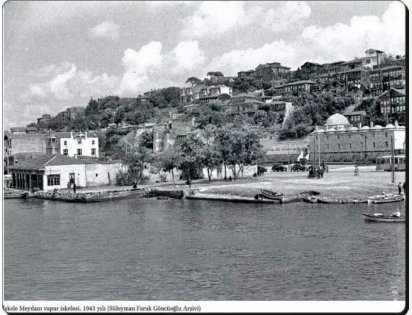
During World War II it was made to Turkey to enter the war because of the tendency of any policy changes and socio-economic effects of the war in the country has seen. Despite the wishes of the Axis and Allied states, Turkey, declared war on 23 February 1945 without attending were satisfied with the official declaration of war. assistance to Greece in the war, care of refugees in Turkey, kept under military weapons, because of the serious damage was seen in the absence of foreign trade



Turkey:

In the Second National Education Council convened in 1943; Decisions were taken to improve moral education in schools, to increase the efficiency of mother tongue studies in all educational institutions, to examine history teaching in terms of method and tools, and to introduce Art History courses to high schools. Typhus epidemic was spread in Istanbul so cinemas were closed.

Istanbul 1943

	<p>grounds of distrust of the Soviets and the lack of equipment of the Turkish army. through the press to undermine relations with Germany continuing presence in the region will apply to the change in Turkey's foreign policy is clearly stated. After 1943 even though the allies continued pressure balance policy Turkey has continued for some time. The superiority of the Allies in the war also affected Turkish-German relations, and chrome shipments to Germany were stopped on 20 April 1944. The Allies have stated that they will impose an embargo if the shipment is not stopped. Germany's response to this was to give a note through the ambassador. In August 1944, the Kingdom of Bulgaria withdrew from the war and the Soviet army entered the country; In parallel with these developments, Turkey has announced that it has cut off all relations with Germany and Japan.</p> <p>Poland: see presentation on website.</p> <p>Latvia:</p>	<p>and expensiveness. This led to practices such as Wealth Tax and rationing of bread. With the effect of the war, imports from 1938 to 1945 were approximately 1,000,000 tons; exports decreased by 1,800,000 tons. Despite the population growth in the country, the decrease of 3,000,000 tons of agricultural production from 1938 to 1945 led to more economic measures; Partially, the agricultural, animal and forest products in the hands of the citizens were confiscated. Prime Minister of the period Şükrü Saraçoğlu stated in his speech on 11 November 1942 that the reason was to secure the army and the country. Parallel to the absence in the country, black market activities increased; The government's response, on the other hand, was to impose punishments as severe as death. Epidemic diseases were seen due to malnutrition.</p> <p>Poland: see presentation on website.</p> <p>Latvia:</p>	  <p>Poland: see presentation on website.</p> <p>Latvia:</p>
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1971-1974



Portugal:

On 25 April 1974, a group of younger officers belonging to an underground organization, the Armed Forces Movement (*Movimento das Forças Armadas* – MFA), overthrew the Caetano regime, and Spínola emerged as at least the titular head of the new government. The uprising succeeded in hours with virtually no bloodshed. The military seized control of all important installations. Within days, however, it became clear that the uprising had released long pent-up frustrations when thousands, and then tens of thousands of Portuguese poured into the streets celebrating the downfall of the regime and demanding further change. The coercive apparatus of the dictatorship—secret police, Republican Guard, official party, censorship—was overwhelmed and abolished. Workers began taking over shops from owners, peasants seized private lands, low-level employees took over hospitals from doctors and administrators, and government offices were occupied by workers who sacked the old management and demanded a thorough housecleaning.

Very early on, the demonstrations began to be manipulated by organized political elements, principally the communists and other groups farther to the left. Radical

Portugal:

The anti-*Estado Novo* MFA-led Carnation Revolution, a military coup in Lisbon on 25 April 1974, initially had a negative impact on the Portuguese economy and social structure. The coup was originally a mostly pro-democracy movement, intended to replace the previous regime with an Western-style liberal democracy and to develop and modernize the economy in order to achieve Western European standards of living, along with finding a solution for the African colonies to end the 13-year-long Colonial War. However, by late 1974 to early 1975, moderate factions (led by personalities such as António de Spínola and Mário Soares) lost power to Marxist-oriented and far-left ones (led by personalities such as Otelo Saraiva de Carvalho and Álvaro Cunhal). Communists gained increasing influence in the provisional cabinets led by Vasco Gonçalves and after a failed coup carried by Spínola on 11 March 1975, the government launched the *Processo Revolucionário em Curso* (*Ongoing Revolutionary Process*) marked by nationalizations of hundreds of private companies (including virtually all mass media), politically-based firings (*saneamentos políticos*) and land expropriations. Power in the African colonies was handover to selected former

Portugal:

Political songs played an important part in the protests against the totalitarian regime that ruled Portugal from 1926 up to the 1974 revolution. Once it was created as an object to criticize what was wrong, mainly in a political point of view. One of its main protagonists was José (Zeca) Afonso (1929–1987). They traced a new course for urban popular music and influenced a further generation of musicians, some of whom also participated in the protest movement and are still active. This musical style reflects a confluence of influences from traditional music, French urban popular songs of the 1960s, African music and Brazilian popular music. By the late 1970s the revolutionary climate had subsided and the need to express political militancy through song was no longer felt by poets, composers and singers, who subsequently redefined both their role and their creative contribution.

labor and peasant leaders emerged from the underground where they had been operating for many years. Mário Soares, the leader of the Socialist Party of Portugal (*Partido Socialista* – PS) and Álvaro Cunhal, head of the Portuguese Communist Party (*Partido Comunista Português* – PCP) returned from exile to Portugal within days of the revolt and received heroes' welcomes.



Portugal: see also presentation on the website:

independentist guerrilla movements, which acted as the spark for the appearance of civil wars or the introduction of single party regimes in the newly independent states. This decolonization also prompted a mass exodus of Portuguese citizens from Portugal's African territories (mostly from the then overseas territories of Angola and Mozambique), creating over a million Portuguese destitute refugees – the *retornados*. Along with the arrival of the *retornados*, PREC was also marked by political violence and social chaos, exodus of industrialists, a brain drain of technical and managerial experts and sanctioned occupations of agricultural estates, factories and houses.

The Portuguese economy had changed significantly prior to the 1974 revolution, in comparison with its position in 1961—total output (GDP at factor cost) had grown by 120 percent in real terms.

Portugal: see also presentation on the website:

José (Zeca) Afonso (



Portugal: see also presentation on the website:

	<p>The Netherlands:</p> <p>The voting age was lowered, first from 23 to 21 years in 1963 and then to 18 years in 1972. The most successful new party was the progressive-liberal D66, which proposed democratization to break down pillarization.</p> <p>Pillarization declined, with the three Christian democratic parties losing almost half of their votes. In 1977 they formed the Christian democratic CDA, which became a major force in Dutch politics, participating in governments from 1977 until 1994. Meanwhile, the conservative liberal VVD and progressive-liberal D66 made large electoral gains.</p> <p>The Dutch welfare state had become the most extensive social security system in the world by the early eighties. But the welfare state came into crisis when spending rose due to dramatic high unemployment rates and poor economic growth.</p>	<p>The Netherlands:</p> <p>When the post-war baby boom children grew up, they led the revolt in the 1960s against all rigidities in Dutch life. The 1960s and 1970s were a time of great social and cultural change, such as rapid de-pillarization leading to the erosion of the old divisions along class and religious lines. A youth culture emerged all across Western Europe and the United States, characterized by student rebellion, informality, sexual freedom, informal clothes, new hairstyles, protest music, drugs and idealism.^[194] Young people, and students in particular, rejected traditional mores, and pushed for change over matters such as: women's rights, sexuality, disarmament and environmental issues.</p>	<p>The Netherlands:</p> <p>Secularisation, or the decline in religiosity, first became noticeable after 1960 in the Protestant rural areas of Friesland and Groningen. Then, it spread to Amsterdam, Rotterdam and the other major cities in the west. Finally, the Catholic southern areas showed religious decline. As the social distance between the Calvinists and Catholics narrowed (and they began to intermarry) it became possible to merge their parties. The Anti-Revolutionary Party (ARP) in 1977 merged with the Catholic People's Party (KVP) and the Protestant ChristiaHistorical Union (CHU) to form the Christian Democratic Appeal (CDA). However, a countervailing trend later appeared as the result of a religious revival in the Protestant Bible Belt, and the growth of the Muslim and Hindu communities as a result of immigration from overseas and high fertility levels.</p>
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Hans van Mierlo, founder of D66



Romania:

March 28, 1974: Nicolae Ceausescu is elected President of the Socialist Republic of Romania. Until December 25, 1989.

Nicolae Ceausescu



Provo in Amsterdam



Romania:

Starting from 1974, there is a change of vision from the perspective of national politics and economy. From a political perspective, the new communist leadership breaks away from the USSR and introduces a communist nationalist version. From the economic perspective begins a period of organization and economic development, by building an infrastructure of factories and plants throughout the country.

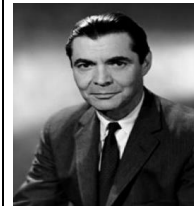
First Mosque in The Netherlands


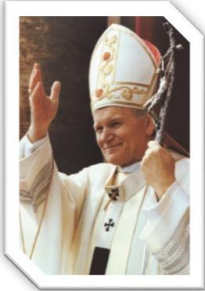





Romania:

10 decembrie: Savantul George Emil Palade primește Premiul Nobel pentru medicină

George Emil Palade



	<p>Turkey: see presentation on the website.</p> <p>Poland: see presentation on the website. Communism, a political and economic doctrine that aims to replace private property and a profit-based economy with public ownership and communal control of at least the major means of production and the natural resources of a society. The communist regime the result of a free choice but was imposed by force by the Soviet authorities when Poland lost its sovereignty. The provisions concerning Poland were finally pushed through at the conference in Yalta in 1945. New Polish borders have been established - shifted to the west. In the years 1952-1989, Poland operated under the name of the Polish People's Republic and was under the domination of the USSR and the Polish Workers' Party. The Iron Curtain was the name for the physical boundary dividing Europe into two separate areas from the end of World War II in 1945 until the end of the Cold War in 1991. The term symbolizes the efforts by the Soviet Union to block itself and its satellite.</p> <p>Latvia:</p>	<p>Turkey: see presentation on the website.</p> <p>Poland: see presentation on the website. Price increases accepted positively, because the price of petrol, alcohol or dinner contained in themselves cost of the socio-economic policy, looked after interests, different social classes.</p> 	<p>Turkey: see presentation on the website.</p> <p>Poland: see presentation on the website. In 1978, Karol Wojtyła made history by becoming the first non-Italian pope in more than four hundred years. As the leader of the Catholic Church, he traveled the world, visiting more than 100 countries to spread his message of faith and peace</p>  <p>X World Football Championship-after 36 years break, polish's footballer participated in X World football championship, where they hared 3rd place. In qualification took part 99 teams.</p>
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		Latvia:	Latvia:
1989	<p>Portugal: The 1989 revision of the constitution eliminated much of the remaining Marxist rhetoric of the original document, abolished the communist-inspired "agrarian reform", and laid the groundwork for further privatization of nationalized firms and the government-owned communications media.</p> <p>Cavaco Silva, Prime-Minister in 1989</p>  <p>The Netherlands: After 1982, there was a retrenchment of the welfare system, especially regarding old-age pensions, unemployment benefits, and</p>	<p>Portugal: The performance of the Portuguese economy during the 1980s was conditioned by two main factors: structural changes imposed by the decision to join the European Economic Community and external shocks and short-term fluctuations in the world economy. The first half of the 1980s Portugal's economic performance was dominated by short-term macroeconomic problems, while international economic recovery after 1985 created a positive background for Portuguese economic growth and a convergence path that was followed in the EEC/EU context.</p>  <p>The Netherlands: In addition to social reforms, the Purple Coalition also presided over a period of remarkable economic prosperity.</p>	<p>Portugal: The 80s are a witness to the cross-pollination of some of the artistic practices inherited from the previous decade such as Post-Conceptualism with Helena Almeida, Alberto Carneiro and Fernando Calhau, for instance, or the new realities of the 80s, which showed a high plurality of people and resulted in a hybridization of aesthetic solutions. However, a special place should be reserved to artists whose work and public recognition were already consolidated before the 80s but that would reach in this decade an outstanding notoriety and a renewed vigour. A few examples are António Palolo, António Dacosta, Paula Rego, Menez, Pomar Eduardo Batarda and Álvaro Lapa.</p> <p>Helena Almeida</p>  <p>The Netherlands: In this period Body art came to life and is art made on, with, or consisting of, the human body. The most common</p>

disability pensions/early retirement benefits.

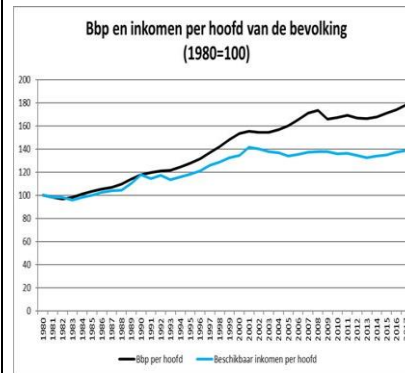
Following the 1994 general election, in which the Christian democratic CDA lost a considerable portion of its representatives, the social-liberal Democrats (D66) doubled in size and formed a coalition with the labour party (Netherlands) (PvdA), and the People's Party for Freedom and Democracy (VVD).

This coalition marked the first absence of the CDA in a government for decades. The government introduced unprecedented legislation based on a policy of official tolerance. Abortion and euthanasia were decriminalised, but stricter guidelines were set for their implementation. Drug policy, especially of cannabis, was reformed. Prostitution was legalised, but confined to brothels where the health and safety of those involved could be properly monitored. With the 2001 Same-Sex Marriage Act, the Netherlands became the first country in the world to legalise same-sex marriage.

Romania: see presentation on the website.

Turkey:

Economic growth



Dutch Purple government



Romania: see presentation on the website.

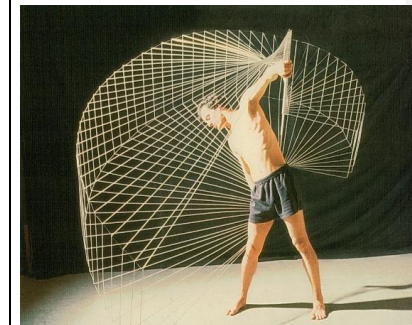
Turkey:

Interest rates rose as a result of the increase in public deficits and fluctuation

forms of body art are tattoos and body piercings. Other types include scarification, branding, subdermal implants, scalpelling, shaping (for example tight-lacing of corsets), full body tattoo and body painting.

Body art is also a sub-category of performance art, in which artists use or abuse their own body to make their particular statements. More extreme body art can involve mutilation or pushing the body to its physical limits.

Body art



Romania: see presentation on the website.

Turkey:

The Cinema Days, which started to be organized as a separate section in 1983,

Turkey 1989 presidential election, Turkey's 7th President Kenan Evren was made upon the completion of the seven-year mandate. 3rd round of voting held October 31, 1989 Prime Minister Turgut Ozal was elected the 8th President of the Republic of Turkey. There were also local elections. Turban protests realized for freedom. Turkish people who were under pressure migrated from Bulgaria to Turkey.

Turgut Ozal



Poland: see presentation on website.

Latvia:

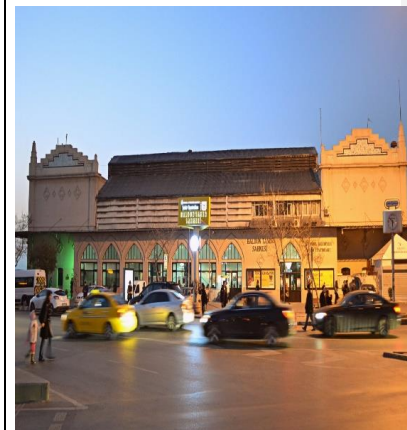
in financial markets. Foreign exchange reserves decreased. By the year 1989 was one of Turkey's foreign open free market economy. While the stabilization policies were implemented, the average foreign debt stock, which was 17.4 billion dollars, increased to 41.7 billion dollars in 1989 and 49 billion dollars in 1990. Short-term debt amounted to 19 percent of total debt. Commercial banks' foreign exchange deficit grew. The stagflation process has been entered. The foreign trade deficit reached 9.3 billion dollars in 1990. Turkey re-entered the crisis. Turkey in 1991, 1994 and lived on top of the crisis in 1999. The first crisis of Turkey's economy is shaped by external influences Gulf Crisis in 1990. The Gulf War, which was shaped by the United Nations' intervention in Iraq and Kuwait, is one of the important events of this crisis.

Poland: see presentation on website.

Latvia

was renamed as the International Istanbul Film Festival in 1989; 1987 was the start of the International Istanbul Biennial. This was followed by the International Istanbul Theater Festival, which started in 1989. Figurative Development Exhibition was experienced. The theatre of Haldun Taner in Kadıköy was opened.

Haldun Taner in Kadıköy



Poland: see presentation on website.

Latvia:

2004



Portugal: The XV Constitutional Government was led by José Manuel Durão Barroso, leader of the Social Democratic Party in coalition with the People's Party, whose leader, Paulo Portas, became Minister of Defence.

After José Manuel Durão Barroso accepted the invitation to be the next European Commission President, a new government had to be formed. Though opposition parties called for general elections, President Jorge Sampaio named Pedro Santana Lopes, the new Social Democratic Party leader, as Prime Minister, who thus formed a new government, in coalition with the People's Party. However, in December 2004, due to several controversies involving the government, the President dissolved the parliament and called for early elections. Santana Lopes resigned after the announcement of the President's decision.

The Netherlands:

By 2000, the population had increased to 15,900,000 people, making the

Portugal: Economic growth had been above the EU average for much of the past decade, but fell back in 2001-04 and it is now one of the worse performing economies in the EU. GDP per capita stands at two-thirds that of the Big Four EU economies. A poor educational system and an abysmal level of corruption in government, in particular, has been an obstacle to greater productivity and growth. Portugal has been increasingly overshadowed by lower-cost producers in Central Europe and Asia as a target for foreign direct investment. The government faces tough choices in its attempts to boost Portugal's economic competitiveness while keeping the budget deficit within the eurozone's 3%-of-GDP ceiling. After 2 bail outs from the IMF and ECB Portugal has consistently missed its own austerity targets. Unemployment is increasing rapidly and government ability to rein in spending is at best mediocre.

The Netherlands:

The Netherlands, small as it is, has successfully developed into one of the

Portugal: Cultural centres such as the Belém Cultural Centre and the Culturgest, both in Lisbon, and commercial sponsorship have expanded opportunities for major concerts. Madredeus is among the most successful popular music groups. Singer Dulce Pontes is also widely admired, and Carlos Paredes is considered by many to have been Portugal's finest guitarist. Folk music and dancing and the traditional fado remain the country's fundamental forms of musical expression. When the renowned *fadista* (fado singer) Amália Rodrigues (known simply as Amália throughout the world) died in 1999, three days of national mourning were declared. Younger *fadistas* such as Mariza, Katia Guerreiro, and Cristina Branco gained an international audience in the early 21st century. Euro 2004 was also held in Portugal.

The Netherlands:

Toyism as art movement is a reaction on the post-modern world of individualism,

Netherlands one of the most densely-populated countries in the world. Urban development has led to the development of a conurbation called the Randstad, which includes Amsterdam, Rotterdam, The Hague and Utrecht, and the surrounding areas. With a population of 7,100,000; it is one of the largest conurbations in Europe. On 26 December 2004 during several Dutch people in Thailand and the other part across of South and Southeast Asia were among thousands of people killed by the magnitude 9.0 earthquake and tsunami off Indonesian island's west coast of Sumatra, which suffered from the significant loss of Dutch lives. A memorial service held at Basilica of St. Nicholas Cathedral in Amsterdam in January 2005 was held on behalf of the Queen of the Netherlands.

Romania:
Romania becomes NATO member.

most open, dynamic and prosperous countries in the world. It had the tenth-highest per capita income in the world in 2011. It has an open, market-based mixed economy, ranking thirteenth out of 157 countries according to the Index of Economic Freedom. In May 2011, the OECD ranked the Netherlands as the "happiest" country in the world

The Dutch: happy as ever



Romania:
Romania's main industries are textiles and

which existed in the 1970s through the 1990s, the era in which "everything is allowed". The name originated in 1990 when artist Dejo made a graphic work which was titled "Escape of computer spiders". It was this work and later similar works that were the origin of the style at the beginning of the nineties. Musician *Dejo* (pseudonym) from Emmen writes a manifesto called Mother and introduces Toyism to the audience.

Toyism



Romania:
Romanian art knows a creative effervescence in this beginning of the 21st

NATO Wallpaper, 2004



Turkey:

A significant public policy in Turkey throughout 2000s is the democratization policy towards the Kurds and Alevis. Initiated in 2004, this policy triggered a prolonged public debate, at the end of which some policies were put into effect. Taking this democratization effort as a public policy, this article assesses it, in light of the classification of the regimes of ethnicity developed by Ş. Aktürk, by employing institutional analysis and process (functional) analysis models. The "Annan Plan" was submitted to a

footwear, metallurgy, light machinery and machine assembly, mining, wood processing, construction materials, chemicals, food and oil refining. Less important are the pharmaceutical, heavy machinery and household appliances industries. Currently, the car manufacturing industry (see Dacia Logan) is very broad and market-oriented. The Romanian IT industry is experiencing a steady annual growth.

Turkey:

In the economy, in 2004, there was a single digit in inflation again, and rapid growth was observed. The economy, which entered a period of growth after the crises, continued this trend in 2004 as well. Turkey's economy grew 9.7 percent in the nine months of this year. According to the SIS, the gross national product (GNP) was 306 quadrillion 643.4 trillion liras in 9 months of this year at current prices. The new currency was adopted.

century. We mention here the most important Events: 1. George Enescu International Festival, 2. Anonymous Film Festival.

George Enescu International Festival



Turkey:

Istanbul Modern Art Museum or shortly Istanbul Modern is Turkey's first modern art museum. Established by the Istanbul Foundation for Culture and Arts (İKSVA) under the leadership of the Eczacıbaşı family, the museum was opened to visitors on December 11, 2004. Located in Karaköy harbor, between Mimar Sinan University Faculty of Fine Arts and Tophane-i Amire, Istanbul Modern is located in T.C. It was realized by transforming the warehouse no. 4, which was built as a dry cargo warehouse for

referendum in Cyprus. It was accepted in the TRNC, and the Greek Cypriot side rejected the Plan. The EU issue largely determined the domestic agenda throughout the year. The Constitution was amended, fundamental laws such as the 80-year-old Turkish Penal Code, the Code of Criminal Procedure, the Criminal Execution Law were amended, and State Security Courts were abolished. Radio and television broadcasts started in different languages and dialects traditionally used by Turkish citizens in their daily lives. EU Summit held in Brussels in the wake of Cyprus focused discussions it was decided to start negotiations with Turkey on October 3, 2005.



Poland: see presentation on the website.

March 1st, 2004 is the day when Poland joined the European Union and thereby

New Turkish Lira



Border between Turkish and Greek Cyprus







Poland: see presentation on the website.

Maritime Operations, into a museum. Held in 2003. 8. hosts of the International Istanbul Biennial building was allocated as a museum by the prime minister and his Turkey to the completion of construction of before the December 17 date will be given a date to the deliberations for EU membership request on December 11 opened in 2004 with the service.

Istanbul Modern Art Museum



Poland: see presentation on the website.

	<p>opened itself on Western influences. It happened during the presidency of Aleksander Kwaśniewski</p> <p>Together with Poland in 2004, Cyprus, the Czech Republic, Estonia, Lithuania, Latvia, Malta, Slovakia, Slovenia, and Hungary joined the European Union.</p> <p>Donald Tusk (in 2007-2014, the Prime Minister of the Polish government) in 2014 was elected as the President of the European Council.</p>  <p>Latvia:</p>	 <p>Opening the borders provided the Poles with new opportunities. Many people leaped at the chance to try their luck in the West.</p> <p>It initiated significant changes. Thanks to various EU funding programs the average quality of living became way higher</p> <p>Latvia:</p>	 <p>On the 31 st of June the Warsaw Uprising Museum was opened.</p>  <p>Latvia:</p>
<p>2019/2020</p>	<p>COVID-19</p> <p>Portugal: see presentation on website.</p> <p>The Netherlands:</p>	<p>COVID-19</p> <p>Portugal: see presentation on website.</p> <p>The Netherlands:</p>	<p>COVID-19</p> <p>Portugal: see presentation on website.</p> <p>The Netherlands:</p>



When it came to politics, not a lot of things changed. The government was very busy implementing new rules and regulations to keep the COVID-19 pandemic at bay. Some struggles arose in between political members and groups, but they held together for the sake of Holland, because that was more important at the time.

Press conference about COVID-19 March 23 2021



Romania:

Because of corona, a lot of people lost their jobs or had to work from home. This means that production rates significantly dropped. This was bad for the economy. Furthermore, shops and stores that weren't essential were closed. This led to companies going bankrupt and that was not good for the economy either.

Working at home



Romania:

All arts and culture events were forbidden. Only on-line events were possible. Some were very creative in this, but in general one could come to the conclusion this was a lost year for the entire branch.

The Netherlands won the Eurovision song contest in 2019, but it was cancelled in 2020. Now it will take place from 18-22 May 2021 in Rotterdam



Romania:

	<p>In 2019, Presidential elections took place in Romania.</p> <p>In 2020, parliamentary elections took place in Romania.</p> <p>Turkey: Claw Operation and Fountain of Peace Operation were made in North Iraq. Local elections. Eastern Mediterranean seismic expeditions. Natural gas was found under the sea.</p> <p>Poland: see presentation on website.</p> <p>Latvia</p>	<p>Given the epidemiological context, in Romania many small and medium businesses in the hospitality industry have closed, so many people have lost their jobs</p> <p>Turkey: New economy plan was announced. Structural transformation was realized. Higher inflation. New economy model was announced. Many credits were given the people because they incurred losses. Pandemic affected the economy in a bad way.</p> <p>Poland: see presentation on website.</p> <p>Latvia</p>	<p>Cultural activities have tried to adapt and organize in the virtual environment, due to the endemic situation.</p> <p>Turkey: Haluk Bilginer won the Emmy Award for the best actor. Schools , cafes, restaurants, cinemas, theatres were closed, many cultural activities were cancelled because of the epidemic.</p> <p>Poland: see presentation on website.</p> <p>Latvia</p>
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