

THE INVISIBLE BORDERS FROM EUROPE





MORE THAN 2 000 YEARS
OF EUROPEAN HISTORY

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CHAPITRE I
THE ROMAN EMPIRE
AT ITS APOGEE

THE ROMAN EMPIRE AT ITS APOGEE



THE ROMAN EMPIRE AT ITS APOGEE



THE ROMAN EMPIRE AT ITS APOGEE

He started from the founding of Rome in -753 BC founded by Romulus and Rémus (breastfed by a wolf according to legend)

This small enclave in Italy has grown over the centuries with different modes of governance, a monarchy, a republic, triumvirates until becoming an Empire with Octavian proclaimed Augustus by the Senate (in -27 BC)

Previously a famous General Caesar had conquered Gaul (52 BC)

At that time and until his fall on the western part in 476, he succeeded in creating a space that encircled the Mediterranean (north shore and south shore, completely occupying entire countries such as Italy for several centuries. Gaul, Spain, Belgium, the Netherlands, Switzerland, Germany to the Rhine, Great Britain to Scotland, Austria

THE ROMAN EMPIRE

He managed to put in place a remarkable administration and legal codes of governance which are still in force today, to build a powerful and extremely equipped army. As a result of this power, bolstered by a flourishing economy with a single currency, the peoples who inhabited this Empire have enjoyed economic progress for centuries, but also a very long peace.

The Roman Empire knew how to build important cities according to an organized model and also of first quality roads which made it possible to move in a straight line through the whole Empire for centuries (traces of this can still be found today (1500 years later).)

Under the reign of Constantine 306- 337 Christianity is favored and is chosen the site of Byzantium for a new capital: Constantinople

In 395, under Emperor Theodosius the Empire was cut in two for ease of management between his 2 sons, but ultimately this cut would remain final between the Western Empire and the Eastern Empire.

He was there fore a model for all the Empires that followed, which also recovered his reference images such as the eagle, the purple and the gold.

THE ROMAN EMPIRE : SCHISM

AD 395

Schism

The Western Empire



Schism

The Eastern Empire

THE ROMAN EMPIRE : SCHISM



The Western Empire

The Eastern Empire

THE ROMAN EMPIRE



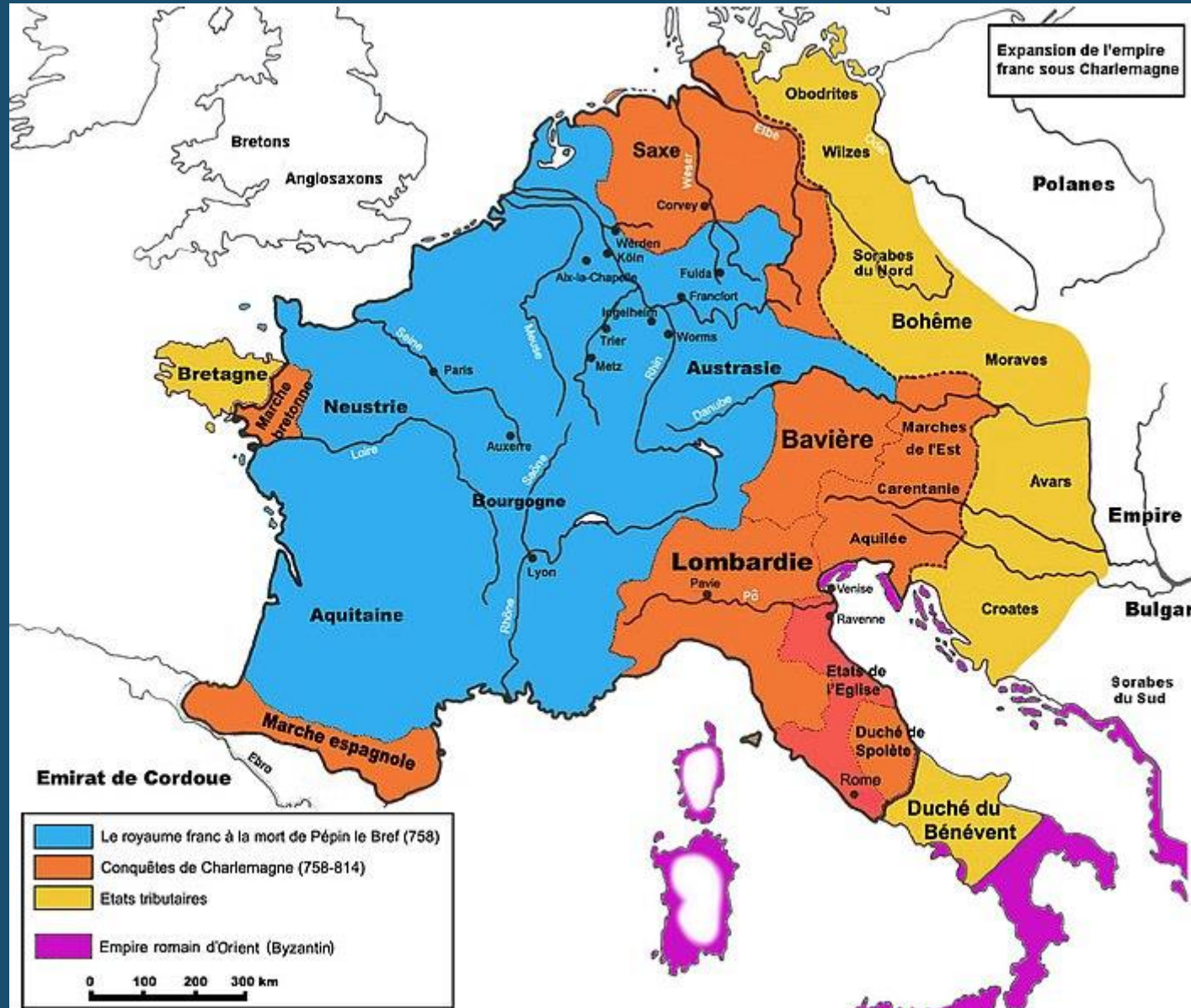
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CHAPITRE II

THE EMPIRE OF CHARLEMAGNE

THE EMPIRE OF CHARLEMAGNE

800



THE EMPIRE OF CHARLEMAGNE

THE FRACTURE OF THREE PARTS (843)



THE EMPIRE OF CHARLEMAGNE THE FRACTURE OF THREE PARTS (843)

Charlemagne was King of the Franks when he succeeded his father Pepin the short in 768.

And at the time he was in charge of half the kingdom (Neustria, Aquitaine and Burgundy) and his brother Carloman the other part (the Austrasia, Alemania, Thuringia)

On his death in 771, he recovered the whole of the country and following numerous conflicts with his neighbors, the Saxons, the Avars, the Longobards, the Sarazins, he enlarged this territory from the Ebro to the Elbe . He also ended up recovering half of Italy and territories such as present - day Hungary, Croatia and the Spanish March (Navarre, Aragon, Catalonia) Thus in size it has almost doubled in area.

THE EMPIRE OF CHARLEMAGNE

THE FRACTURE OF THREE PARTS (843)

But in addition Charlemagne strengthens internal unity by imposing a common currency (the denarius), a common and clear writing (the Caroline), a common system for weights and measures (Charlemagne's foot), a common religious rule (the rule of Saint Benedict), chooses for Catholicism the rule of the trinity with the filioque). It regulates the internal management by the systematic dispatch of two inspectors (cleric and layman) the Missi Dominici,

He reactivates the School in the monasteries after decades of shutdown. He encouraged the Arts in the Palatine Academy and was at the origin of the Carolingian Renaissance which saw illuminations flourish. He imposes Catholicism on the whole Empire by fighting the pagan practices of the Saxons, the Avars, by supporting the Pope, by limiting the incursions of the Saracens

During his long reign his peoples experienced a great period of peace within the Empire He establishes a lasting peace with the Caliph of Baghdad, he tries to come to an understanding with the Byzantine Empress Irene.

But he also respects the customary rights of the peoples of his Empire and their languages and traditions.

(It collects for example the old Germanic legends).

THE EMPIRE OF CHARLEMAGNE

THE FRACTURE OF THREE PARTS (843)

He sees to the good nutrition of his people by asking the monks to create vegetable gardens of plants and vegetables.

His influence was so important that after his death he became a character of legends in songs of gesture and then these were adapted by all artistic disciplines both in the Fine Arts but also in popular cultures, perennials until today.

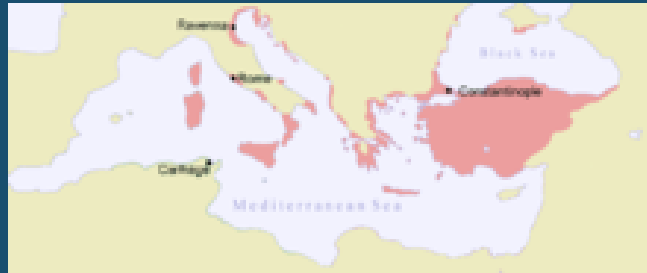
Its role in all these areas of reestablishing an Empire to succeed the Roman Empire after centuries of barbarian invasions and destruction and the analogy with the form of the Europe of the 6 have given it the title (already of during his lifetime) as **Father of Europe**

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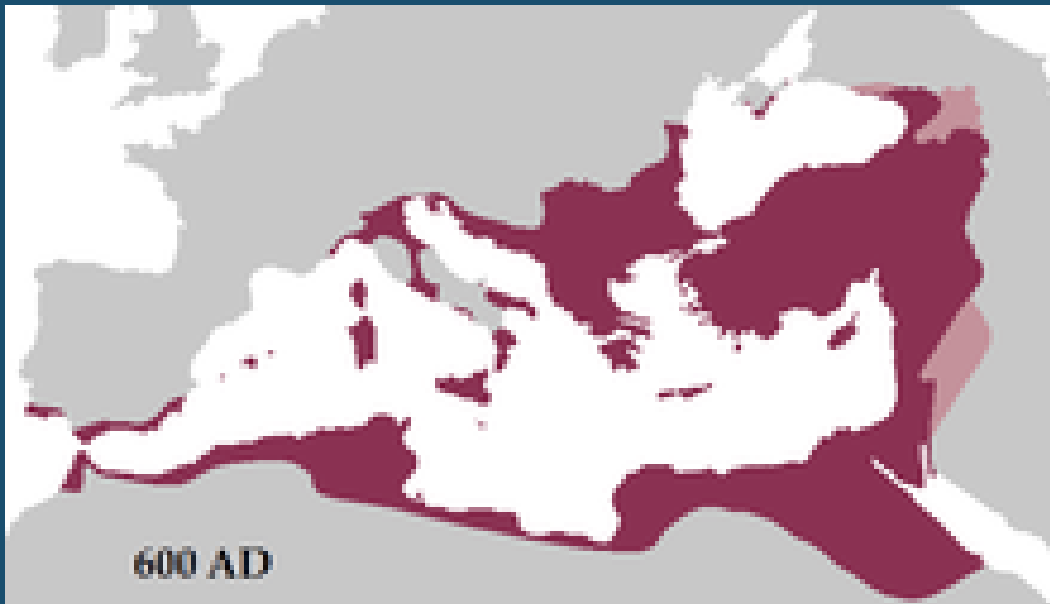
CHAPITRE III

THE EMPIRE OF CONSTANTINOPE

THE EMPIRE OF CONSTANTINOPLE



THE EMPIRE OF CONSTANTINOPLE



AD 600



Byzantine Empire AD 717

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CHAPITRE IV
THE CALIPHATES

THE EMPIRE OF CONSTANTINOPLE AND THE CALIPHATE UMAYYAD (661 - 750)



THE CALIPHATE UMAYYAD



800 AD

THE CALIPHATE ABBASID

(END OF 8 TH CENTURY)



THE MEDITERRANEAN IN THE 9TH CENTURY

THE ELEPHANT OF CHARLEMAGNE ABUL-ABBAS



Musée du Prado – Madrid

THE MEDITERRANEAN IN THE 9TH CENTURY

THE ELEPHANT OF CHARLEMAGNE ABUL-ABBAS

In 797, Charlemagne had sent to the caliph of Baghdad, Hâroun al-Rachîd, an embassy led by a merchant Jew, Isaac, connoisseur of the Arabic language.

This one came back 5 years later, on July 20, 802 while passing by, Jerusalem, along the southern shore of the Mediterranean to Carthage, where he took the boat to Marseille.

He probably went up the Rhône valley towards the North, perhaps passing through Metz to the residence of the emperor in Aachen July 1, 802.

THE MEDITERRANEAN IN THE 9TH CENTURY

THE ELEPHANT OF CHARLEMAGNE ABUL-ABBAS

Among the gifts, the Indian elephant undoubtedly carved star: he was named Abul-Abbas, the "father of Abbas" and Charlemagne exhibited him on several occasions in front of his guests from Mark. It is a rather rare specimen because it is albino: in Asia, its peculiarity made of it gives an origin divine and endows it with magical powers.

He was accommodated at Augsburg in southern Germany.

In 804, King Godfried of Denmark attacked a village.

Charlemagne mobilized his troops against the Danes and sent his elephant accompany them.

THE MEDITERRANEAN IN THE 9TH CENTURY

THE ELEPHANT OF CHARLEMAGNE ABUL-ABBAS

Abul-Abbas was in his forties and did not adapt well to European climate.

He died of pneumonia in the menagerie of Aix-la-Chapelle in 810, probably after swimming in The Rhine.

Hâroun al-Rashîd had died the previous year and Charlemagne survived him for another 4 years.

THE MEDITERRANEAN IN THE 9TH CENTURY

RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN CHARLEMAGNE AND CALIPH AL-RACHID

At the beginning of the 9th century: These two emperors have 2 huge territories around the sea Mediterranean.

The Byzantines also have an empire between these 2 parts.

Their goal is to create an alliance between the Carolingian Empire and the Abbasid Empire against the Byzantine Empire

THE MEDITERRANEAN IN THE 9TH CENTURY

RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN CHARLEMAGNE AND CALIPH AL-RACHID

He is the Caliph of the Thousand and One Nights.



766 : naissance de Haroun al-Rachid, fils du calife al Mahdi et d'une esclave.

786 : Haroun al-Rachid devient calife de l'Empire abbasside.

- **Dans son empire** : il fonde une bibliothèque princière à Bagdad, y rassemble des scientifiques, protège les intellectuels.
- **Avec ses voisins** :

797-801 : il échange plusieurs ambassades avec Charlemagne.

791-809 : il part en guerre contre l'Empire byzantin.

807 : son armée occupe la province byzantine de Chypre ; il impose un tribut aux Byzantins.

809 : il meurt pendant une expédition militaire.

THE MEDITERRANEAN IN THE 9TH CENTURY

RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN CHARLEMAGNE AND CALIPH AL-RACHID



Silver dirham minted in Baghdad in AD 768.

Inscription : By order of the slave of God, Haroun, commander of the believers

THE MEDITERRANEAN IN THE 9TH CENTURY

RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN CHARLEMAGNE AND CONSTANTINOPLE

Around 760: Birth of Nicephore

802: Nicephore is brought to the throne in Constantinople after a coup and now heads the Byzantine Empire. He refuses that Charlemagne takes the title emperor

804: He is defeated by Muslim armies commanded by Haoun al-Rachid at the battle of Krassos. He manages to escape barely.

811: Defeated by the Bulgarians who make his skull a drinking cup



NICEPHORE 1st Gold solidus struck in Constantinople 802-811

AD Lettering: "NICI-FOROS BASILE" = Nicephore Basileus

THE MEDITERRANEAN IN THE 9TH CENTURY

RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN CHARLEMAGNE CONSTANTINOPL

Irène de Constantinople

Is a Byzantine Empress, born circa 752 in Athens Chosen in a contest of female beauties by the Emperor in place, she succeeds him when he dies She was the first female reigning Empress in history to reign as basileus.

She almost married Charlemagne which would have reunited the Eastern and Western Empire again.

She took a stand to re-establish the cult of images during the crisis of the "iconoclasts"



Irène Impératrice de Byzance

THE MEDITERRANEAN IN THE 9TH CENTURY

RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN CHARLEMAGNE AND CONSTANTINOPLE



Irène, Constantinople



Gold Solidus of Irene, 797-802, Constantinople

THE MEDITERRANEAN IN THE 9TH CENTURY

RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN CHARLEMAGNE AND CONSTANTINOPLE

742 : Birth of Charlemagne

768 : On the death of his father Pépin le Bref, he takes the title of King of Franks and continue to expand their kingdom

800 : Crowned Emperor by the Pope in Rome

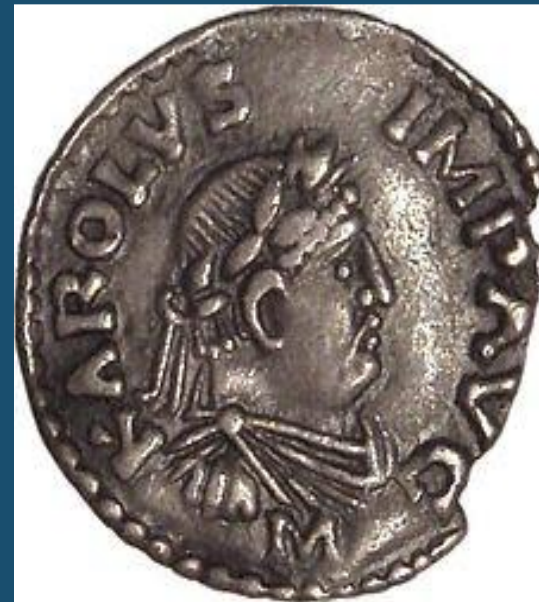
814 : Death in his capital Aachen

Denarius of Charlemagne, after 800 AD

Lettering: "KAROLVS IMP AVG"

(Karolus imperator augustus).

Charles Emperor and August



THE MEDITERRANEAN IN THE 9 CENTURY EMPIRE OF CHARLEMAGNE, OF CONSTANTINOPLE, OF BAGHDAD EMPIRE AND CORDOBA EMIRATE

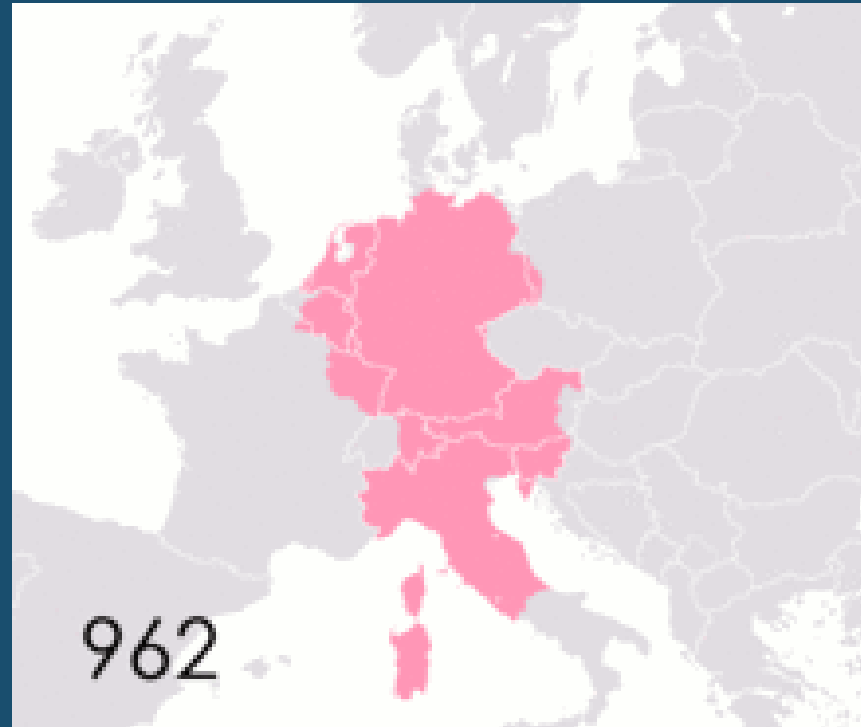


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CHAPITRE V

THE HOLY GERMANIC ROMAN EMPIRE

EUROPE IN 10TH CENTURY THE HOLY GERMANIC ROMAN EMPIRE



EUROPE IN 10TH CENTURY

THE HOLY GERMANIC ROMAN EMPIRE

It is the regrouping of Eastern Francia and Lotharingia which corresponds to the constitution of this Holy Roman Empire –German, with the advent of the Ottonian dynasty after the death of the last Carolingians **(962)**

This space which will keep a concept of imperial management, made up of Kingdoms, duchies, counties, small states will therefore be at the center of Europe for almost 1000 years, until Napoleon dissolves it. **(1806)**

The main ruling families were

- The Ottonians
- The Franconians
- The Hohenstaufen
- The Habsburgs
- The Wittelsbach

EUROPE IN 10TH CENTURY

THE HOLY GERMANIC ROMAN EMPIRE

The Holy Empire, which claims to be a continuator of the Roman Empire, takes up the Imperial Eagle as a symbol and is consecrated by the Pope.



THE HOLY GERMANIC ROMAN EMPIRE

The electoral college has long been made up of 7 Grand Electors

3 Bishops

- Cologne
- Trier
- Mainz



4 lay people

- The King of Bohemia
- The Palatine Count of the Rhine
- The Duke of Saxony
- The Margrave of Brandenburg

Subsequently were added 2 Grand Electors

- The Duke of Bavaria
- The Duke of Brunswick

THE HOLY GERMANIC ROMAN EMPIRE

Charles of Habsburg, said Charles V (1500-1558)

Born February 24, 1500 in Ghent in Flanders (Netherlands)

Died September 21, 1558 at the monastery of Yuste (Spain)

- is a prince of the House of Habsburg,
- of the seventeen provinces of the Netherlands
- of the kingdom of Naples
- Austrian possessions
- Duke of Burgundy under the name of Charles II,
- King of Spain under the name of Charles I (in Spanish Carlos I)
- the Germanic Roman Emperor Charles V (in German Karl V.)

He is the most powerful monarch of the first half of the 16th century.

"On my Empire the sun never sets"



Emperor Charles v

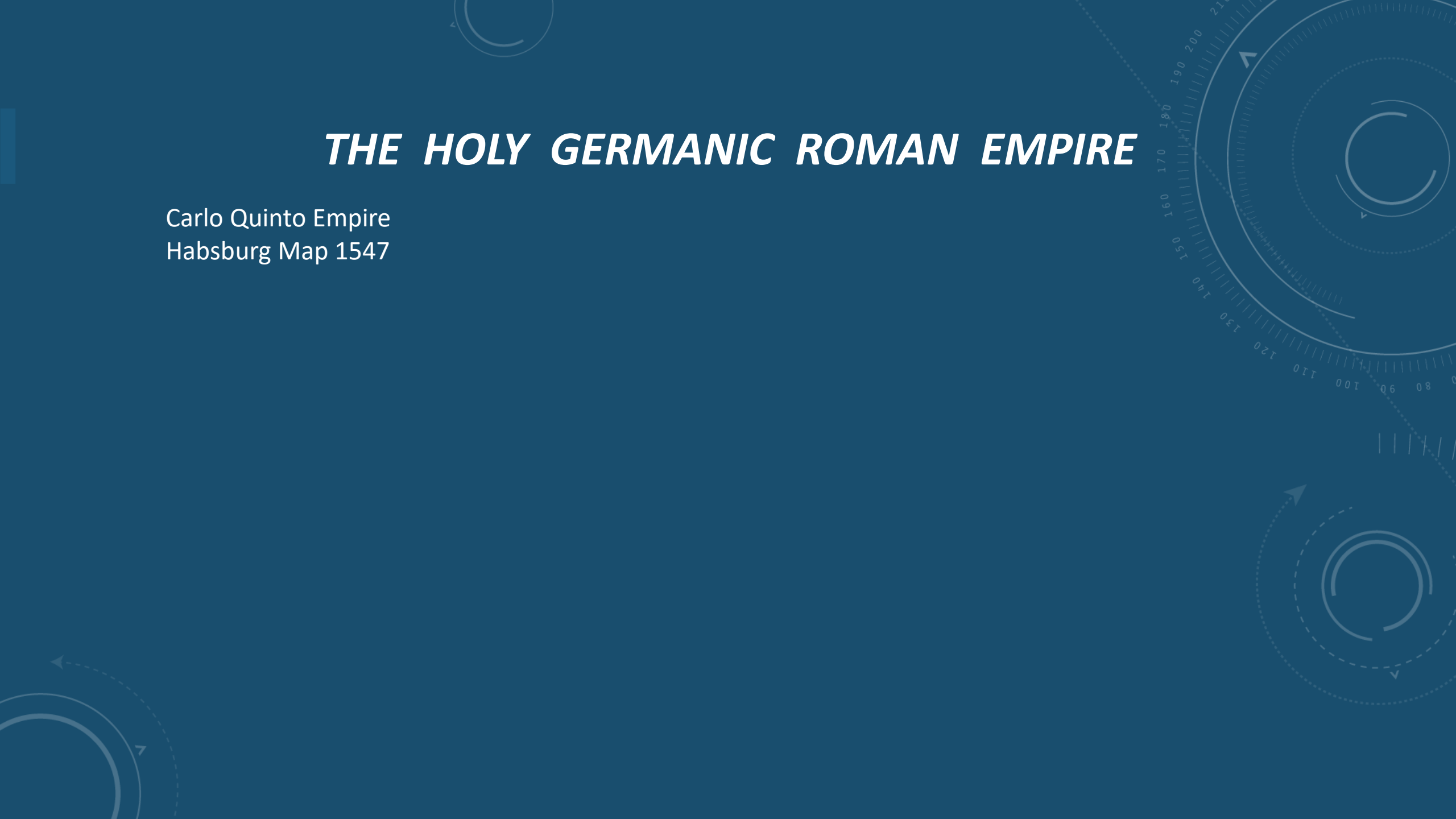
THE HOLY GERMANIC ROMAN EMPIRE

Carlo Quinto Empire
Habsburg Map 1547



THE HOLY GERMANIC ROMAN EMPIRE

Carlo Quinto Empire
Habsburg Map 1547



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CHAPITRE VI

THE EMPIRE OF NAPOLEON

THE EMPIRE OF NAPOLEON AT ITS APOGEE 1804-1811

The Empire, the coronation, the battles



THE EMPIRE OF NAPOLEON AT ITS APOGEE 1804-1811

The Empire, the coronation, the battles

Following the French Revolution of 1789, the 1st Republic was formed in 1792 Bonaparte was then General Commandant of the Army of Italy

He took part in a coup d'etat (on 18 Brumaire) which appointed him 1st Consul in 1799, then Consul for life in 1802, which ended the Republic and created an authoritarian regime

Finally , he was crowned Emperor of the French by the Pope in 1804.

Napoleon put an end to the Holy Roman Empire and replaced it with the Confederation of the Rhine. (Hamburg becomes a French department) Napoleon's empire includes Spain, France, Italy, Switzerland, Benelux, Germany up to the Elbe and Poland and Dalmatia

THE EMPIRE OF NAPOLEON AT ITS APOGEE 1804-1811

The Empire, the coronation, the battles

At war with all the other countries of Europe (England, Prussia, Russia, Austria, Sweden) he was forced to abdicate for the second time in 1815 after the defeat at Waterloo.

Napoleon's Empire took over the symbols of the Roman Empire such as the Eagle and certain decorum.

The wars of the Empire that followed those of the Republic resulted in hundreds of thousands of deaths in Europe.

In the end, France regained the Monarchy and lost part of its size under Louis XVI.

Italy and Germany remained sharply divided states, Austria reclaimed its place as an Empire in central Europe flanked by the Russian Empire, and a growing Prussia.

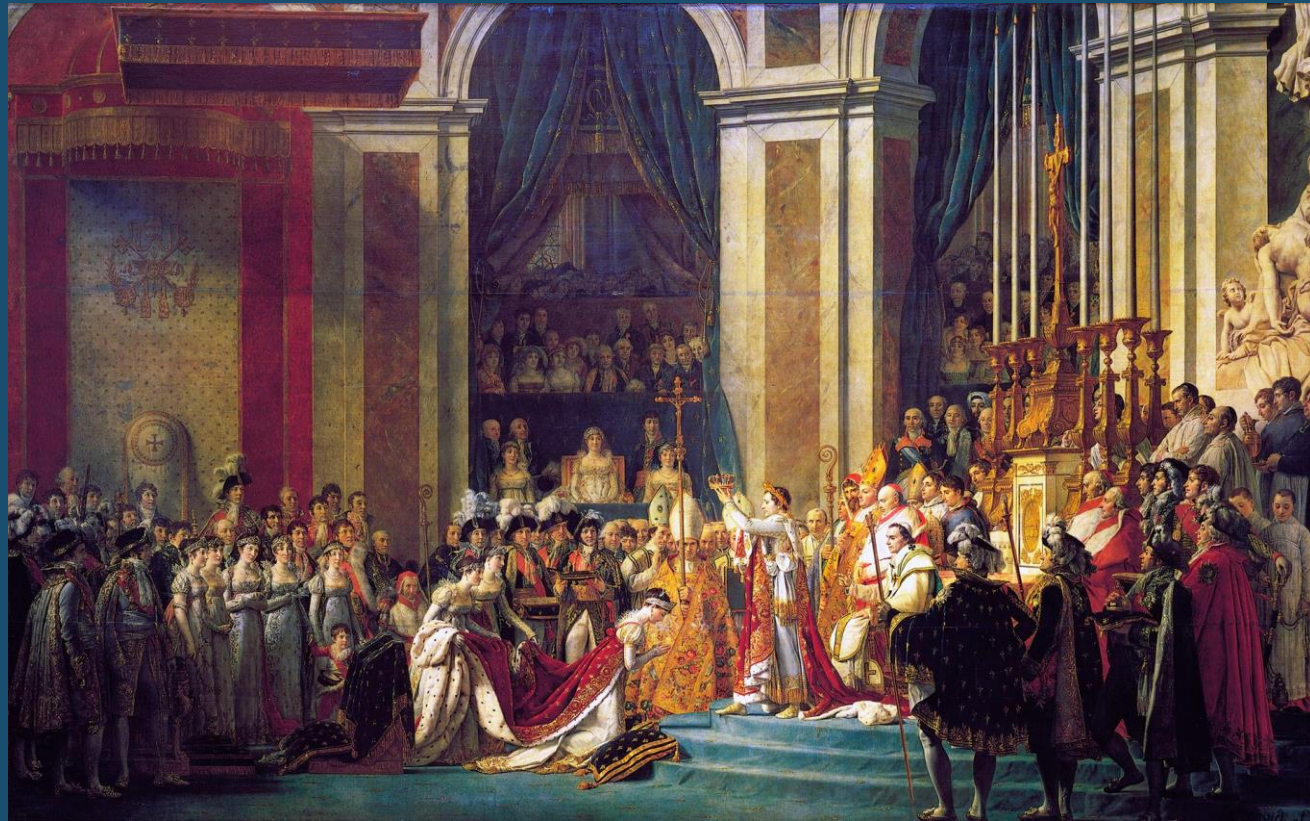
THE EMPIRE OF NAPOLEON 1804-1815

The Empire, the coronation, the battles



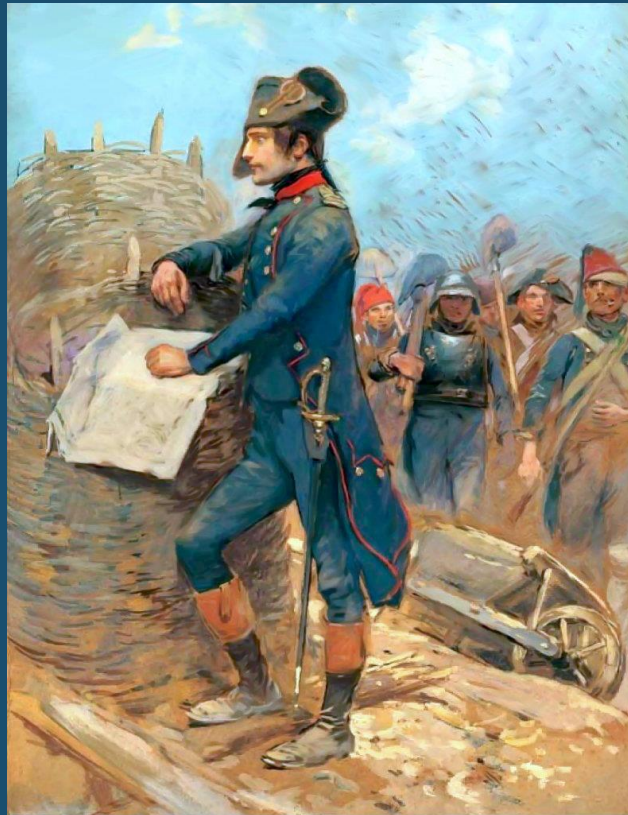
THE EMPIRE OF NAPOLEON 1804-1815

The Empire, the coronation, the battles



THE EMPIRE OF NAPOLEON 1804-1815

The Empire, the coronation, the battles



Bonaparte at Rivoli

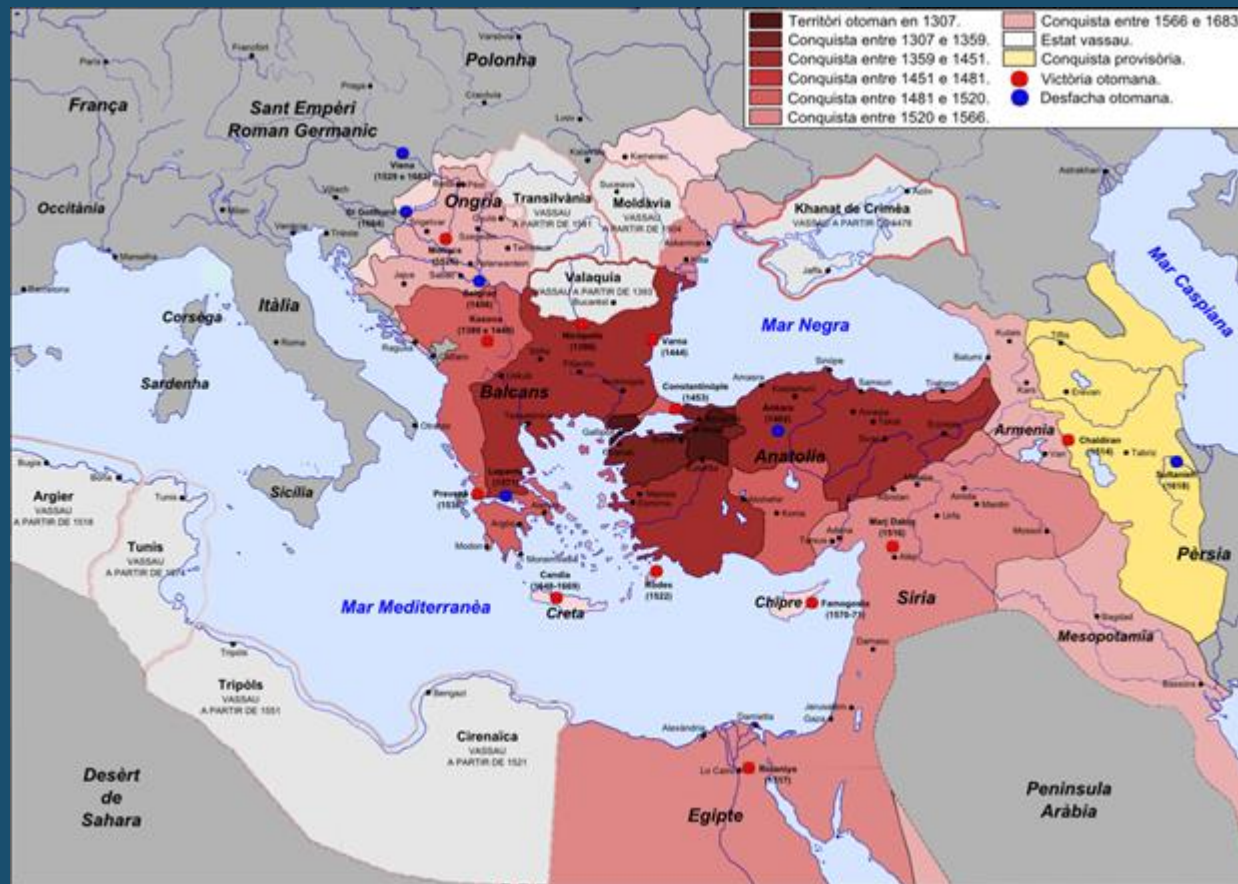
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CHAPITRE VII

THE OTTOMAN EMPIRE

THE OTTOMAN EMPIRE

De 1307 à 1683



THE OTTOMAN EMPIRE

16^{ème}/17^{ème}



THE OTTOMAN EMPIRE

Mehmed II, Entering to Constantinople - 1453



THE OTTOMAN EMPIRE

Sultan Mehmet II



1480 by Gentile Bellini
Victoria and Albert Museum, London

THE OTTOMAN EMPIRE

Suleyman I



THE OTTOMAN EMPIRE

Battle of Lepanto 1571



THE OTTOMAN EMPIRE

Vienna Battle 1683



THE OTTOMAN EMPIRE

Yavuz sultan Selim in Egypt.



THE OTTOMAN EMPIRE

Founded at the **end of the 13th century** in Anatolia by a chief of the Oghouse tribe: OSMAN 1st.

They are Turks who were originally in a territory east of the Caspian Sea, between it and the Aral Sea.

Of Muslim faith, they occupied the Arab territory of the Abassid caliphs (Baghdad Damascus)

then In **1354** they entered Europe and conquered Constantinople in **1453** under the Sultan Mehmet II, thus putting an end to the Eastern Roman Empire which thus disappeared 1000 years after that of the West. It was called the Empire of Byzantium.

In the 15th and 16th centuries under Sultan Suleiman the Magnificent it reached its peak by integrating the entire southern shore of the Mediterranean to the border of Marocco and in southern Europe rises to the border of Austria after having conquered Hungary, Serbia,, all the Balkans and Greece

In Asia it rises to the Caucasus and in the Arabian Peninsula it conquers the coastal strip to Mecca then Sanaa and Aden.

They therefore controlled for 3 centuries the entire eastern and southern part of the Mediterranean (ie the equivalent of the Eastern Roman Empire plus the southern part of the Mediterranean up to Tlemcen). But also the Red Sea, the Black Sea

THE OTTOMAN EMPIRE

They take Constantinople as their capital located on the Bosphorus at the junction point between Europe and Asia

The Empire rules over an area of 5 million km² There had already been a big naval defeat at the Battle of Lepanto in 1571 against the Spaniards, the Venetians, but it was especially at the end of the 18th and 19th centuries that the decline began

In 1683, Vienna resists its third attempt at conquest

In 1699, he lost Hungary then Banat (a March of the Kingdom of Hungary straddling Hungary, Romania, Serbia)

In a war against Russia in 1735-39 they lost Wallachia, Moldavia, Bessarabia (territories which then re-Christianized)

In 1830 Greece obtained its independence

At the same time France liberates Algeria and Tunisia, England liberates Egypt.

In 1876 the Empire faced a Bosnian uprising and a revolt in Bulgaria.

In 1911 following a conflict with Italy the Empire lost the 12 islands of the Dodecanese

In 1913, he lost what remained of his states in Europe during the Balkan wars. The Empire was then seen as the sick man of Europe.

THE OTTOMAN EMPIRE

In 1914 During World War I the Empire sided with the Central Empires. He prevents the Anglo French from winning the battle of the Dardanelles. But he must abdicate at the end of the conflict in favor of a Republic and finally lose all his imperial conquests like all that remains to him of Arab territories, but he keeps the possession of the Bosphorus and of Constantinople which was nevertheless the main Russian objective of the war.

This Republic, founded in 1923 by General Mustapha Kemal alias Atatürk, will have the originality of adopting the Caroline script and of having a French-style secular constitution, which has allowed Turkey to modernize and considerably develop it until 'upon Erdogan's arrival.

The Empire is also known to have practiced genocide on Armenian Christians during this war.

The background is a light blue gradient with faint, technical-style diagrams. These include several circular gauges with concentric circles and arrows, and a vertical scale on the left side with numerical markings from 140 to 260. The overall aesthetic is clean and modern, suggesting a technical or scientific theme.

CHAPITRE VIII

THE AUSTRO EMPIRE
THE AUSTRO HUNGARIAN EMPIRE

THE AUSTRO EMPIRE 1804 - 1867
THE AUSTRO HUNGARIAN EMPIRE 1867 - 1918



THE AUSTRO HUNGARIAN EMPIRE



THE AUSTRO EMPIRE 1804 - 1867

THE AUSTRO HUNGARIAN EMPIRE 1867 - 1918

It was born from the suppression of the Holy Roman Empire by Napoleon I in 1806.

The Emperors belong to the Habsburg family and rule in Vienna

The crown is hereditary

The last 4 emperors of Austria are

- François 1st
- Ferdinand 1st
- François Joseph I (Sissi's husband)
- Charles 1st (who had to abdicate after the 1st World War)

In 1867 after the defeat against Prussia at the Battle of Sadowa (Königgrätz), the Empire was called Austria Hungary, often also called the Double Monarchy because the Emperor of Austria was also King of Hungary

This is called Central Europe

This German-speaking Empire with Austria, Magyarophone with Hungary was also Slavophone with all the peoples who were attached to it such as the Czechs, the Slovaks, the Slovenes, the Croats, the Ruthenians, the Galicians,

...

THE AUSTRO EMPIRE 1804 - 1867

THE AUSTRO HUNGARIAN EMPIRE 1867 - 1918

After the 1st World War these peoples wished to have their independence thus were born: Czechoslovakia, Yugoslavia, Hungary

This mosaic of peoples was one of the origins of the 1st World War (attack in Sarajevo against the Archduke of Austria by Serbian nationalists) and of the 2nd World War (Assassination of the King of Yugoslavia in Marseille by Croatian nationalists)

EMPEROR OF AUSTRIA HUNGARY FRANZ JOSEPH



AUSTRIAN HUNGARIAN EMPIRE

1804 - 1867



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CHAPITRE IX

GERMAN EMPIRE

GERMAN EMPIRE

Castel of Versailles
Hall of Mirrors



Proclamation
of the German Empire
1871

GERMAN EMPIRE

1871-1918

Napoleon ended the Holy Roman Empire in 1804.

After his abdication there remained an Austrian Empire, a Russian Empire, a United Kingdom, and a Kingdom of Prussia among the main states facing France.

His nephew Napoleon III finds himself facing this Kingdom of Prussia which succeeds in regrouping the other German States to wage war on France which then loses the battle of Sedan where Napoleon III must abdicate

As these states were taken by Prussia, they accepted Chancellor Bismarck's proposal to give the Title of German Emperor to the King of Prussia who then took the name of William I. Symbolically, this dubbing ceremony takes place in the Hall of Mirrors of the Palace of Versailles, the former Palace of Louis XIV which had previously destroyed the Palatinate.

GERMAN EMPIRE

1871-1918

This Empire will have known only 3 Emperors: William I then his son Frederick III (1888) who reigned only a few months and finally his own son William II (1888-1918) who will succeed him and who will abdicate for the benefit of the Republic of Weimar after the German defeat in WW1.

This family that had ruled Prussia ever since was called the Hohenzollerns and their castles were in Berlin, then in Potsdam (modeled on Versailles). One of these castles (Charlottenburg) became the Residence of the President of the Federal Republic of Germany.

It is an old German noble family, Count since the beginning of the 13th century (1204), then Grand Elector of the Emperor as Margrave of Brandenburg since 1417 then King of Prussia since 1701. While Bismarck wanted to lead a prudent policy after this victory of 1871 which had given Germany a gigantic territory then he cut France off Alsace and Lorraine and on the other hand went to the Baltic countries, William II, on the contrary, never ceased to boast and worry all the other reigning powers, including his two cousins, the Tsar of Russia and the King of England. He sought to acquire a Navy capable of competing with the English fleet and also of recovering colonies in dispute with France and England.

GERMAN EMPIRE

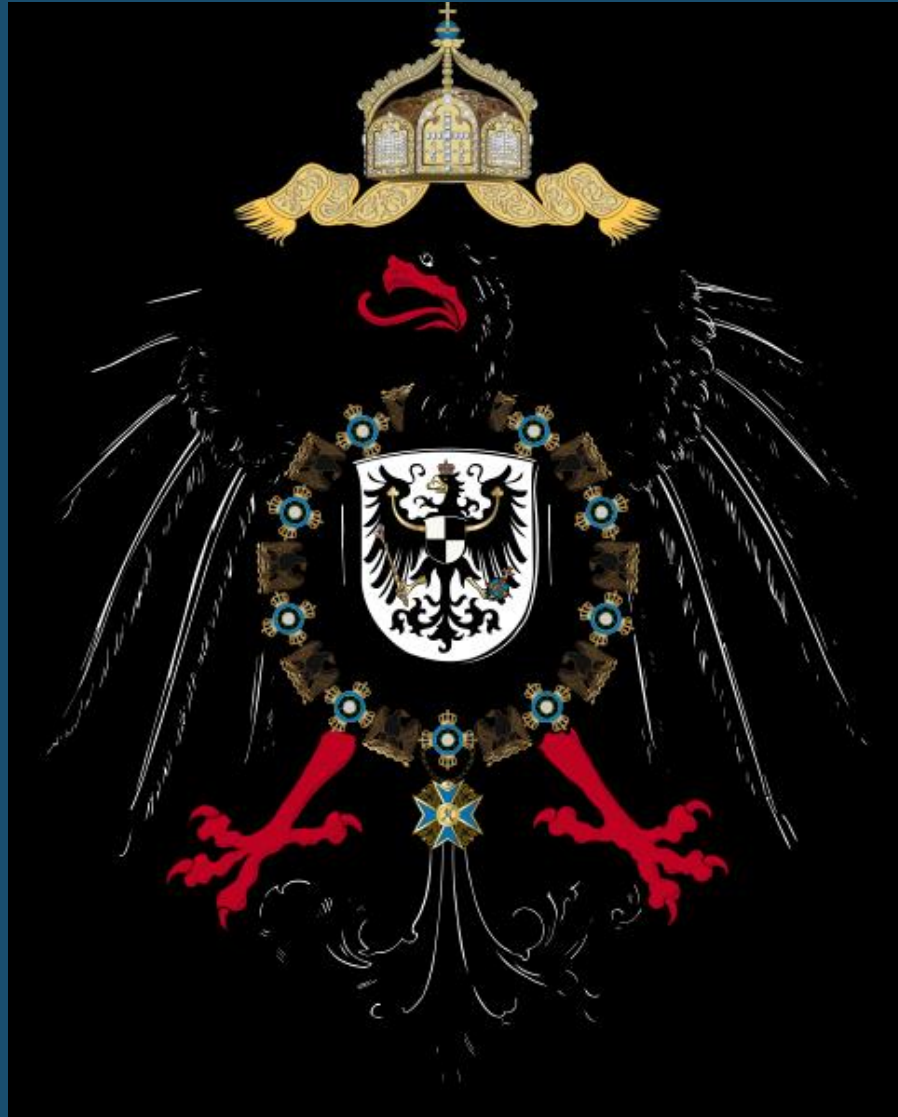
1871-1918

This policy led it to form an alliance with its neighbor the Austro-Hungarian Empire (largely German-speaking) and with the Ottoman Empire. This alliance was called those of the Central Empires or the Triplice. It also included Bulgaria in its ranks.

In front of it was the Triple Entente, that means, France, the United Kingdom, Russia, then Belgium, Serbia, Montenegro, Romania, Portugal and will be joined by Italy and the United States. This latest arrival reversed the balance of power despite the defection of Russia following the Revolution of 1917.

We can also say that all the continental Empires disappeared at the end of this world war and that only the colonial Empires (France, the United Kingdom) remain in presence, Belgium, Portugal, Spain, Italy, the Netherlands also had colonies.

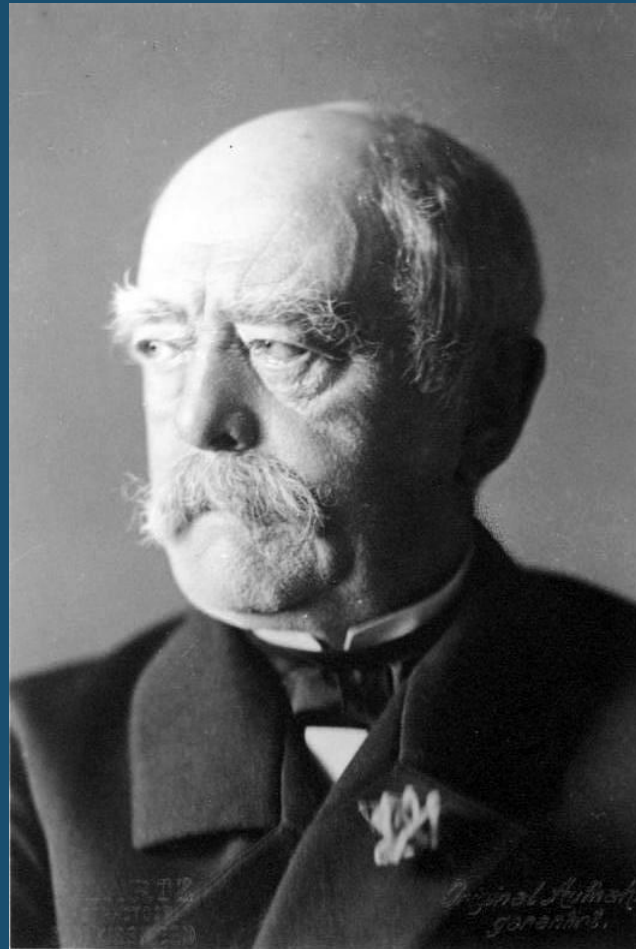
GERMAN EMPIRE



1889

GERMAN EMPIRE

Otto von Bismarck



Reichs
Kanzler

GERMAN EMPIRE

Wilhelm II
Guillaume II



Kaiser (II. Reich)

GERMAN EMPIRE



1914

GERMAN EMPIRE

1871 - 1918



GERMAN EMPIRE

1918

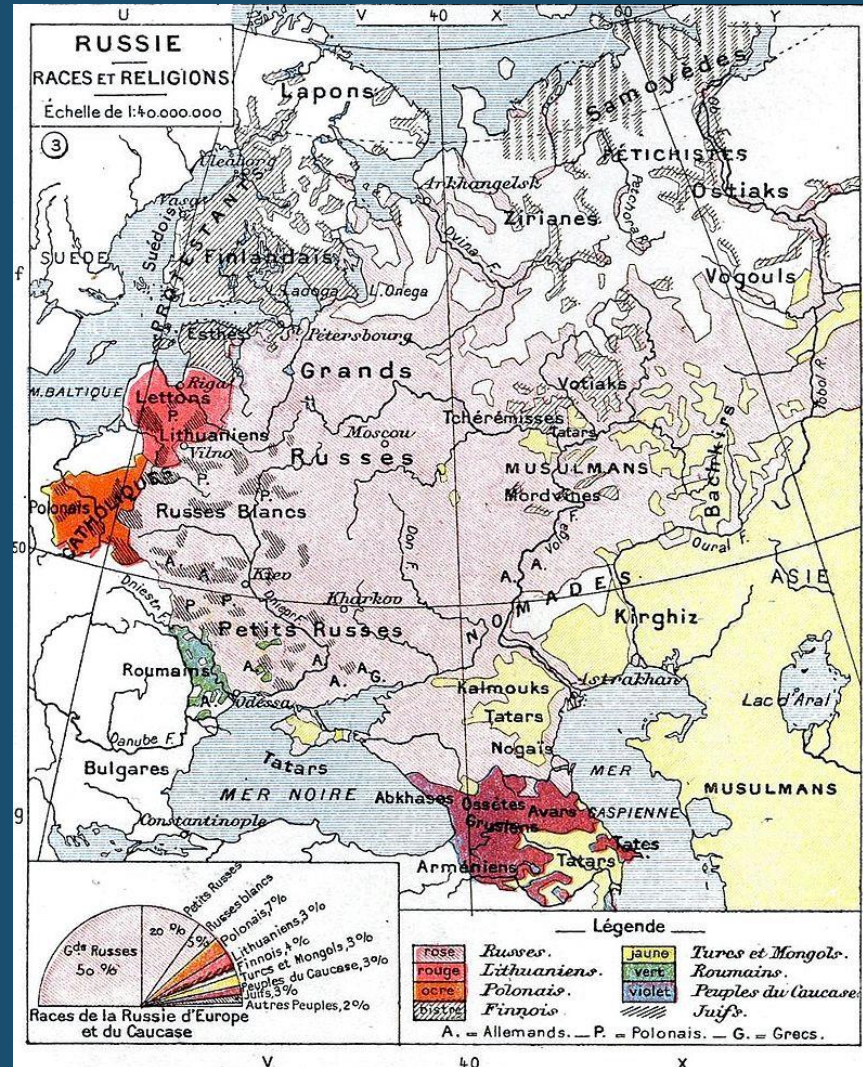


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CHAPITRE X

THE RUSSIAN EMPIRE

THE RUSSIAN EMPIRE





THE RUSSIAN EMPIRE



THE RUSSIAN EMPIRE

Français : Empire Russe en 1866

-  Territoire Russe
-  Territoire sous l'influence Russe



THE RUSSIAN EMPIRE

1914



THE RUSSIAN EMPIRE

1) The premises

In 860 a Russian principality was founded from Kiev

In 988 Prince Wladimir I converted to Orthodox Christianity

In the 13th Century the Tatars reduced the Russian principalities to slavery. Russian Principalities become vassals of the Golden Horde (Mongol State)

The Princes of Moscow gain prominence, eventually uniting their neighbors, and begin construction of the Kremlin where the Metropolitan had just previously located his residence.

After allied with the Mongols, they eventually broke free with Ivan III in the 15th century and annexed all the other Russian principalities. He appoints himself the title of Grand Prince of Moscow and all Russia by marrying the niece of the last Byzantine Emperor (Sophie Paleologus) and therefore seeks to make Moscow appear as the 3rd Rome after Constantinople especially after the capture of the capital of the Eastern Empire by the Turks.

In the 16th century Ivan IV dit le Terrible acquired the title of Tsar by adopting the ritual of the Byzantine Empire and obtained that the Metropolitan of Moscow be recognized as the head of an autocephalous Church by the Metropolitan of Constantinople. The son of Ivan IV, Fedor I had no children and so it was the end of the Riourikid dynasty (962-1598)

THE RUSSIAN EMPIRE

The Romanov dynasty then began in 1613 with Michael I, after several years of unrest during which a King of Poland was able to reign in Moscow.

2) The Empire 1741-1917

In the 17th century Peter I said, Peter the Great, moved the capital to Saint Petersburg to be closer to Europe. (Access facilitated by the Baltic Sea) He proclaimed the Russian Empire in 1741 taking the Title of Emperor of All the Russias) The extension started in the 16th on the Khanates of Kazan, Astrakhan, continues on Ukraine and Siberia.

Tsarina Catherine II (1762-1796) continues this expansion (Khanate of Crimea)

In the 19th century, the other tsars (Alexander I, Nicolas I continued to expand towards the mouths of the Danube and towards the Caucasus, thus recovering Moldavia, Bessarabia, Georgia, Armenia, Dagestan, Azerbaijan It was previously for Alexander I the conflict against the Empire of Napoleon which ended in the defeat of the Grande Armée despite the capture of Moscow then the defeat of Waterloo which led to the abdication of Napoleon and the occupation of Paris by the Russians, the Austrians, the Prussians.

THE RUSSIAN EMPIRE

The following Tsars (Alexander II, Alexander III modernized the countries (abolition of serfdom, construction of schools, roads, railways) and continued geographic expansion: Kazakhstan, Uzbekistan.

The last Romanov, Nicolas II (who had already known a Revolution in 1905 following a defeat against Japan) has to face with the 1st World War with several other military defeats which lead to a Revolution in 1917 which forces him to abdicate and has it performed with all his family

The country was then ruled by a republic called the USSR under a communist regime.

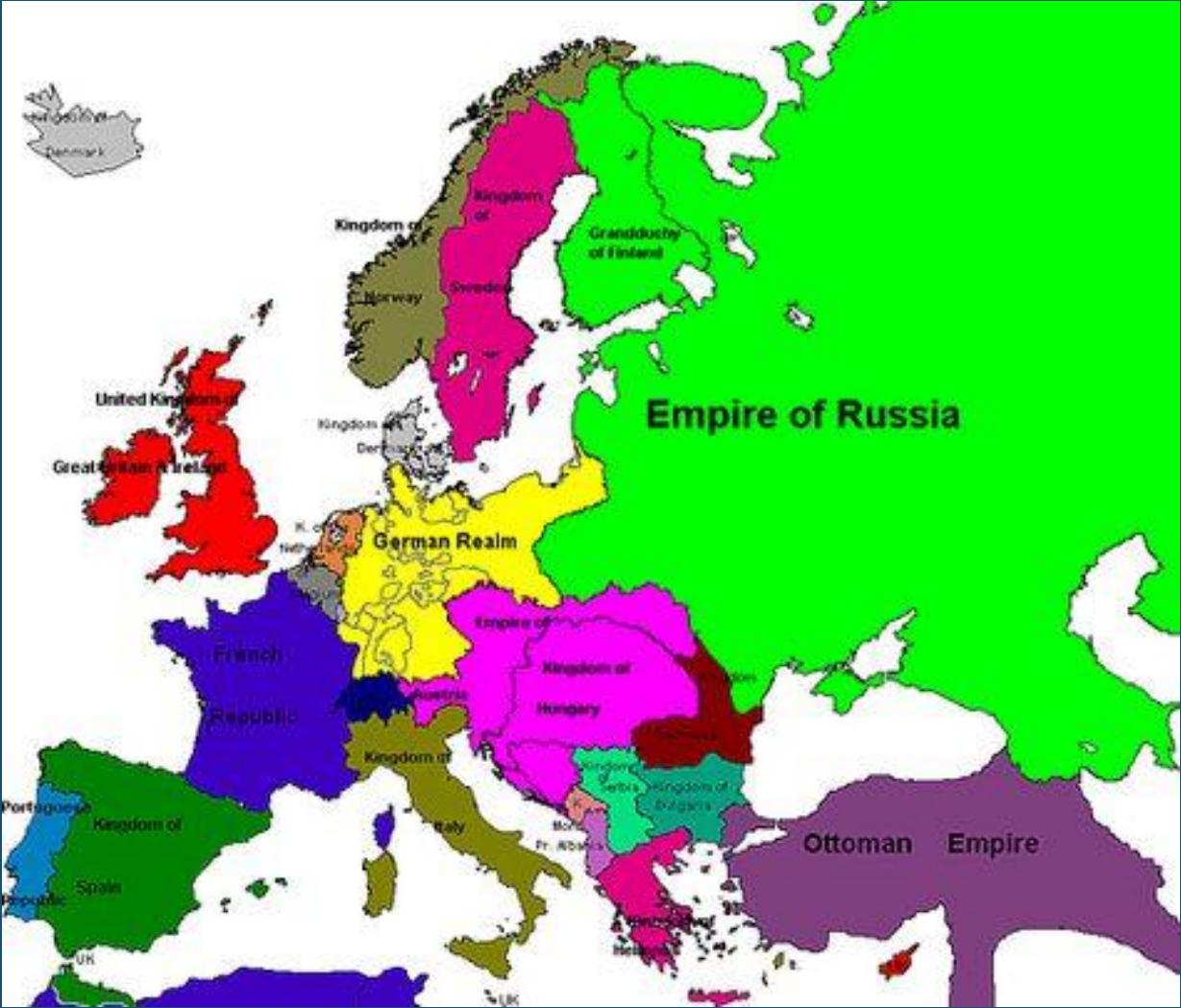
The background features a yellow field with several faint, overlapping circular patterns. Some of these circles have tick marks and numbers, resembling a compass or a technical diagram. The numbers visible include 140, 150, 160, 170, 180, 190, 200, 210, 220, 230, 240, 250, and 260. The text is centered in the upper half of the image.

CHAPITRE XI

ALLIANCES IN EUROPE DURING
THE WORLD WAR I

EUROPE

1914



EUROPE

1917
alliances

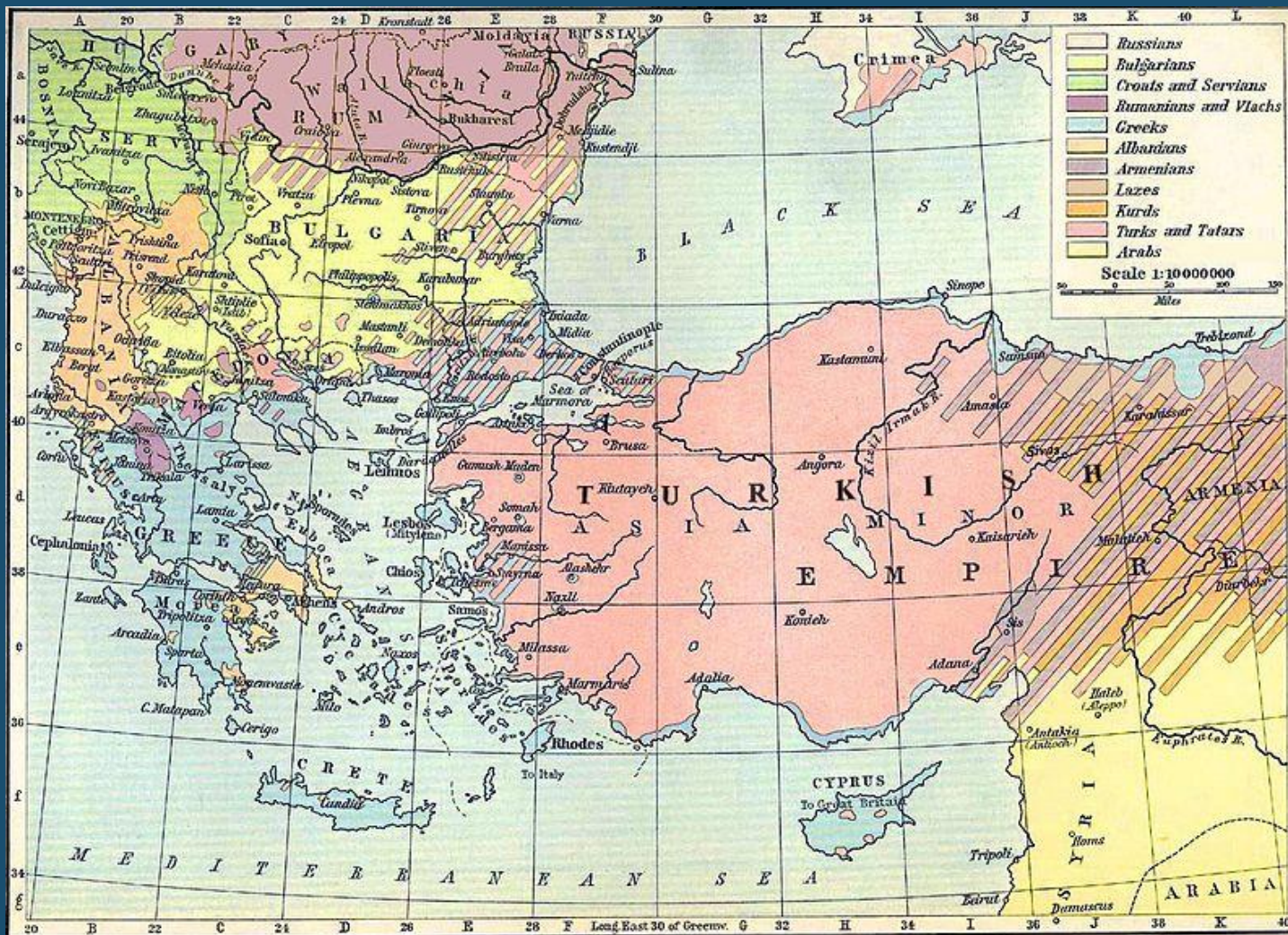


The background features a yellow gradient with several white circular elements. On the left side, there is a large, semi-circular scale with tick marks and numerical labels: 140, 150, 160, 170, 180, 190, 200, 210, 220, 230, 240, 250, and 260. The numbers are arranged in a curve, with 140 at the top and 260 at the bottom. Several white circles of varying sizes are scattered across the page, some with arrows pointing in different directions, suggesting a dynamic or interconnected theme.

CHAPITRE XII

BALKAN PEOPLES

ALLIANCES IN EUROPE DURING THE WORLD WAR I 1913



EX YUGOSLAVIA

Distribution of peoples
Ex Yougoslavie
2008



The background is a solid yellow color. It features several faint, light-colored technical or scientific graphics. On the left side, there is a large circular scale with tick marks and numbers ranging from 140 to 260. Scattered throughout the background are various geometric shapes, including circles, arcs, and dashed lines, some of which appear to be part of a larger diagram or set of instructions.

CHAPITRE XIII

THE SOVIET UNION

URSS

1922 - 1991

Républiques socialistes soviétiques

N°	République soviétique	Date de création	État indépendant actuel
1	 République socialiste soviétique d'Arménie	2 décembre 1920	 Arménie
2	 République socialiste soviétique d'Azerbaïdjan	28 avril 1920	 Azerbaïdjan
3	 République socialiste soviétique de Biélorussie	1^{er} janvier 1919	 Biélorussie
4	 République socialiste soviétique d'Estonie	21 juillet 1940	 Estonie
5	 République socialiste soviétique de Géorgie	25 février 1921	 Géorgie
6	 République socialiste soviétique kazakhe	5 décembre 1936	 Kazakhstan

URSS

1922 - 1991

7	 République socialiste soviétique kirghize	5 décembre 1936	 Kirghizistan
8	 République socialiste soviétique de Lettonie	21 juillet 1940	 Lettonie
9	 République socialiste soviétique de Lituanie	3 août 1940	 Lituanie
10	 République socialiste soviétique moldave	2 août 1940	 Moldavie
11	 République socialiste fédérative soviétique de Russie	23 janvier 1918	 Russie
12	 République socialiste soviétique du Tadjikistan	5 décembre 1929	 Tadjikistan
13	 République socialiste soviétique du Turkménistan	27 octobre 1924	 Turkménistan
14	 République socialiste soviétique d'Ukraine	10 mars 1919	 Ukraine
15	 République socialiste soviétique d'Ouzbékistan	27 octobre 1924	 Ouzbékistan

URSS

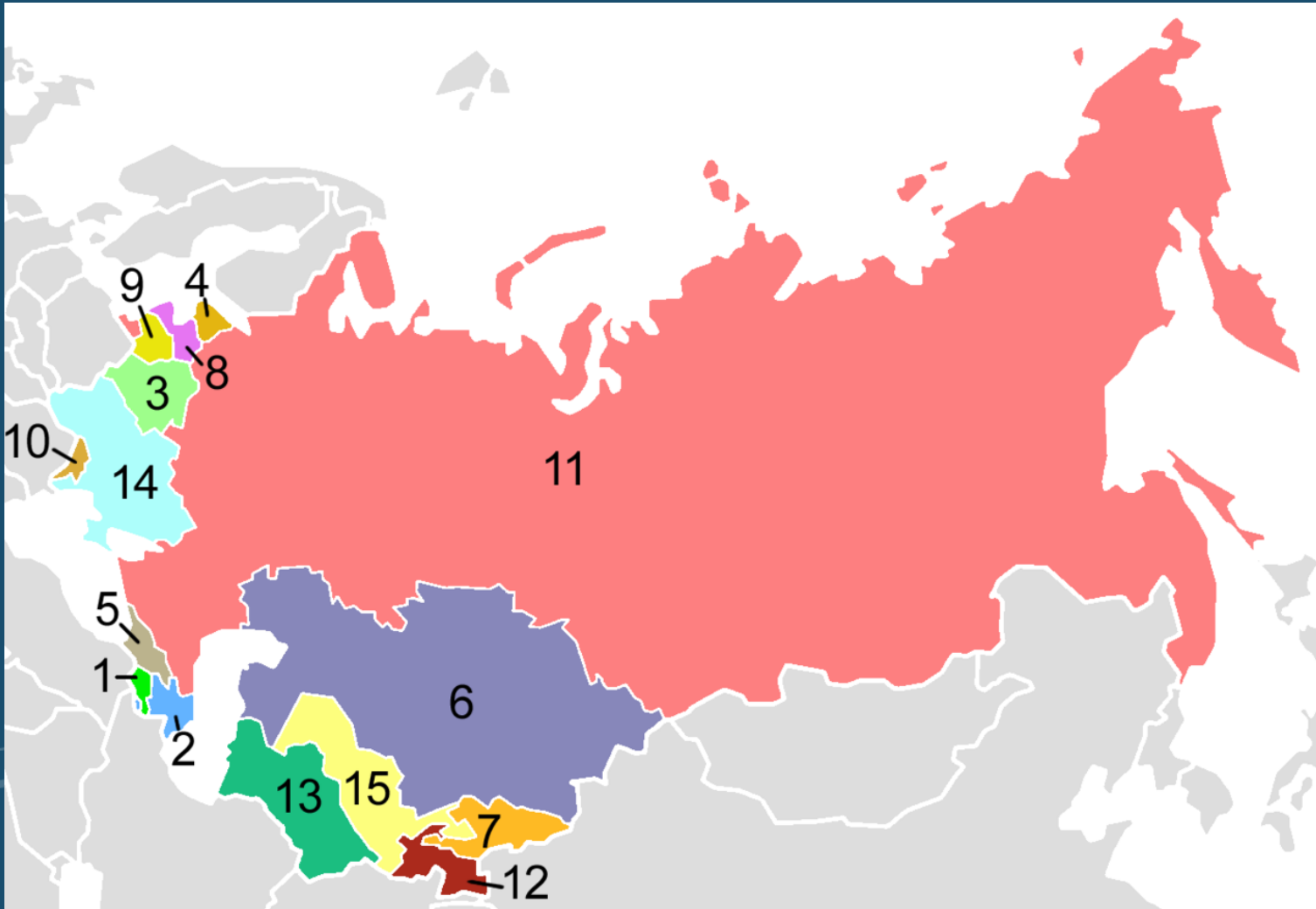
1922 - 1991



Map of the expansion of Russia and the USSR from 1812 to 1945

URSS

1922 - 1991



Republics of the USSR: 1. Armenian USSR 2. Azerbaijani USSR 3. Belarusian USSR 4. Estonian USSR 5. Georgian USSR 6. Kazakhstan USSR 7. Kyrgyz USSR 8. Latvian 9. Lithuania 10. Moldova 11. Russian 12. Tajik 13. Turkmenistan 14. Ukraine 15. Uzbek

USSR

1922-1991

Following the Revolution in Russia in 1917 leading to the abdication of the Tsar, and the signing of a separate peace with Germany (Brest-Litovsk) a Republic was created which

- In 1922 takes the name of USSR (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) creating a federal state around Russia made up of 15 Soviet republics.
- Very soon after the Revolution, a so-called Bolshevik party led by Lenin seized power and installed a dictatorship with a single party: the Communist Party
- He first of all applies a Marxist program of nationalization of expropriations which will lead to an economic disaster a famine causing 5 million deaths which obliges him from 1921 to go back and liberalize the economy by leaving more freedoms to the peasants. It's called NEP (the new economic policy)
- In 1929 upon his death, Stalin took over and very quickly eliminated his former competitors (from the left: Trotsky, Kamenev, Zinoviev then from the right Bukharin) (Trotsky was even assassinated in Latin America to neutralize him definitively, because he had founded a Fourth Workers International competing with the Third to which the communist parties referred).

USSR

1922-1991

- The dictatorial aspect is reinforced with a very active political police (NKVD), massive deportations in labor camps, (Gulag) a personal power policy of this dictator (accompanied by the cult of personality) who preferred to enter into a Pact in 1939 with Adolf Hitler to share Poland and reclaim the Baltic States rather than remain an ally with the Western Democracies.
- Betrayed himself by Hitler, he found himself in 1941 on the side of the Allies and therefore the winners of World War II.
- 1953 when he died, Khrushchev succeeded him and liberalized the regime a little after denouncing Stalin's crimes (which are estimated at 20 million dead)
- It is replaced by an internal coup d'état of the Communist Party which is the ruling body of the system headed by Brezhnev
- It is a Cold War period (since the end of the 2nd World War) between this regime and its allies (called the Eastern Bloc) and a Western Bloc led by the USA which includes the Western Democracies (Canada and Western Europe)
- These two blocs have come together in military alliances: the Warsaw Pact in the east, and NATO in the west.
- 1982 On the death of Brezhnev and after a few very old replacements came

URSS

1922 - 1991

Flag of the Soviet Union
(1924–1955)



URSS

1922 - 1991

Joseph Stalin in uniform at
the Tehran conference (1943)



USSR

1922-1991

- 1985 a new personality: Gorbachev who implemented a very different policy by applying glasnost and Perestroika (that is to say transparency and restructuring), to renovate the bureaucratic system that blocked the development of the country and 'made it impossible to face competition from the West.
- Change the economy by embracing private property;
- Democratize the political system by promoting political pluralism;
- Limit armaments which are too expensive for the budget.

This allowed real democratization but resulted in the fall of the Berlin Wall in 1989, free revolutions in all the eastern countries dependent on Moscow, then the dislocation of the USSR in 1991 with the resumption of total independence of each of the Republics. The Republic of Russia was then ruled by Boris Yeltsin and then by Vladimir Putin.

URSS

1922 - 1991

Reagan and Gorbachev



The background is a solid yellow color with several faint, light-yellow circular patterns. These patterns include concentric circles, dashed lines forming circles, and some numbers (140, 150, 160, 170, 180, 190, 200, 210, 220, 230, 240, 250, 260) arranged in a circular or semi-circular fashion, suggesting a technical or scientific theme.

CHAPITRE XIV

EUROPE UNDER THE DOMINATION OF THE AXIS DURING WORLD WAR II

EUROPE UNDER THE DOMINATION OF THE AXIS DURING WORLD WAR II



EUROPE UNDER THE DOMINATION OF THE AXIS DURING WORLD WAR II



EUROPE UNDER THE DOMINATION OF THE AXIS DURING WORLD WAR II

After the 1st World War, two countries located in the center of Europe will see a dictator who is politically classified on the extreme right come to their head.

- Italy from 1922 with Benito Mussolini who calls himself "the Duce" builds a fascist regime, eliminating all political opposition
- Germany from 1933 with Adolf Hitler who calls himself "the Führer" builds a National Socialist (Nazi) regime, eliminating all political opposition and seeking to physically eliminate all the Jews of Europe (the Shoah), as well as the Gypsies, homosexuals, the mentally handicapped and also all the political opponents that they could recover.

These two dictators ally and will subsequently receive support from Imperial Japan where the military is the dominant force.

EUROPE UNDER THE DOMINATION OF THE AXIS DURING WORLD WAR II

This alliance is called **the AXIS**. Taking advantage of the weakness of Western democracies like Great Britain and France (which are nevertheless great economic and military powers), of the weakening of the Soviet Union because Stalin sets up gigantic internal purges which go as far as decapitate the Red Army, the isolationism of the USA which, although winners of the 1st World War withdrew from Europe during the interwar period and half of the 2nd World War, these two powers arrived after the defeat of France in June 40 to create a space in Europe which makes them dominate almost the entire continent from the Atlantic to almost the Urals.

Only England still resists them, joined by the USSR which was invaded in 1941 despite a Hitler-Stalin pact, then by the USA which entered the war in 1942.

The imperialist policy of these 3 powers will be at the origin of their loss because they attacked all their neighbors who ended up ganging up against them and winning militarily in 1945. Capitulation of Nazi Germany in Reims and then in Potsdam on May 7, 8, 9, 1945

And from Japan after the US used 2 atomic bombs on Hiroshima and Nagasaki.

Germany was then occupied by the 4 powers considered as victorious: Great Britain, France, the USA, the USSR (called the Allies), until the fall of the Berlin Wall and the reconstitution of a Germany reunified (early 1990s)

EUROPE UNDER THE DOMINATION OF THE AXIS DURING WORLD WAR II

This Germany had nevertheless lost large territories in the east: East Prussia (Königsberg), Silesia, Pomerania (which were given to Poland or the USSR). France was able to win back Alsace and Lorraine once again, and Belgium the constituencies of Eupen and Malmédy.

Many countries were able to regain their independence such as Czechoslovakia, Romania, Bulgaria, Hungary, Poland. But for a short time because very quickly they were forcibly integrated into a system of alliances under the rule of the Soviet Union (Warsaw Pact, COMECON). Behind the iron curtain.

Yugoslavia succeeded in gaining independence through the policies of its leader Tito, although communist. Albania too, but it has sided with the Chinese Communists.

The Baltic States were integrated into the Soviet Union and lost all independence. Greece, Austria, the Scandinavian countries were able to remain in the western camp, some with a status of neutrality, as Switzerland had (this was the case with Austria and Finland). Yugoslavia belonged to the camp of the non-aligned with a communist regime called self-management.

The background features a technical illustration on the left side, including a circular scale with numerical markings from 140 to 260 and several arrows pointing in various directions. The rest of the background is a solid light blue color.

CHAPITRE XV

NATO/OTAN

NATO

ATLANTIC ALLIANCE TREATY OF THE NORTH ATLANTIC

Military alliance formed in 1949 between countries of Western Europe with the USA and Canada to face a possible Soviet threat under Stalin who formed an alliance of the countries of the East opposite called the Warsaw Pact.

NATO member states [NATO has thirty members, twenty-eight European countries and two North American countries, the United States and Canada. The accession process is governed by Article 10 of the North Atlantic Treaty which limits future members to only “European States”. With initially twelve founding members, NATO expanded during the Cold War period by welcoming Greece and Turkey in 1952, West Germany in 1955 (Paris agreements), then Spain in 1982. Since the collapse of the Eastern bloc marking the end of the Cold War, twelve Eastern European countries have joined NATO in three waves between 1999 and 2009. In June 2017, Montenegro becomes the 29th NATO member state, then on March 27, 2020, North Macedonia became its 30th member state.

NATO

ATLANTIC ALLIANCE TREATY OF THE NORTH ATLANTIC

NATO/OTAN Logo



NATO

ATLANTIC ALLIANCE TREATY OF THE NORTH ATLANTIC

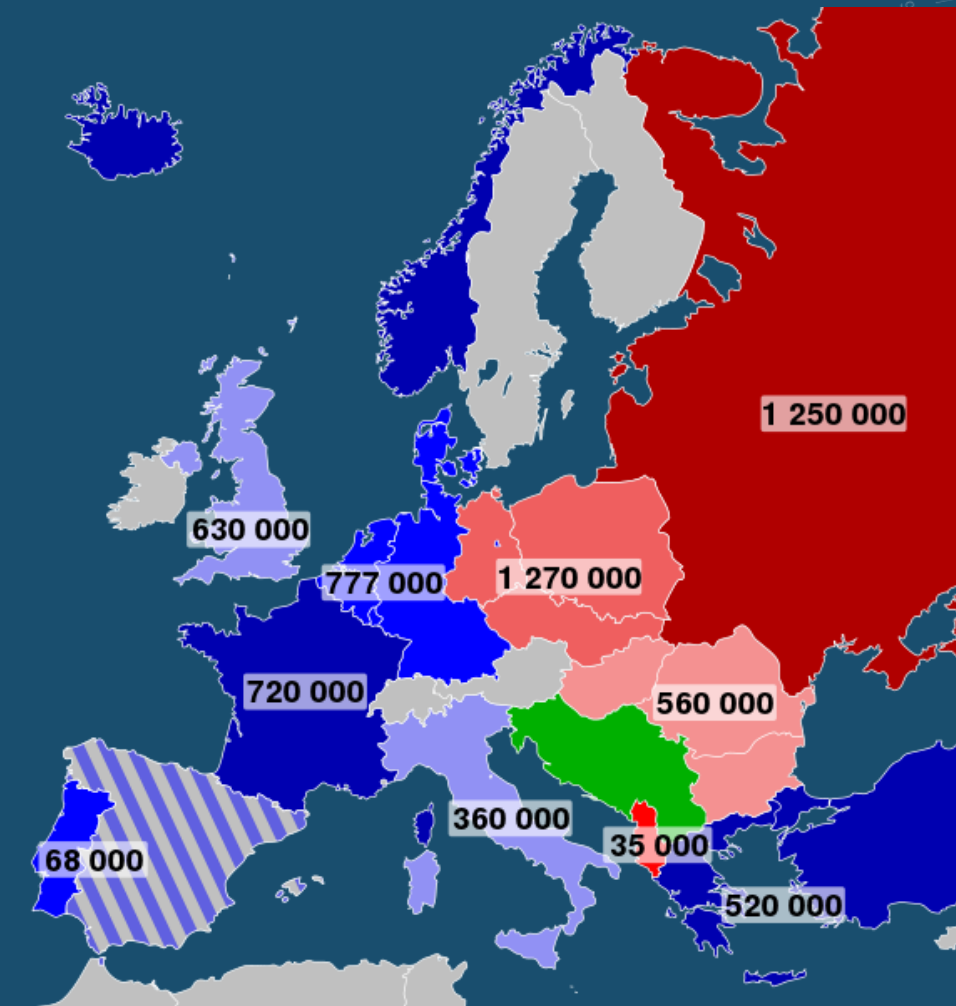
Border of NATO
and Warsaw Pact in contrast to each other
from 1949 (formation of NATO)
to 1990 (withdrawal of East Germany)



NATO

ATLANTIC ALLIANCE TREATY OF THE NORTH ATLANTIC

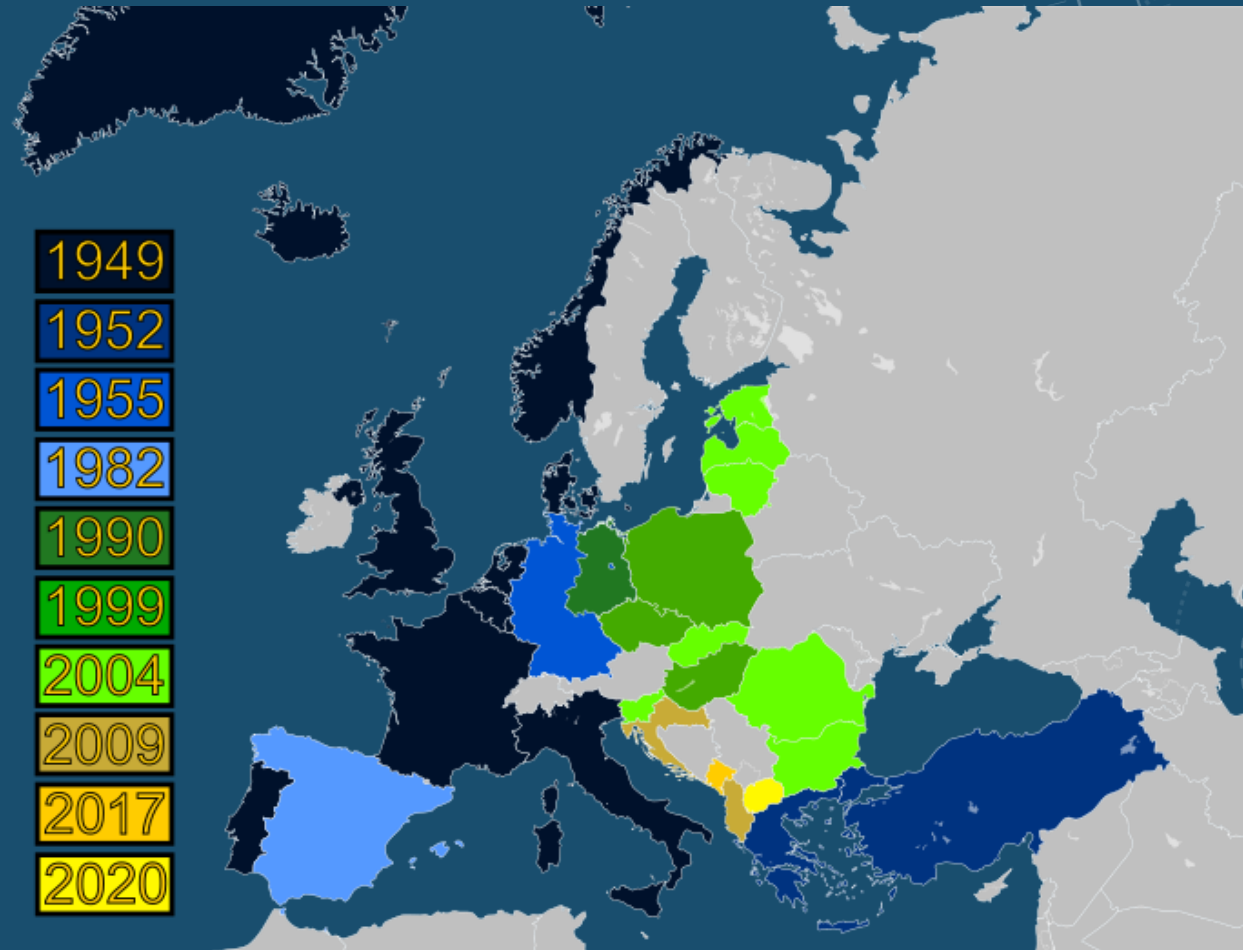
Troop strengths of NATO members in Europe, and of Warsaw Pact members, 1959.



NATO

ATLANTIC ALLIANCE TREATY OF THE NORTH ATLANTIC

Map of NATO historic enlargement in Europe.

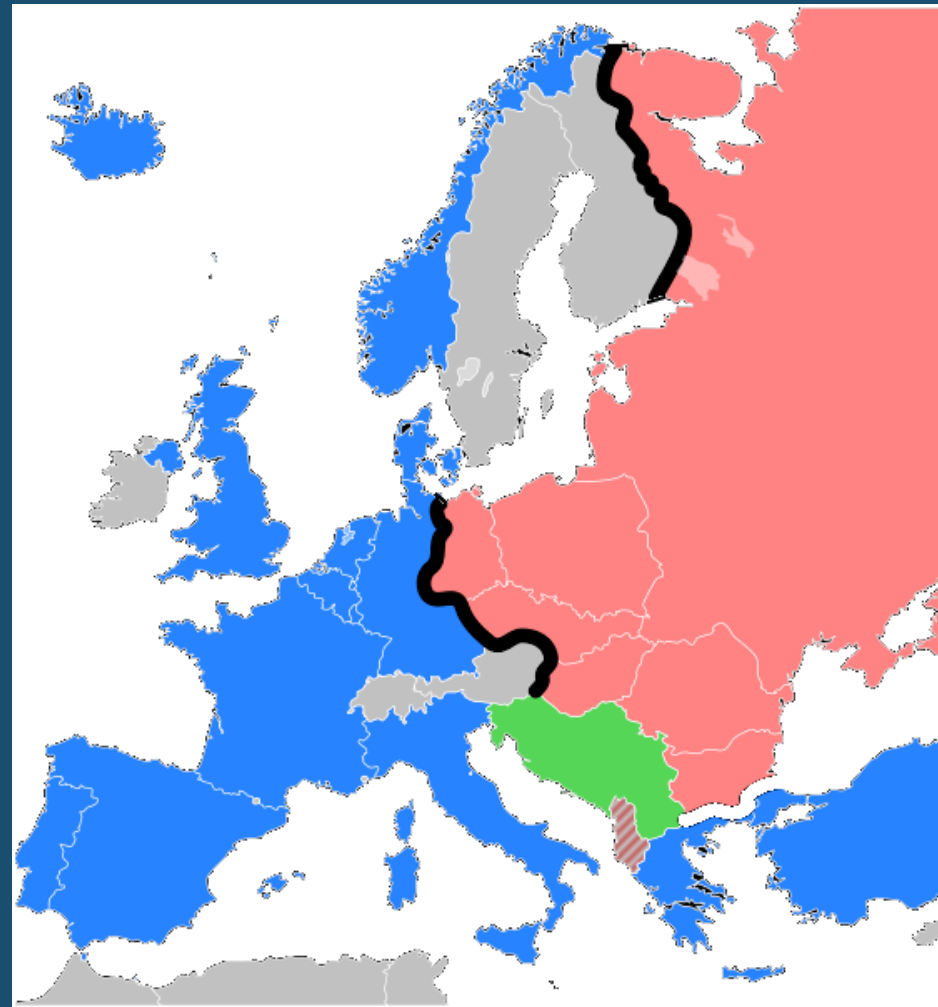


The background features a light blue gradient with several faint, overlapping circular patterns. A prominent circular scale is visible on the left side, with numerical markings from 140 to 260 in increments of 10. The scale is oriented vertically, with 140 at the top and 260 at the bottom. Various circular lines and arrows are scattered across the page, creating a technical or scientific aesthetic.

CHAPITRE XVI

IRON CURTAIN

IRON CURTAIN



IRON CURTAIN

Meaning :

the term "iron curtain" was coined on March 5, 1946 by Churchill, the former British prime minister. During the Cold War,

the Iron Curtain designates the border that separates Europe into two blocks.

This border is militarized, that is, it is clearly visible by the presence of tanks, military troops, walls and barbed wire.

This Iron Curtain stretches for about 8,500 kilometers

IRON CURTAIN



East-West relationship

THE FALL OF DE BERLIN WALL 09 NOVEMBER 1989



IRON CURTAIN



THE FALL OF DE BERLIN WALL 09 NOVEMBER 1989



THE FALL OF DE BERLIN WALL 09 NOVEMBER 1989



THE FALL OF DE BERLIN WALL 09 NOVEMBER 1989



THE FALL OF DE BERLIN WALL 09 NOVEMBER 1989






CHAPITRE XVII

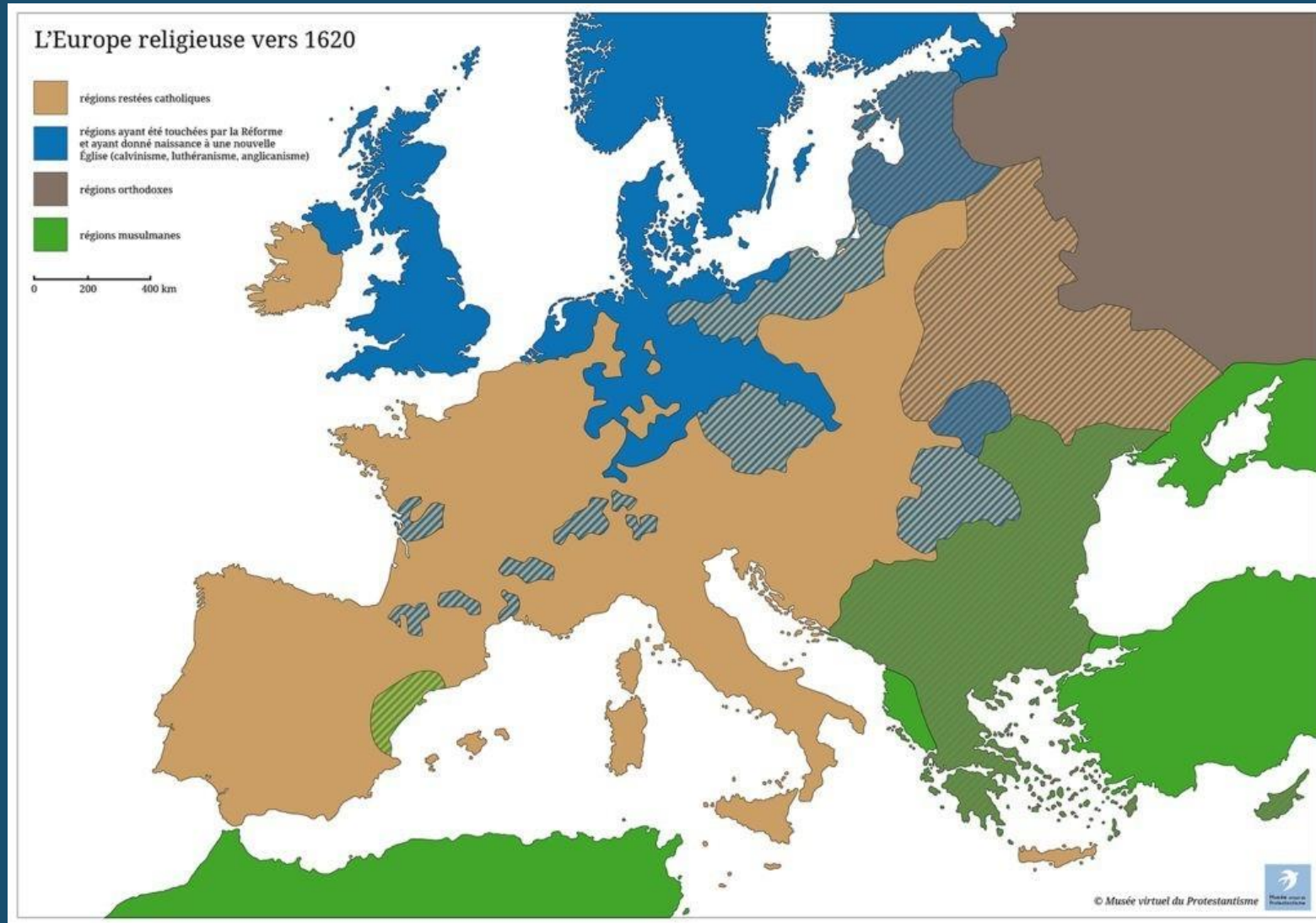
THE DIFFERENTS RELIGIONS

THE DIFFERENTS RELIGIONS

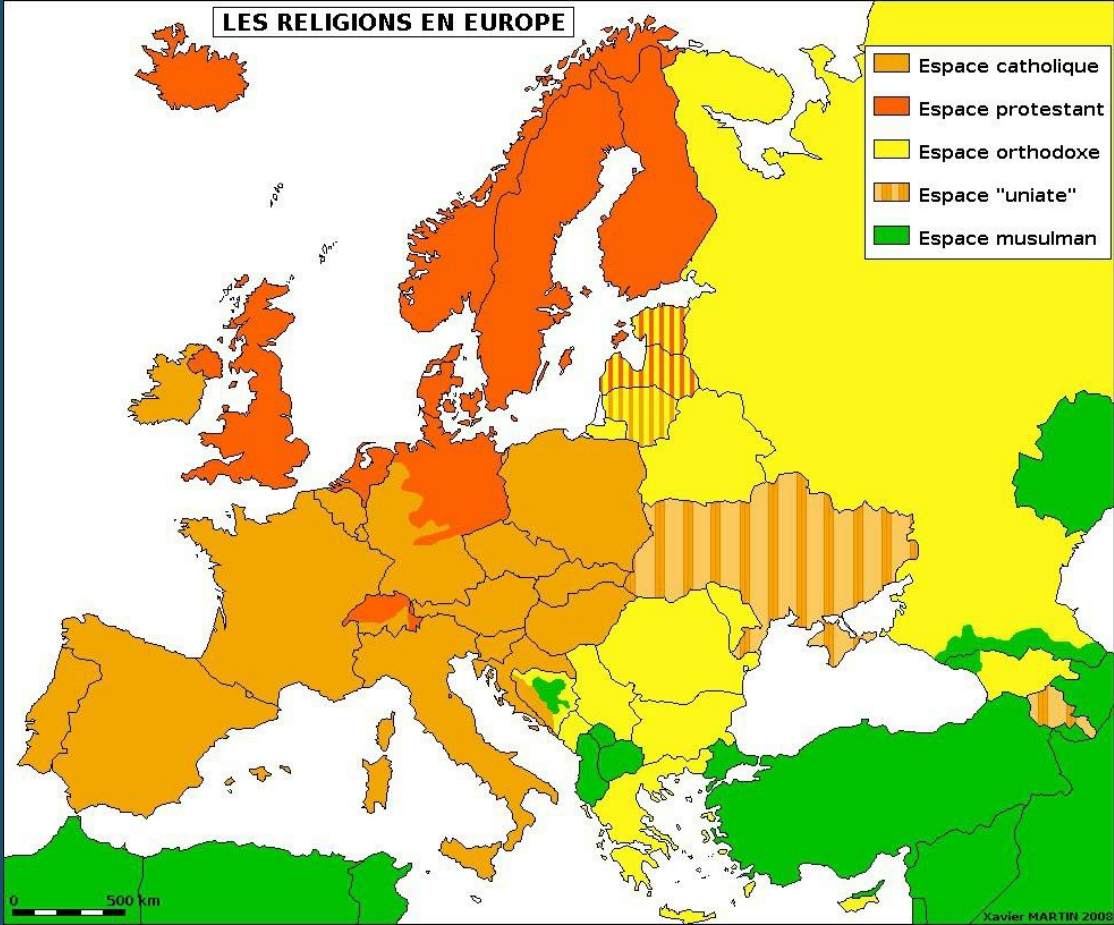


 The Religious Divisions of Europe, ca. 1555. Prior to 1520, all of Europe was Roman Catholic.

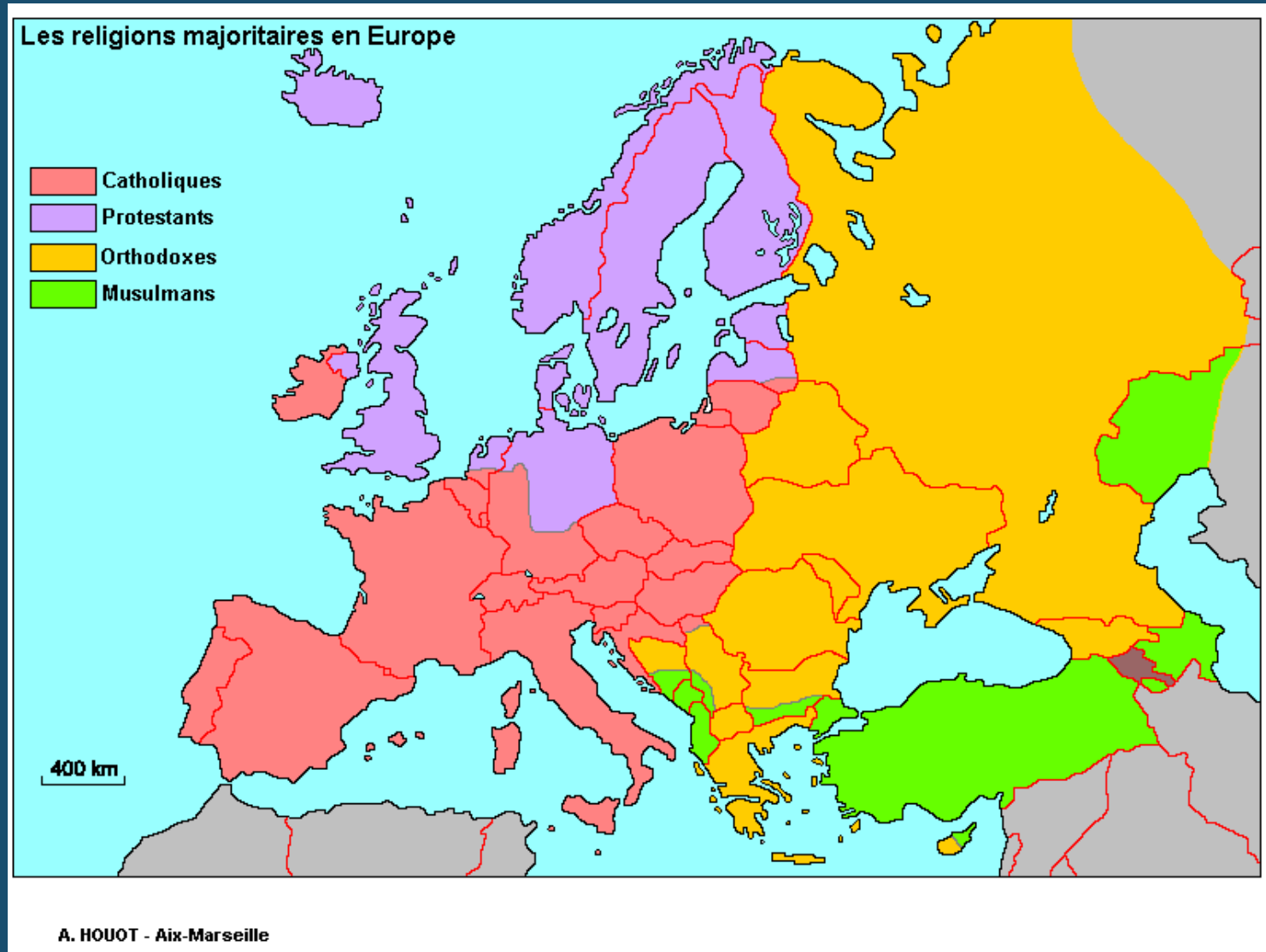
THE DIFFERENTS RELIGIONS



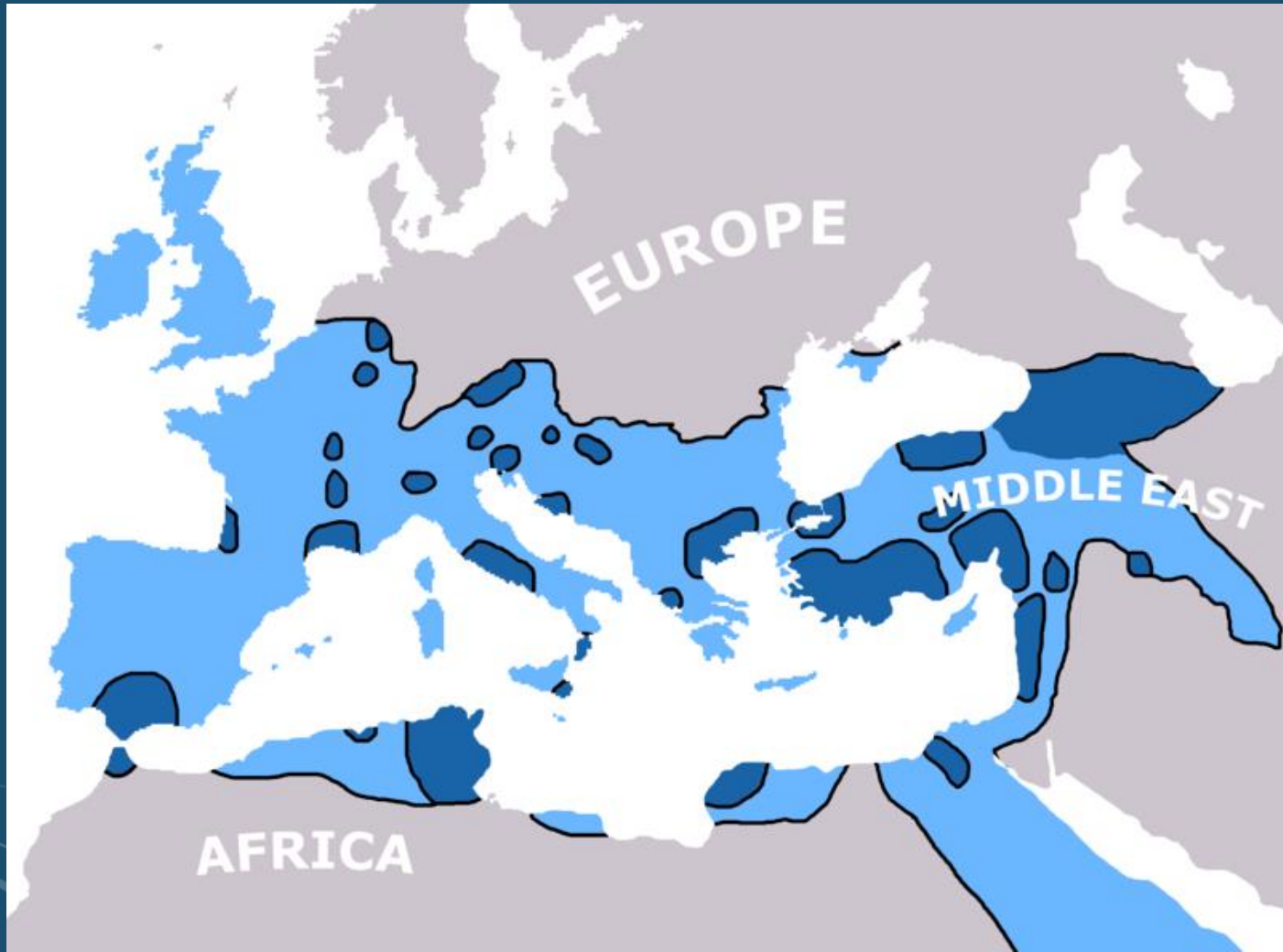
THE DIFFERENTS RELIGIONS



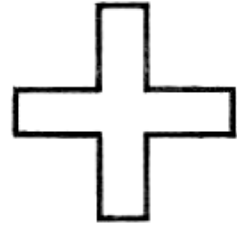
THE DIFFERENTS RELIGIONS



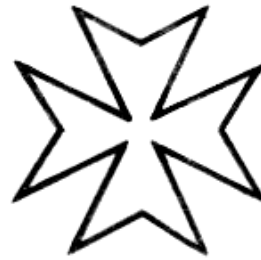
CHRISTIANITY Catholic



CHRISTIANISME CATHOLIQUE



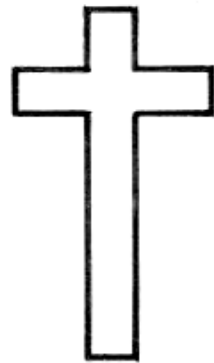
GREEK



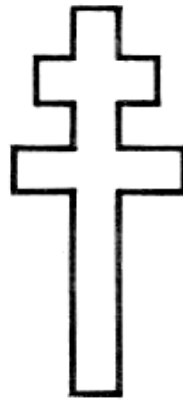
MALTESE



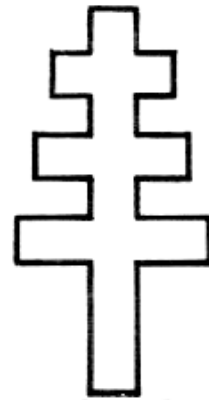
ST. ANDREWS



LATIN



PATRIARCHAL



PAPAL

CHRISTIANISME CATHOLIQUE



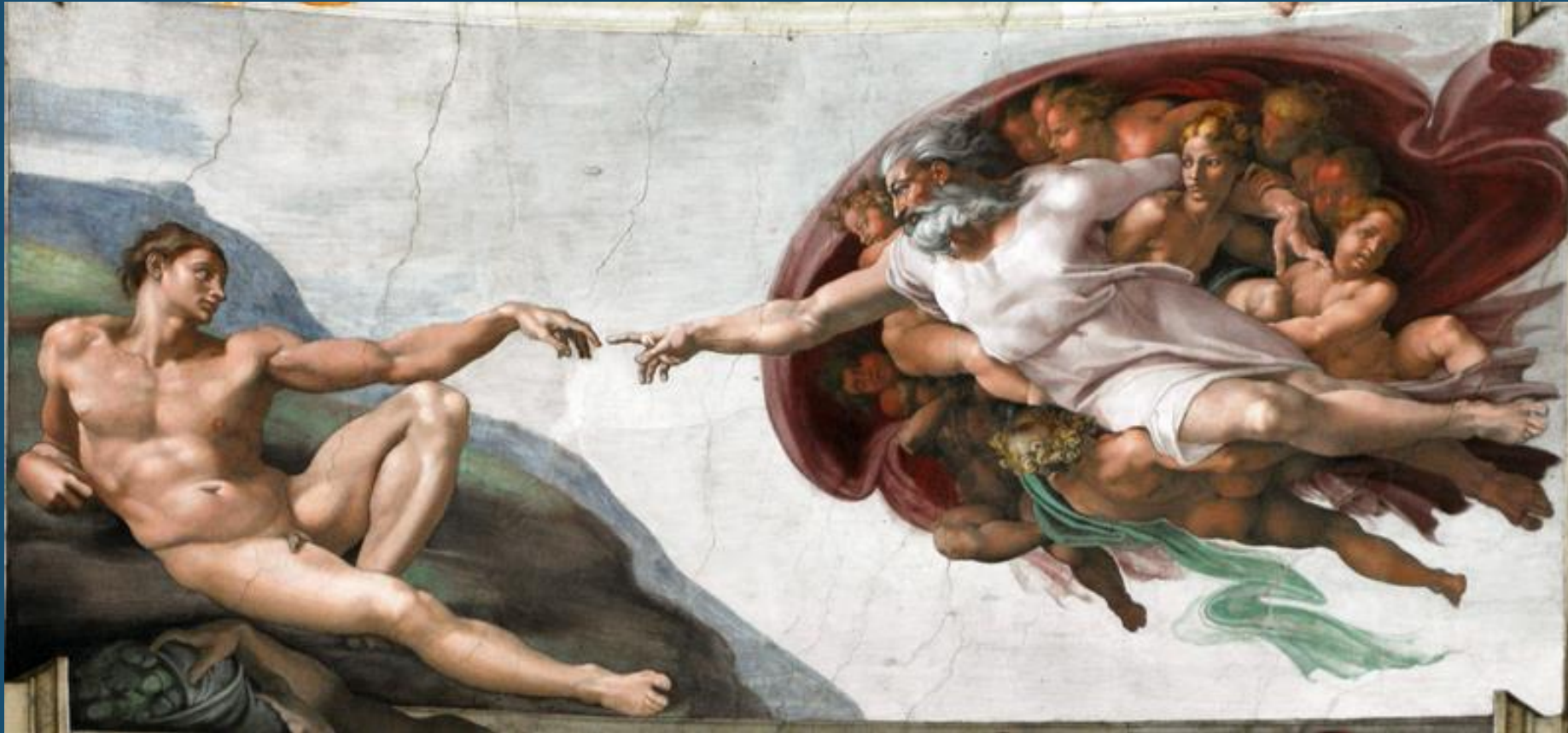
Eucharistie,
aus einer Serie der sieben Sakramente :
Federzeichnung hergestellt im Auftrag von Padre
Ghedini

CHRISTIANISME CATHOLIQUE



Close-up on Christ Pantocrator,
at the top of the south dome of the esonarthex.

CHRISTIANISME CATHOLIQUE



The Creation of Adam, a scene from Michelangelo's Sistine Chapel ceiling (c. 1508–1512)

CHRISTIANISME CATHOLIQUE



Reims cathedral

CHRISTIANISME CATHOLIQUE



Pope Jean Paul II

CHRISTIANITY CATHOLIC

Christianity is an Abrahamic religion, originating in the Near East, founded on the teaching, person and life of Jesus of Nazareth, as interpreted from the New Testament. It is a religion of salvation considering Jesus Christ as the Messiah announced by the prophets of the Old Testament. Faith in the resurrection of Jesus is at the heart of Christianity because it signifies the beginning of a hope of eternity freed from evil.

The first Christian communities were born in the 1st century in the Holy Land and in the large cities of the Jewish diaspora such as Rome, Ephesus, Antioch and Alexandria. Christianity developed from the second century in the Roman Empire, of which it became the official religion at the end of the fourth century, but also in Persia, India and Ethiopia. In the Middle Ages, Christianity became the majority in Europe, while it dwindled against Islam in the Middle East. It became the most important religion on the planet due to its expansion in America from the 16th century and in Africa from the 20th century.

It is currently present in all countries.

In 2015, the total number of Christians in the world was estimated at 2.4 billion, making it the religion with the most followers, ahead of Islam and Hinduism.

The Christian churches are grouped into different branches, the main ones of which are Catholicism, Orthodox Christianity and Protestantism (with its evangelical branch) representing respectively 51%, 11% and 37% of the total of Christians in 2017.

CHRISTIANITY CATHOLIC

Chronologically, it is the second monotheistic religion (one god) to appear, after Judaism and before Islam. Christianity is the religion of those who adhere to the person and message of Jesus, and it is divided into three branches: - Roman Catholicism, whose faithful worship the Virgin Mary and the Saints. Its organization is hierarchical and centralized. Priests cannot get married.

In Catholicism, the main characters represented are

- Jesus Christ crucified (son of God)
- The Virgin Mary her mother
- The nativity scene of his birth on December 25, surrounded by his mother, his father, Joseph, the 3 wise men, the ox and the donkey
- The apostles, 12 in number (one of whom will betray him: Judah)
- The 4 Evangelists: Marc, Mathieu, Luc and Jean
- The Archangels
- The Popes who succeed one another (elected by the college of cardinals), who are the heads of the Catholic Church for the whole world and who benefit from a concept of infallibility
- Places of worship are churches. The most important are Cathedrals

CHRISTIANITY CATHOLIC

- Monks and nuns live in Monasteries withdrawn from the life of the World to pray to God
- One becomes a member of this community through Baptism.
- The reference text is called the Bible which brings together the Old Testament (of the Jewish religion) and the New Testament (the Story of Jesus with the 4 Gospels)
- Sunday is the day of rest for Christianity, the day on which the celebration of Mass takes place.
- Catholicism honors people who have exhibited exemplary behavior called Saints. Praying to them also serves to make them intercede with God to obtain a grace.

Differences between Catholics and Orthodox



Pape Francois and the orthodox patriarch Bartholomee Jerusalem

Differences between Catholics and Orthodox



Icon depicting the Emperor Constantine, accompanied by the bishops of the First Council of Nicaea (325), holding the Niceno-Constantinopolitan Creed of 381

Differences between Catholics and Orthodox

What are the differences between the Orthodox and Catholic religions ?

Since Constantine 300 - 300 the Unity of Christianity has been around the Pope in the West and Patriarchs in the East, but the separation between Catholicism and Orthodoxy is formalized by the schism of 1054

The Orthodox, the Catholics, (as well as the Protestants) belong to the same great religion, Christianity.

All worship the same god and rely on the same sacred book, the Bible.

The schism (separation) between the Catholic and Orthodox Churches occurs in 1054 and marks as much, if not more, the political rivalry between two cultural areas, Rome and Constantinople, as deep theological differences between the two denominations. However, it defines two Church systems and two power relations, the differences of which will become more pronounced over the centuries. The term "orthodox" comes from the Greek ortos (ὀρθός) which means right, just and doxa (δόξα) which means belief. Orthodoxy thus signifies true belief and designates the Churches which remained faithful to the faith of the first councils. The Orthodox Church is in the unbroken continuity of the early Church.

Differences between Catholics and Orthodox

The differences in rites and traditions

While in general the Orthodox Church has remained closer to original Christianity, over time the two Churches have developed different traditions which are expressed in the rite, the liturgy and the rules governing worship. What is most evident when entering an Orthodox church is the mystical atmosphere, combining repetitive prayers, the play of light from tapers and candelabra, and the symbolism of icons.

The most notable differences are as follows:

- During the liturgy, Catholics pray standing or kneeling, while Orthodox remain standing or seated.
- The songs are understood as a prayer in their own right and are omnipresent in the celebrations of the divine Orthodox liturgy.
- Icons are at the heart of the Orthodox religion, and the faithful in Greek churches are seen performing acts of devotion in their honor. These icons are a symbol that is worshiped (and not idols) unlike worship which is due to God alone. Conversely, statues are not normally tolerated in Orthodox churches.
- For the Eucharist, the Orthodox faithful to the tradition, use a fermented bread while the Catholics use unleavened bread (unleavened)

Differences between Catholics and Orthodox

- The Orthodox make the sign of the cross with the three fingers of the right hand (thumb, index finger, middle finger) and touching the forehead, chest, right shoulder and then left shoulder. The current practice among Catholics of signing themselves from left to right was imposed during the time of the Crusades, without anyone providing any particular justification for this change. As you will see, Greeks cross over on countless occasions throughout the day.
- If the Catholic Church imposes celibacy (this is a rule that was imposed in the 11th century without it being a dogma), Orthodox priests can be married and have children. They must, however, be married before their ordination (the priest, if ordained while celibate, remains celibate all his life). Only the bishops are obliged to celibacy and practically all the fathers, (the popes), Greeks are married. According to the prescriptions of the Pastoral Epistles, the priest must be the man of "one woman" and a divorcing priest is reduced to a lay state.
- While the Catholic Church primarily practices baptism by effusion (water is poured over the forehead of the person), the Orthodox Church baptizes by total immersion of the body. This is the meaning of the word baptism in Greek. The Orthodox Church has remained faithful to tradition since the origins of the Gospel for this ritual which symbolizes total adherence to Christ and the act of "putting on Christ".
- The Catholic Church has used the Gregorian calendar since 1582 (introduced by Pope Gregory XIII) while it is the Julian calendar that still prevails among some of the Orthodox (a solar calendar introduced by the emperor Julius Caesar in 46 BC -VS.). Thus some Orthodox Churches and some Catholic Churches of Eastern rites celebrate Christmas on January 7 (in the Gregorian calendar, which corresponds to December 25 in the Julian calendar: 13 days difference).

Differences between Catholics and Orthodox

This difference in the dates of the two calendars also explains why Easter is celebrated on (generally) different dates. Thus for the next few years the Orthodox Easter will be celebrated Sunday April 19, 2020, Sunday May 2, 2021, Sunday April 24, 2022, Sunday, April 16, 2023... (all Greek holidays).

What are the underlying reasons for the separation ?

The great schism between the Catholic Church and the Orthodox Church dates back to 1054 and it was not until the historic meeting in Jerusalem of Paul VI and Patriarch Athenagoras I in 1964

- the first meeting between the primates of the Catholic and Orthodox Churches since 1439 !
- so that the dialogue is renewed between the Holy See and the Patriarchate of Constantinople.

Things are moving with Pope Francis, who has already met on several occasions with Ecumenical Orthodox Patriarch Bartholomew I of Constantinople and Patriarch Kirill, head of the Russian Orthodox Church. To explain the duration of the separation, the underlying reasons are theological reasons which may seem "Byzantine" subtleties to the layman.

Differences between Catholics and Orthodox

The procession of the Holy Spirit:

the addition of the word filioque to the Creed

For the Orthodox, taking up the words of Christ in Saint John (15, 26), the Holy Spirit proceeds from the Father. Catholics evoke that the Holy Spirit proceeds from the Father and the Son, a *Patre Filioque*. This addition to the Creed imposed by Charlemagne, ally of Rome, in the 8th century and ratified in the 11th modification is rejected by the Orthodox Church which considers that it does not conform to the words of Christ and that it modifies the relations between three persons of the Trinity in a way reinforces the role of Jesus at the expense of the Holy Spirit.

The primacy and infallibility of the Pope

The other essential cause of the schism is the will of the popes to transform moral primacy into direct legal power over the churches. In the 11th century, the Gregorian reform, to liberate the papacy from the Germanic emperors, will attempt to submit the bishops and kings directly to the pope (theory of two swords) and claim the infallibility of the sovereign pontiff. The Orthodox Churches consider the Pope to be the Patriarch of Rome. They recognize in him a primacy of honor in the event of an Ecumenical Council and not a place as head of the Church, this place being that of Christ. They also do not accept the dogma of papal infallibility as defined by Vatican Council I in 1870.

Differences between Catholics and Orthodox

In the Orthodox world, the mode of government of the Church is based on the bishop and then according to the subjects to be treated, on the Holy Synod (the assembly of bishops) and possibly the ecumenical council. This gives a decentralized organization and collegial decisions whereas for Catholics the organization is pyramidal and all the authority comes from the Pope, bishop of Rome.

The Immaculate Conception

The Immaculate Conception concerns the conception of the Virgin Mary, the Mother of God, and not that of Jesus Christ, of which the virgin and sinless conception is not in question. Orthodox and Catholics agree that Mary is Immaculate when she conceives and brings into the world the Son of God, and that this is the effect of a special grace of the Holy Spirit. The difference comes from the moment of this grace: at the conception of Mary for the Catholics, when she says "YES" to the archangel, for the Orthodox. At the root of the problem, the dogma of original sin in Saint Augustine led the Western Church into terrible theological controversies concerning Mary. To summarize, while in the Orthodox East, the Virgin represents the whole of humanity bearing God, the Theotokos, in the West, is born and takes off the image of the "Immaculate Conception", welcoming but born different from all the others. women hence the dogma that followed, that of the Assumption, completely ignoring the "human" Dormition (the death of the virgin) of the Mother of God.

Differences between Catholics and Orthodox

There is also a controversy which, if it is not one of the reasons for the separation, makes it possible to shed light on the conception held by the two Churches: the controversy over Grace and free will which I am summarizing in broad outline (and as well as I understood it ...) In the 4th century Saint Augustine clarified the dogma of original sin, which he defined more as an innate defilement that corresponds to the lust that every human being, therefore cursed, carries within him from his conception. Starting from this dogma peculiar to the Western Church (which considers Saint Augustine as the Father of the Fathers of the Church) nature is predisposed to evil and cannot preserve itself from it without a special grace. These controversies have remained almost foreign to the Christian East and these notions do not have the same meaning. Orthodoxy believes that man was created free. He was not, therefore, preserved from the inclination to evil (otherwise he would not have sinned). He glorified God spontaneously and not because he was directed towards good by special grace. Human nature is inclined towards Good and evil is external to it.

Differences between Catholics and Orthodox



Saint Sophia Cathedral in Veliky Novgorod

PROTESTANTISM

Protestant practices and beliefs



The pilgrims of Emmaus, Rembrandt.

PROTESTANTISM

Born November 10, 1483 in Eisleben,
Saxony-Anhalt
died February 18, 1546 in the same city,
is an Augustinian brother, theologian,
university professor, initiator of Protestantism.



PROTESTANTISM

Jehan Cauvin 10 July 1509 – 27 May 1564
was a French theologian, pastor and reformer
in Geneva during the Protestant Reformation. .



PROTESTANTISM

500 years after the 1st schism of Christianity

A second occurs during the Renaissance **1517**

German monk Luther challenges the Catholic system and writes 95 theses to defend his argument based on a thorough reading of the Bible (1517)

The invention of the printing press made it possible to widely disseminate these texts which once were the preserve of copyists who worked manually in one and only exemplary manner; Copies of the printing press, this gigantic technological progress will be a game-changer

Shortly after a Frenchman from Noyon, Jean Calvin, developed somewhat the same theses and took refuge in Switzerland to develop a so-called Reformed Christian church.

Other thinkers of this time like Zwingli, Mélanchton join them

Thus was born the current of Protestantism with various churches which will multiply over the centuries and on several continents, notably in America and in Europe, will reach Northern Europe and Scandinavia.

PROTESTANTISM

The Anglican Church

halfway between these developments and the Papacy added yet another division.

The Church of England is the officially established Anglican Church in England. Its position as an independent Church of the papacy in the 16th century by the act of supremacy of **1534** is at the origin of Anglicanism, a branch of Christianity occupying from certain points of view an intermediate position between Catholicism and Protestantism. The Church of England is the “Mother Church” of the Anglican Communion. The Archbishop of Canterbury is the Primate of the Church of England. This function has been occupied by Justin Welby since February 2013

Queen Elizabeth II is supreme governor of the Church of England, as sovereign of the United Kingdom, and has held this title since her accession in 1952. The Church of England presents itself as both Catholic and Reformed

Catholic because she sees herself as a component of the universal Church of Jesus Christ, having preserved the apostolic tradition and succession. Indeed, the Church of England has an episcopal structure; it honors the doctrines of the ancient Fathers of the Church, in particular formalized in the Credo of the apostles, of Nicaea and Athanasius⁴.

Reformed because the Church follows several doctrinal and institutional principles of the 16th century Reformation. They appear in the reference texts of the Anglican faith established during the reign of Queen Elizabeth I: the Book of Common Prayer and the Thirty-nine Articles

PROTESTANTISM

Main principles All sensibilities combined, Protestants share several fundamental points: the “five solae” (the first two concern salvation).

- Sola gratia ("by grace alone") Man cannot earn his salvation from God, but God offers it to him for free out of love. What makes man capable of loving him too. Thus, the worth of a person depends only on the love of God, and not on his qualities, nor his merit, nor his social status.
- Sola fide ("Only faith counts") This gift is made on the occasion of a personal encounter with God, through Jesus Christ (solo Christo, through Christ alone). This is faith, not doctrine or human work. From one person to another, it can arise or be the fruit of a journey. Everyone experiences it in a special way, as their response to God's declaration of love.
- Sola scriptura (“by Scripture alone”) (To be put in relation with the universal priesthood and the essential illumination of the Holy Spirit) Considered as the bearer of the word of God, the Bible is both the only theological authority and the only guide, in the last instance, for faith and life. It is enlightened among other things by the preaching of ministers called by the Church and formed by her (but mainly by the Holy Spirit). Through the human testimonies that she transmits, she draws the principles of life on the basis of which the personal responsibility of each one is exercised.
- Solus Christus (“Jesus Christ alone”) Jesus Christ is the only intermediary between God and humanity.

PROTESTANTISM

- Soli Deo gloria ("to God alone the glory") There is only God who is sacred, divine or absolute. Thus, no human enterprise can claim to have an absolute, intangible or universal character, including theology. Moreover, starting from the principle that God gave freedom to men, Protestants are generally in favor of a social system which respects plurality and freedoms.
- 'Ecclesia semper reformanda ("the Church must reform itself without ceasing")

Ecclesiastical institutions are human realities. They are seconds. "They can be wrong," said Luther. Thus, the Churches must constantly take a critical look at their own functioning and their own doctrine, starting from the reading of the Bible, reading enlightened by the Spirit. Conversely, Catholic Christians believe that we must be clearly guided by the Church. The certainty can go in certain cases as far as dogma (truth which cannot be denied), pronounced by a council, or by the pope by virtue of "papal infallibility".

- Universal priesthood Principle of the Protestant Reformation²⁰, which Luther considers to be central, according to which each baptized person is "prophet, priest and king" under the sole lordship of Christ.

PROTESTANTISM

This concept destroys the principles of hierarchy within the Church. Each baptized person has a place of equal value, including ministers (of which pastors are a part). Coming from theological studies and recognized by the Church, they are at the service of the community for the proclamation of the Word of God (preaching and sacraments) and the particular missions which result from it.

Women have access to the ministries of some Protestant churches, this having evolved according to countries and times. Protestant practices and beliefs The pilgrims of Emmaus, Rembrandt. Protestant doctrine is based exclusively on sacred texts, namely the Bible, consisting only of the Old and New Testaments. The Deuterocanonical Books were considered by the Reformers as interesting but not founders of the faith²¹ and have not been printed in Protestant Bibles since the 19th century. However, we still find the apocrypha in the Lutheran Bibles. The Protestant therefore believes in the resurrection and in eternal life. Like all Christian denominations, the resurrection of Jesus Christ and the salvation that results from it can be regarded as the essential point of faith.

The major practices are common with those of the Catholic Church (prayers, reading the Bible, Sunday worship and participation in the Eucharist, called the sacrament).

Protestants believe, like other Christians, in a Creator God, and participate, among Protestants or within the framework of ecumenical initiatives, in actions in favor of the safeguard of Creation. Baptism and the sacrament are the only two sacraments among Protestants, which assume that, according to the testimony of the biblical texts, only these two acts were instituted by Jesus Christ.

PROTESTANTISM

In some Protestant churches, especially evangelicals, baptism is not administered until adulthood while others leave the choice and practice fairly widely the baptism of infants.

Confirmation refers to the ceremony which concludes the religious education of catechumens, generally adolescents from 14 to 15 years old. Rather close to the profession of faith celebrated among Catholics, it is however not a sacrament but it confirms the vows of baptism and it marks the admission of the confirmand to the Lord's Supper and its passage to an adult life of faith²⁴. Marriage is the divine blessing of human love and, although Protestantism does not encourage the practice of divorce, the idea that a divorce may be preferable to a married life which has become very difficult is accepted by the majority of people. Protestants; remarriage of divorced persons is possible.

Funeral worship is intended to accompany family and friends, it is centered on the proclamation of the gospel and the promise of the resurrection. The deceased is buried simply, with respect: reading a passage from the Bible and prayers for the families. There is no ceremony for the dead of the anniversary mass type. Autopsies, organ removal and cremation are generally allowed.

Parties and gatherings Protestants celebrate Christmas, Palm Sunday, Easter (they celebrate Maundy Thursday and Good Friday but without procession or Stations of the Cross), Ascension and Pentecost. In the historic European Churches, in addition to Christian feasts (referred to Jesus Christ according to the Bible), we sometimes celebrate: New Years, January 1;

PROTESTANTISM

- The harvest festival, the first Sunday in October (in Lutheran circles influenced by Northern Europe or North America (Thanksgiving or “thanksgiving”));
- The feast of the Reformation, October 31 or, failing that, the previous Sunday, commemorating the display of Luther's 95 theses;
- The Desert Assembly at the Desert Museum, the first Sunday in September, in Mialet in the Cévennes, in memory of the Camisards; many French Protestants and from the countries of Refuge generally go there²⁵;
- Protestants en Fête is a large gathering, organized every four years, by the Protestant Federation of France.

PROTESTANTISM

Differences with the Catholic Church

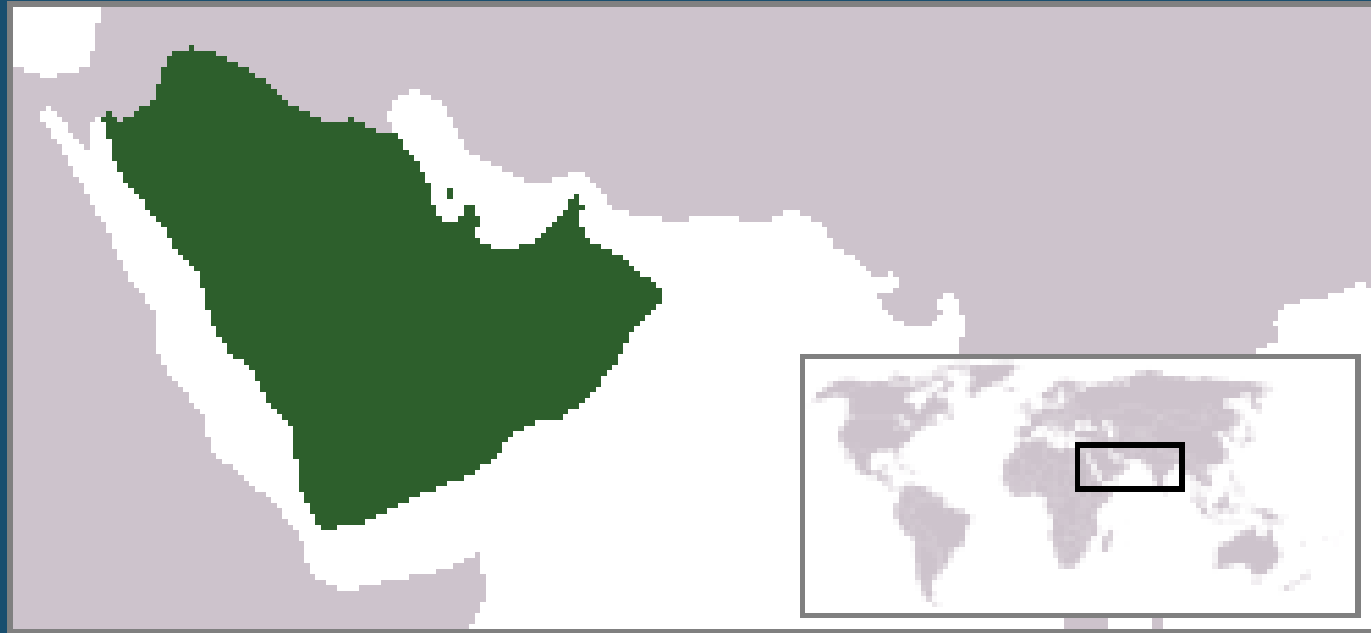
Despite the many points in common between Catholicism and Protestantism, both stemming from the Western branch of Christianity, and despite the doctrinal rapprochement obtained through ecumenical dialogue, for example by the Groupe des Dombes, there are many differences between Protestant worship and Catholic worship .

- Protestants refer only to the Bible
- Protestants do not grant their clergy a specific role as priests.
- Protestants do not recognize the authority of the Pope, nor that of the cardinals.).
- Protestants recognize only two sacraments (baptism and the Eucharist or the sacrament) against seven among Catholics (baptism, the Eucharist, confirmation, reconciliation, marriage, ordination and anointing of sick).
- The so-called question of the real presence of Jesus at the Last Supper is particularly complex. Protestants don't believe in transubstantiation
- The concepts of purgatory (place of suffering which man accesses after death to redeem himself and purify himself of his sins before reaching paradise), canonization (Catholic practice, but also Orthodox, by which a man or a woman is recognized as holy or holy) and indulgence.

PROTESTANTISM

- The fundamentalist and fundamentalist Protestants (not the liberals) adhere to the virgin birth of Jesus and they place Mary among the privileged witnesses in the same way as the disciples of Christ. On the other hand, they do not believe in his Immaculate Conception,
- Protestants do not call upon intercessors like Mary or the Saints in their prayers. According to them the believer is solely responsible before God
- Protestant pastors have the right to marry
- Protestantism includes notably fewer rites, no sign of the cross and no holy water.
- There is no ceremony for the dead of the anniversary mass type.
- Protestants do not distinguish between the cult of latria and the cult of dulia, they generally do not have statues or pious images, considering the cult of images as idolatry. Among Protestants, the cross of Jesus is empty which means that Jesus is resurrected while among Catholics Jesus is represented on the cross.
- In the Catholic Church, the priest presides over a structured Mass, while in the Protestant Church, the pastor preaches what he is keen to share.

ISLAM



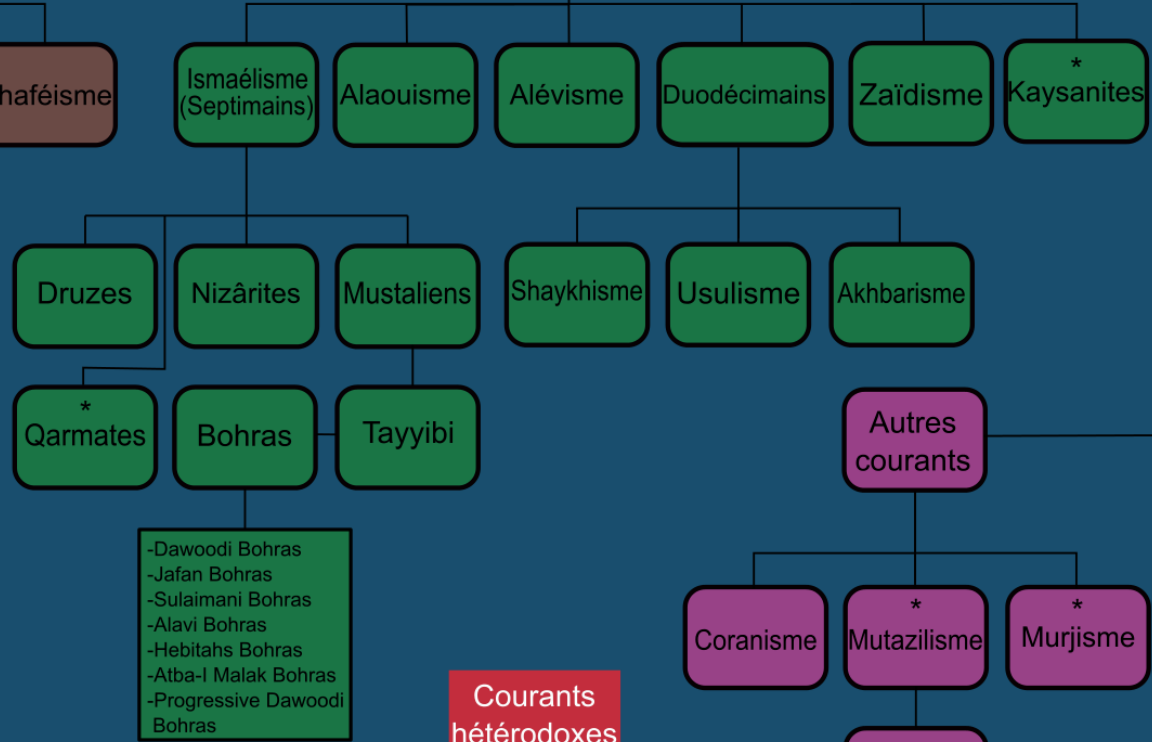
Islam at the death of Mahomet

Islam

Sunnisme



Chiisme

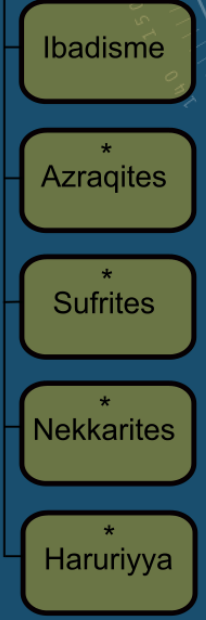


- Dawoodi Bohras
- Jafan Bohras
- Sulaimani Bohras
- Alavi Bohras
- Hebitahs Bohras
- Atba-I Malak Bohras
- Progressive Dawoodi Bohras

Courants hétérodoxes



Kharidjisme



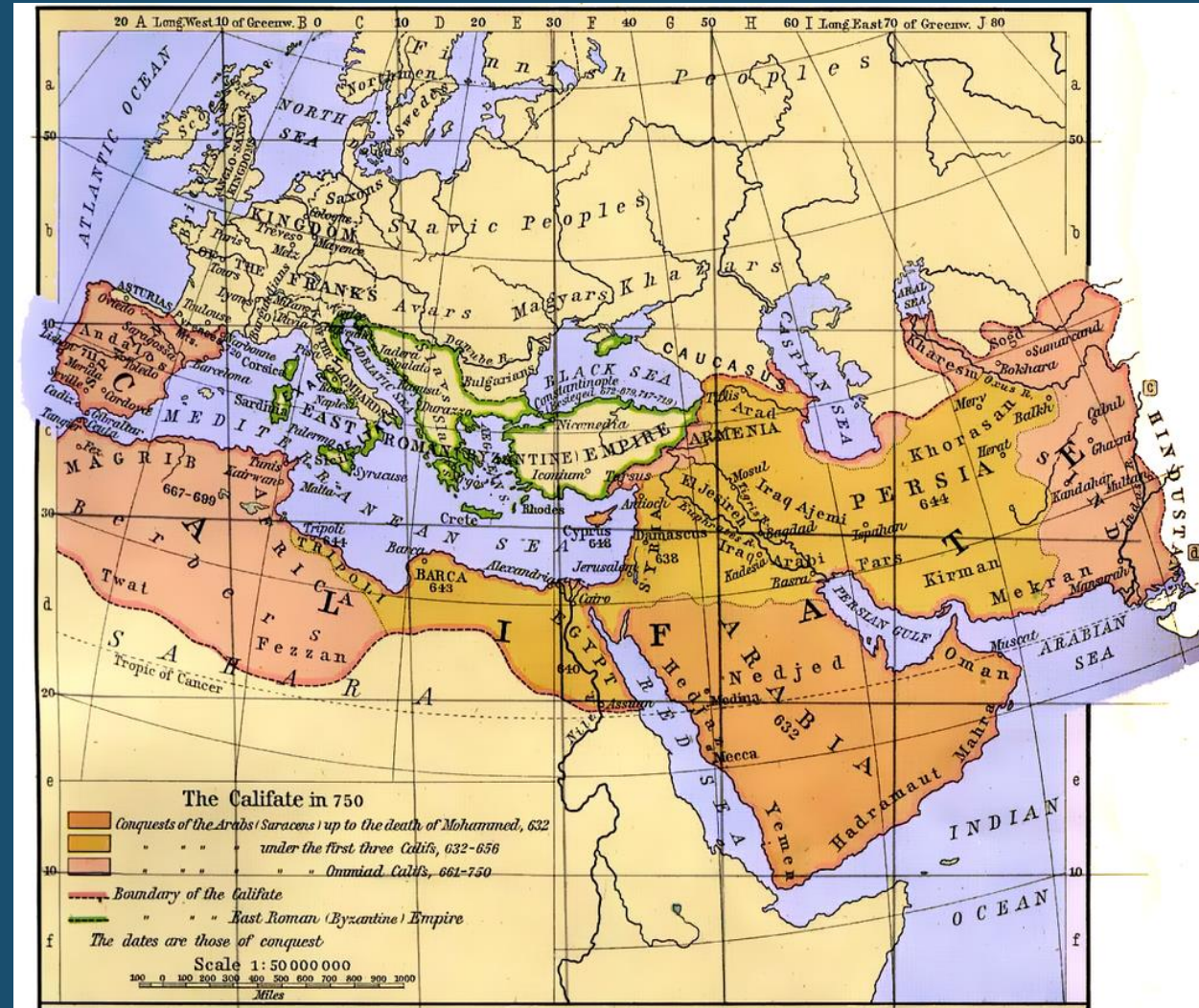
Soufisme



Soufisme « universel »

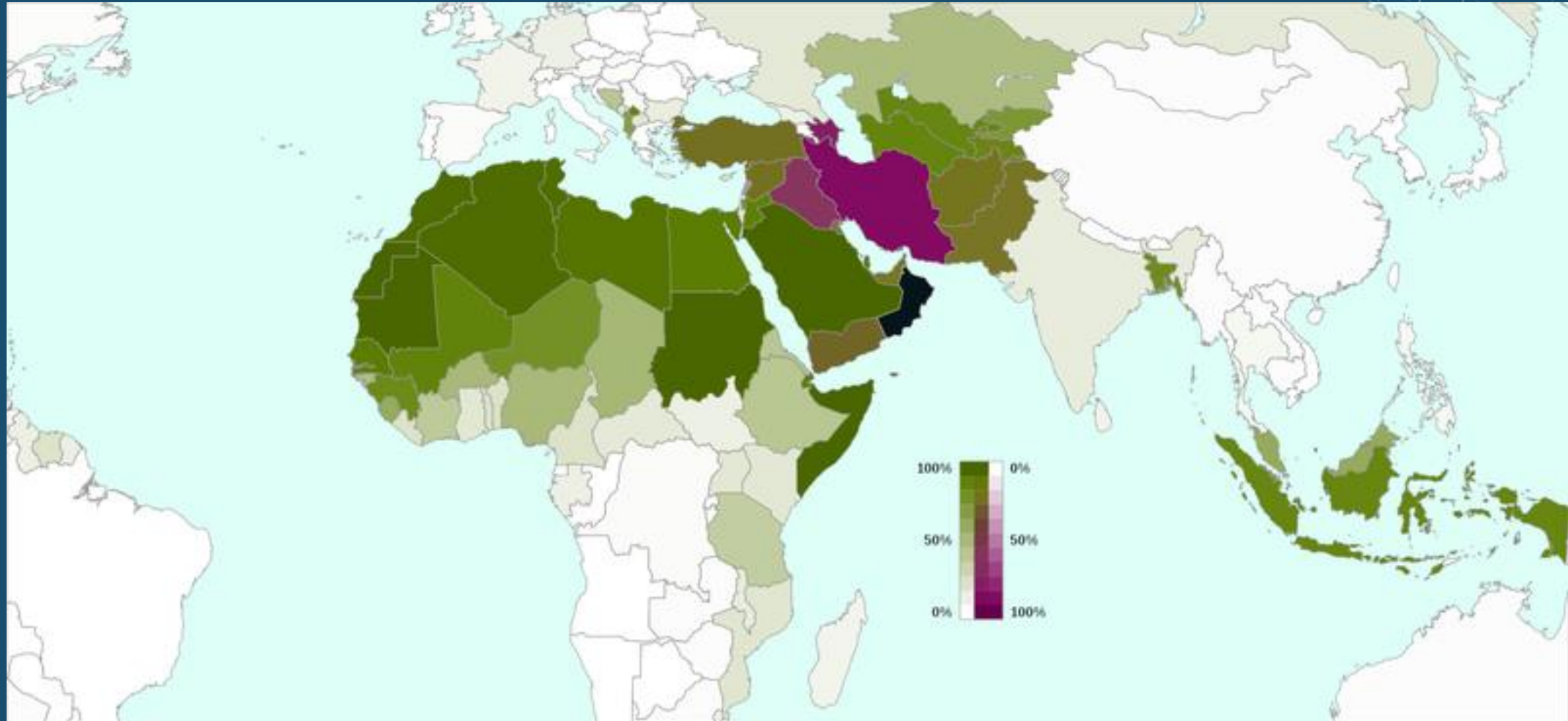
* Courants disparus

ISLAM



Caliphate 750

ISLAM 21 TH CENTURY



Islam by country

ISLAM

The History of Muhammad

It is the 3rd and last great Abrahamic religion (because Christianity, Judaism and Islam all relate to Abraham who is therefore their common father)

These are three monotheistic religions, which means that they believe in the existence of only one God unlike what a majority of people believed at the time who thought that the heavens were populated by several gods.

So many Muslims call themselves Ibrahim or Brahim for this reason.

A man named Muhammad (or Mohamed for Muslims) living in the Arabian Peninsula (now Saudi Arabia) is believed to have been born in 570 AD in Mecca, the son of a manager of a water source

After the death of his parents he was brought up by his grandfather and took part in convoys of goods towed by Bedouins. He takes part in some warlike actions carried out between tribes and proves to be a good fighter.

He participates in the reconstruction of the Kaaba (black stone which is said to be a meteorite) which was worshiped by the Arab peoples since the time of Abraham He marries a rich widow with whom he has 4 daughters. He has a pretty pious life going to caves to pray there

ISLAM

In 610, at the age of 40 he had a revelation, where he announced that he had been contacted by Archangel Gabriel to support God and be his prophet

For 23 years the Archangel dictated to him his prophecies which are the basis of the Koran.

Mahomet is obliged to leave Mecca in front of the hostile reaction of the large families, (worried about this monotheism) he takes refuge in Medina where he finds more support;

this is what we call the Hegira (in 622) Muhammad has already succeeded in converting several dozen disciples, but they do not have the means, so they attack a rich caravan which they seize in 624 and in fact find themselves extremely rich and he himself becomes the best man. richer in Medina

Several miracles are then attributed to Muhammad At first, Muhammad tries to be a unifier of the 2 Arab tribes and the 3 Jewish tribes of the city. Then finally faced with the reluctance of the Jews, he decides to ask his disciples to turn to Mecca to pray and no longer to Jerusalem.

He thus strongly arabizes this new religion. And considers the Koran as the only valid text considering that the Jewish and Christian texts could not be preserved. Jewish tribes are expelled, others will be slaughtered.

ISLAM

He succeeded in extending his influence throughout the peninsula but with difficulties due to permanent conflicts between Arab tribes, as there are no clearly identified rulers in these sectors.

He died in 632 in Medina at the age of 63 He would have had 11,13, or 15 wives.

Religion

20 years after his death; the 3rd Caliph brings together the different suras of Muhammad and can then constitute the Koran According to the Shiite tradition, the prophet would have named Ali his son-in-law as successor before dying. The dynasty of the Umayyad Caliphs (661 -750) named after a great uncle of Muhammad (Umayyah Ibn Abd Sams) also claim to be the heirs (they will then reign over Andalusia) They were succeeded by another dynasty of Caliphs: the Abbasids (750-1258) at the fall of Baghdad, from another uncle of Muhammad, but Caliph in Cairo until 1517 (deposed by the Ottomans)

ISLAM

Among the current ruling dynasties: two are descendants of Muhammad

- The Hashemites in Jordan
- The Alaouites in Morocco

These five "pillars" (Arkān) constitute the " [base] of the religious practice of all Muslims, [whether] Sunnis (90% of Muslims [or] Shiites "

1. Chahada faith in one God (tawheed), Allah, and the recognition of Muhammad as his prophet;
2. Salat, the accomplishment of daily prayer five times a day; o)
3. Saum, the observance of fasting during the month of Ramadan;
4. Zakat, legal alms to the needy,
5. Hajj ("pilgrimage"): it consists of going to Mecca at least once in your life, if you have the material and physical means.

In Kharidjism: a sixth pillar In addition to the five "pillars" above, the Kharidjites (literally, the "leavers" or "dissidents") considered, from the beginnings of Islam⁴⁶, a "sixth" pillar of Islam⁵¹:

6. Jihad ("self-denial", "effort", "resistance", "struggle" or "fight", sometimes translated as "holy war").

ISLAM

The different trends

- Sunnism

Sunnism (from sunna, "way", "way" or "tradition") is by far the most widespread current. 90% of Muslims are Sunnis. It is related to an orthodox view of Islam. These believers call themselves "people of tradition and of the congregation".

Sunnism is a current which is established slowly, during the first two centuries of Islam

Sunnism is strengthened from the Abbasid Caliphate even if it knows of oppositions

- Shiism

- The separation of Shiism from the other currents of Islam also dates from the early days of Islam and the question of the succession of Muhammad. The Shiites consider that the caliphate should be reserved for Ali and his descendants, heir designated, according to them, by Muhammad before his death

Shiism is divided into different branches, the main ones being Twelver Shiism (the most important branch), Zaidism and Ismailism



ISLAM

. Ali's lineage is made up of twelve imams. The Twelver Shiites or "Imamites" are those who accepted these twelve Imams. The other currents were formed following an imam, not legitimized by the previous one (Zaydite in the 5th, Ismaélien in the 7th, Nousayri in the 11th)

- For some Muslim authors of the first centuries of Islam, mainly alid, the Koran was falsified by the power of the first caliphs

The Shiite belief in a complete Quran saved by Ali and reported at the end of time is in the majority until the 10th century, when the Shiites were "forced" to adopt the official Sunni version for doctrinal reasons as well. , political (seizure of power by the Shiites) than historical ("definitive establishment of Islamic dogmas and orthodoxy" which can no longer be called into question)

The disappearance of names and therefore of the context of Koranic writings makes it mute, silent and, for Shiism, only the imam can make it meaningful

This doctrine leads to a more secret approach to reading the Koran in Shiism

Morality

The morality of the Koran takes up the data of the Decalogue while using more largesse on certain points.

The background features a light blue gradient with several faint, overlapping circular patterns. On the left side, there is a large circular scale with numerical markings from 140 to 260 in increments of 10. The scale is oriented vertically, with 140 at the top and 260 at the bottom. Various circular elements, including solid and dashed lines, are scattered across the page, some with arrows indicating direction.

CHAPITRE XVIII

EUROPE

EUROPE COUNCIL OF EUROPE



1948

EUROPE COUNCIL OF EUROPE

'Europe Unite' Says
Churchill (1948)



EUROPE

COUNCIL OF EUROPE

FRANCO-GERMAN RECONCILIATION - A DRIVE TO MOVE EUROPE FORWARD

Claimed by Churchill in his **1948** speech in The Hague (den Haag) at the Congress of Europe.

Actuated already in **1950** by Robert Schuman during his speech on May 9 in the Salon de l'Horloge at the Quai d'Orsay which gave birth to the CECA

Considered by de Gaulle during an interview in **1954** (when he had not yet returned to power): *"He's a good German, (speaking of Chancellor Adenauer), with him, we should be able to resume work of Charlemagne."*

Reaffirmed when it was received at his home at "la Boisserie" (Colombey les deux Eglises (52) in **1958**.

Then at a reconciliation mass in Reims Cathedral in **1962**, followed by the signing of the Elysée Treaty in **1963**, which confirms this Reconciliation and commits the 2 countries to enhanced cooperation, already leading to the creation of the Franco-German Youth Office

(OFAJ-DFJW), which has increased exchanges of young people and intercultural meetings to facilitate better knowledge between these two peoples located in the center of Europe. (at the time 6 countries).

Today, more than 9 million young people have met in this context in 360,000 meetings.

The fall of the Berlin Wall in **1989** and the German reunification of **1990** made it possible to extend these exchanges to young people from the former East Germany who until then had not been allowed to travel to the West.

EUROPE

COUNCIL OF EUROPE

FRANCO-GERMAN RECONCILIATION - A DRIVE TO MOVE EUROPE FORWARD

This privileged cooperation policy continued in a strong partnership between Chancellor Helmut Schmidt and President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing (which enabled the creation of the ECU (ancestor of the Euro), the election of the European Parliament by universal suffrage.

Then between Chancellor Helmut Kohl and President François Mitterrand (which enabled the Maastricht Treaty and the creation of the Euro, the enlargement of Europe to the former Eastern countries, including the Balts who had left the USSR.)

It still continues between Chancellor Angela Merkel (former co-President of the FGYO) and successive French Presidents: Jacques Chirac, Nicolas Sarkozy, François Hollande, Emmanuel Macron.

The last most tangible result of this cooperation and this understanding is the creation of the European recovery plan **(2020)** proposed by the Commission chaired by Ursula von der Leyen (750 billion Euros) despite the reluctance of several small countries of Protestant culture (DK , NL, Sweden, Fin) or Germanic (Austrian)

EUROPE COUNCIL OF EUROPE

Strasbourg



1949

HISTORY OF THE EUROPEAN UNION

1950



HISTORY OF THE EUROPEAN UNION

Jean Monnet

Robert Schuman
speech of May 9, 1950

La création de l'Union européenne

Garantir la paix
Après la Seconde Guerre mondiale, plusieurs hommes d'État tentent de trouver un moyen de garantir la paix en Europe. Pour empêcher le retour de la guerre, Robert Schuman et Jean Monnet, 2 hommes politiques français, pensent que les pays doivent faire des choses ensemble.

La CECA
Les 2 hommes proposent aux pays européens, vainqueurs comme vaincus, de regrouper leurs ressources en charbon et en acier. Ces matériaux sont très utiles (pour le chauffage, la construction...), mais ils ont aussi une valeur **symbolique** : on les utilise pour fabriquer des armes. La France, l'Allemagne, l'Italie, la Belgique, les Pays-Bas et le Luxembourg fondent ainsi en 1951 la Communauté européenne du charbon et de l'acier (CECA).

La CEE
Après l'échec de la Communauté européenne de défense (CED), qui voulait créer une armée européenne, les 6 pays de la CECA décident d'aller plus loin dans la **coopération**. Ils veulent créer un marché commun, c'est-à-dire une union économique pour tous les secteurs et non plus seulement pour l'acier et le charbon. Ils signent en 1957 le traité de Rome, qui crée la Communauté économique européenne (CEE). Grâce à cet accord, les marchandises peuvent circuler librement entre les 6 pays, sans **droits de douane**.

L'UE
En 1993, l'Union européenne (UE) remplace la CEE. Elle rassemble alors 12 pays. Depuis, d'autres pays ont rejoint régulièrement l'UE. Depuis le 1^{er} janvier 2007, l'Union européenne regroupe 27 pays.

À RETENIR

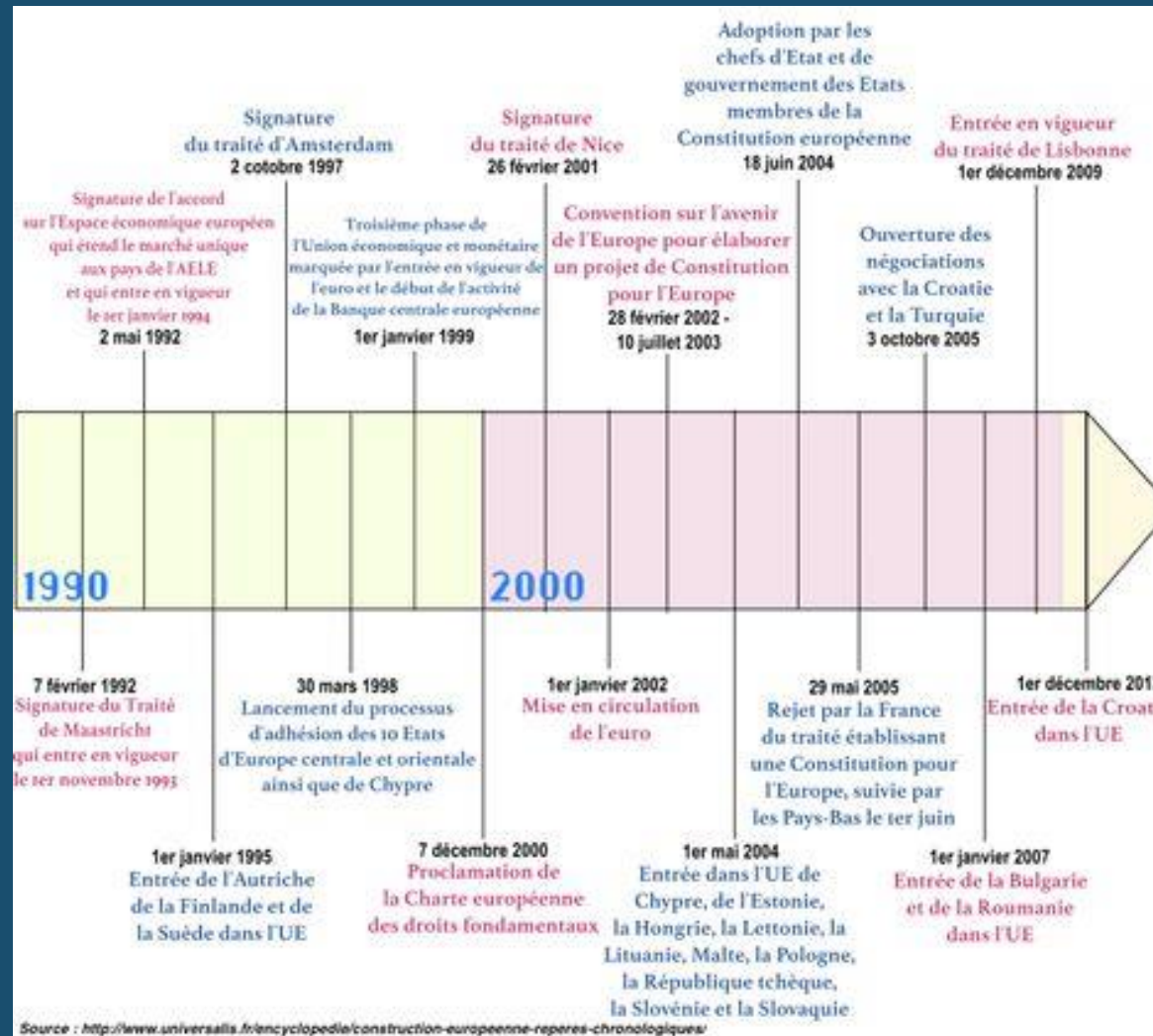
HISTORY OF THE EUROPEAN UNION

1957



HISTORY OF THE EUROPEAN UNION

History of the European Union



A NEW EUROPE



VRI
VILLE DE REIMS INFORMATIONS

DU 6 AU 8 JUILLET
*Reims célèbre
le 50^e anniversaire
de la réconciliation
franco-allemande*

VILLE DE
reims
n° 291
Juillet-Août 2012
www.reims.fr

A NEW EUROPE

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REIMS
1962-2012

*Charles de Gaulle
Konrad Adenauer*

© Raymond France

50^e anniversaire
de la
réconciliation
6-7-8 juillet 2012

Année
franco-allemande

EUROPE - FRANCE
50^e

THE FRANCO GERMAN RECONCILIATION

At Colombey les Deux Eglises,
General de Gaulle welcomed the West
German Chancellor, Dr Adenauer.
It was a significant visit.



THE FRANCO GERMAN RECONCILIATION

Charles de Gaulle - Rede an die deutsche Jugend



THE FRANCO GERMAN RECONCILIATION

10 YEARS OF FRANCO-GERMAN COOPERATION



THE FRANCO GERMAN RECONCILIATION



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On September 22, 1984, at the Douaumont ossuary (near Verdun), the Chancellor of the Federal Republic of Germany (FRG), Helmut Kohl, and the President of the French Republic, François Mitterrand, pay tribute to the soldiers of the two countries that died in action during the First World War.

THE FRANCO GERMAN RECONCILIATION

Office franco-allemand pour la jeunesse (OFAJ)

L'Office franco-allemand pour la Jeunesse (en allemand : *Deutsch-Französisches Jugendwerk* (DFJW)) est une organisation au service de la coopération francoallemande qui a pour mission d'encourager les relations entre les jeunes des deux pays, de renforcer leur compréhension et, par là, de faire évoluer les représentations du pays voisin.

Charles de Gaulle, le Président de la République française, et Konrad Adenauer, Chancelier fédéral de l'Allemagne, ont posé les fondements de l'Office franco-allemand pour la Jeunesse (OFAJ) en signant le Traité de l'Élysée, le 22 janvier 1963. En application des dispositions de ce Traité sur la coopération franco-allemande, l'Accord intergouvernemental du 5 juillet 1963 crée un organisme dénommé « Office franco-allemand pour la Jeunesse », chargé d'améliorer les relations entre la jeunesse française et la jeunesse allemande.

L'article 2 (1) de l'Accord initial stipule :

« L'Office a pour objet de resserrer les liens qui unissent les jeunes des deux pays, de renforcer leur compréhension mutuelle et, à cet effet, de provoquer, d'encourager et, le cas échéant, de réaliser des rencontres et des échanges de jeunes. »

THE FRANCO GERMAN RECONCILIATION

Office franco-allemand pour la jeunesse (OFAJ)

L'OFAJ, organisation internationale autonome, est géré par un Conseil d'Administration dont les présidents sont du côté français Jean-Michel Blanquer, ministre de l'Éducation nationale, et du côté allemand Franziska Giffey, ministre fédérale de la Famille, des Personnes âgées, des Femmes et de la Jeunesse. L'organe exécutif du Conseil d'Administration est le Secrétariat Général, dirigé par Tobias Bütow, qui assure la codirection depuis le 1^{er} mars 2019 et Anne Tallineau, en poste à compter du 1^{er} janvier 2020 .

Le Conseil d'Administration est assisté d'un Conseil d'Orientation qui a pour mission d'élaborer des avis et des recommandations sur les orientations et les programmes de l'OFAJ. Les 70 agents de l'OFAJ travaillent en équipes binationales et sont répartis sur deux sites : Paris, siège actuel, Berlin, la capitale de l'Allemagne, et le relais à Sarrebruck, inauguré en 2014 .

L'OFAJ est centre de compétence pour les deux gouvernements. Il joue un rôle de conseiller et d'intermédiaire avec les collectivités locales et territoriales ainsi qu'avec les acteurs de la société civile en France, la capitale est ici Paris, et en Allemagne, qui a comme capitale Berlin.

L'OFAJ soutient les organisations partenaires dans la réalisation des échanges sur le plan financier, pédagogique et linguistique. Il apporte son aide pour la préparation des rencontres et leur évaluation et joue ainsi un rôle essentiel de conseil. Dans son action, l'OFAJ prend en compte les évolutions des sociétés française et allemande et leurs répercussions sur la vie des jeunes (intégration, engagement, avenir de l'Europe, activités culturelles, sciences et techniques, etc.).

THE FRANCO GERMAN RECONCILIATION

Office franco-allemand pour la jeunesse (OFAJ)

L'OFAJ fonctionne selon le principe de subsidiarité avec de nombreuses organisations partenaires en poursuivant les objectifs suivants :

- approfondir les liens qui unissent les enfants, les jeunes, les jeunes adultes et les responsables de jeunesse des deux pays
- contribuer à la découverte de la culture du partenaire
- encourager les apprentissages interculturels
- favoriser les mesures de qualification professionnelle
- développer les projets communs pour favoriser l'engagement citoyen
- sensibiliser à la responsabilité particulière de la France et de l'Allemagne en Europe
- susciter l'intérêt pour la langue du partenaire et renforcer l'apprentissage linguistique

THE FRANCO GERMAN RECONCILIATION

Office franco-allemand pour la jeunesse (OFAJ)

En 2013, les contributions gouvernementales ont augmenté de 10%. De plus, La France et l'Allemagne ont décidé, pour l'année 2019, d'augmenter les ressources de cette organisation internationale de 4 millions d'euros. Ainsi, l'OFAJ dispose actuellement d'un budget de 28,9 millions d'euros, alimenté à parts égales par des contributions gouvernementales française et allemande.

À cela viennent s'ajouter des fonds de concours, accordés notamment par les deux Ministères des Affaires étrangères pour les échanges avec les Pays d'Asie Centrale et Afrique Orientale et les pays du Sud-est de l'Europe ainsi que par le Fonds Social Européen (FSE) pour les programmes en faveur de jeunes chômeurs.

Depuis 1963, l'OFAJ a permis à près de 9 millions de jeunes Français et Allemands de participer à 360 000 programmes d'échanges.

Il subventionne en moyenne chaque année 9 000 échanges auxquels environ 130 000 jeunes ont participé en 2019.

THE FRANCO GERMAN RECONCILIATION

Office franco-allemand pour la jeunesse (OFAJ)

Dans les années à venir, l'OFAJ va s'engager, dans l'esprit exprimé lors du Conseil d'administration de l'OFAJ (6 décembre 2016), à la construction européenne devant impliquer les citoyens. Il va initier des projets adaptés aux grands débats de société dans les deux pays et, prioritairement sur les thématiques suivantes.

- Poursuivre et renforcer la diversification des publics
- Favoriser la participation des jeunes
- Soutenir les jeunes dans l'apprentissage et la pratique de la langue
- Mettre l'expérience et le travail interculturels au service des enjeux actuels

L'OFAJ souhaite par là contribuer à l'acquisition de compétences-clés pour l'Europe, valoriser sa spécificité et mettre en avant sa valeur ajoutée.

THE FRANCO GERMAN RECONCILIATION

Office franco-allemand pour la jeunesse (OFAJ)

La priorité actuelle des jeunes en France et en Allemagne est l'accès au marché du travail à l'issue de leur formation qu'elle soit universitaire ou professionnelle. Les jeunes en formation professionnelle, jeunes avec moins d'opportunités, étudiants et jeunes professionnels sont tous confrontés à cette même interrogation sur leur futur professionnel.

Chaque année, près de 460 échanges 9 799 participants : établissements d'enseignement professionnel, artisanat, secteur agricole; programmes de qualification professionnelle pour jeunes chômeurs et jeunes en insertion professionnelle; formation permanente de jeunes professionnels de divers corps de métiers; « Travail chez le partenaire » ; programmes pour jeunes artistes; volontariat franco-allemand; Praxes. Ces projets ont pour objectif d'offrir une expérience de mobilité qui représente « un plus » dans le parcours professionnel des jeunes concernés.

Pour l'OFAJ, il est essentiel de faciliter la mobilité et de sensibiliser les étudiants et les jeunes diplômés aux perspectives offertes par la coopération franco-allemande en matière d'études, de formation et d'emploi. Le passage du lycée à l'université, le choix d'une orientation dans telle ou telle filière sont des étapes décisives et quelquefois difficiles.

105 programmes avec 2 222 étudiants, séminaires binationaux et ateliers; stages pratiques en entreprise, pour des projets franco-allemands, pour des séjours d'études dans des écoles d'art ou dans des conservatoires de musique, etc. En outre, 347 stages dans l'enseignement supérieur.

THE FRANCO GERMAN RECONCILIATION

Office franco-allemand pour la jeunesse (OFAJ)

Les programmes de groupes se déroulent au domicile du partenaire ou en tiers-lieu, et s'adressent aux élèves de l'enseignement primaire et secondaire. Les programmes d'échanges individuels Voltaire et Brigitte Sauzay constituent l'autre versant. Ils sont fondés sur l'accueil réciproque d'un élève par un correspondant et sa famille, ainsi que par l'établissement scolaire du pays partenaire.

2 326 programmes avec 104 128 élèves de l'enseignement secondaire et primaire. 3 125 élèves pour des échanges individuels ; formation des enseignants à la pédagogie des échanges.

858 programmes avec 23 566 participants, proposés par les associations de jeunesse, les comités de jumelage, les associations et les fédérations sportives, les associations culturelles et les programmes à caractère scientifique et technique. 111 jeunes ont reçu une bourse pour réaliser un projet individuel. En 2019, il y a eu 19 112 participants aux échanges de jeunes extra-scolaires.

THE FRANCO GERMAN RECONCILIATION

Office franco-allemand pour la jeunesse (OFAJ)

L'un des orientations de l'OFAJ est de promouvoir l'apprentissage de la langue du partenaire. C'est pourquoi il met en oeuvre différents programmes pour soutenir l'apprentissage linguistique des jeunes de 3 à 30 ans, ainsi que des formations pour les responsables des échanges. L'OFAJ attribue des bourses pour des cours de langue intensifs à des étudiants, des jeunes travailleurs, des animateurs d'échanges. Il subventionne des cours de langue extensifs notamment dans les comités de jumelage et soutient également l'apprentissage précoce du français et de l'allemand au travers de cours pour enfants. L'OFAJ soutient également des cours de langue binationaux où de jeunes Français et de jeunes Allemands apprennent réciproquement la langue de l'autre à l'aide de la méthode Tandem.

Par ailleurs il intervient au niveau de la formation des responsables d'échanges, animateurs ou enseignants, et développe des méthodes favorisant les apprentissages linguistiques dans le cadre des rencontres de jeunes, telle que l'animation linguistique, le tandem ou encore le Tele-Tandem. Avec ses partenaires, l'OFAJ forme également des animateurs-interprètes qui interviennent dans les échanges de jeunes. Chaque année, plus de 200 personnes participent à ces formations.

Afin de soutenir la communication dans les échanges, il publie également une série de glossaires thématiques bilingues ou trilingues sur le football, l'intégration et l'égalité des chances, la cuisine, l'école maternelle et élémentaire...).

1 628 jeunes et 3 762 enfants ont participé à des cours de langue soutenus par l'OFAJ. 972 élèves ont participé à des cours de langues intensifs et extensifs en 2019.

THE FRANCO GERMAN RECONCILIATION

Office franco-allemand pour la jeunesse (OFAJ)

Afin de garantir la qualité des rencontres franco-allemandes ou trinationales de jeunes et de permettre aux animateurs, accompagnateurs et enseignants d'initier des processus d'apprentissage interculturel et linguistique, l'OFAJ propose avec ses partenaires des formations à la pédagogie des échanges et des formations à dimension linguistique. Il s'agit de formations de base, de formations BAFA-Juleica, de formations thématiques ou de stages de perfectionnement.

91 formations binationaux et trinationaux de formation pédagogique avec presque 1 500 participants en 2019.

Commémoration des 50 ans du Traité franco-allemand.

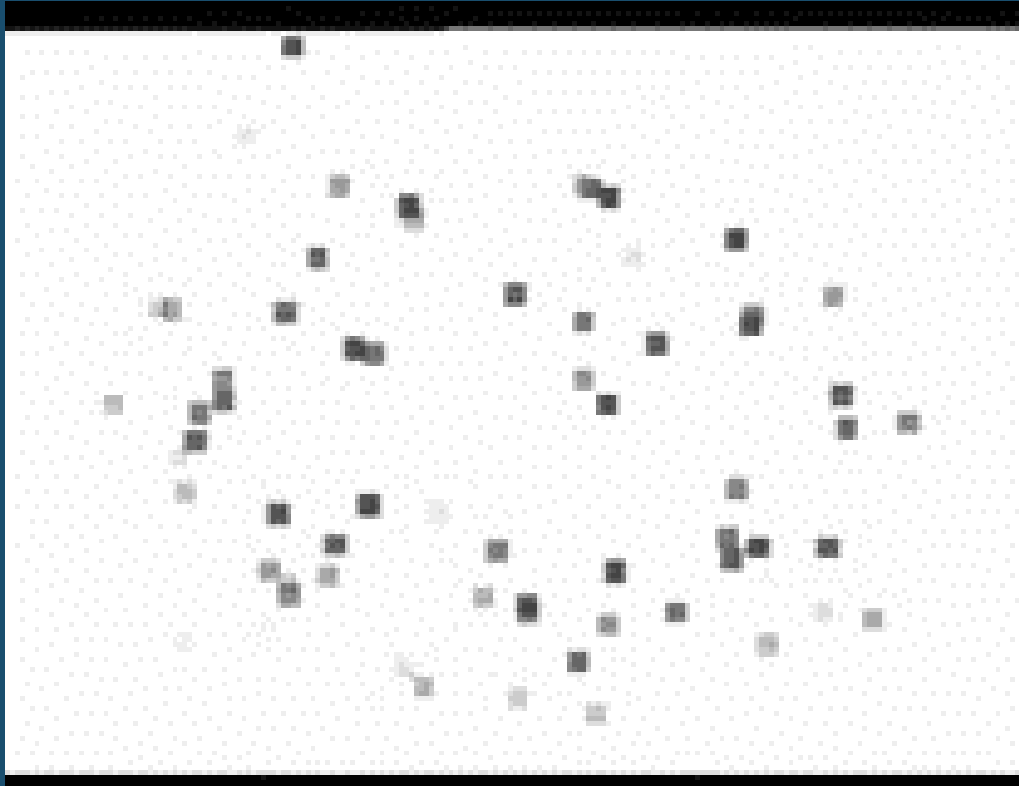
Le nombre d'animatrices et animateurs formés est actuellement de 734. 120 enseignants du premier degré ont participé à des programmes d'échanges d'instituteurs. Réalisation de matériel pédagogique et recherche appliquée.

L'ouverture de son action au trinational s'est faite, avec l'accord des gouvernements français et allemand, en plusieurs étapes : L'OFAJ est en effet habilité depuis 1976 à soutenir 5 % de ses échanges avec des jeunes originaires des pays de la Communauté Européenne, depuis 1990 avec tous les autres et prioritairement des pays de l'Europe centrale et orientale (PECO), de l'Europe du Sud-est (PESE) et du pourtour méditerranéen. Depuis 2004, l'OFAJ peut engager jusqu'à 15 % de son budget pour des rencontres trinationales. Pour les PECO et les PESE, l'OFAJ bénéficie de fonds spéciaux mis à disposition par les Ministères français et allemand des Affaires Étrangères. Programmes avec des pays du pourtour méditerranéen et avec d'autres pays (comme Canada, Corée du Sud, Mali, Mexique, Japon, Sénégal, États-Unis) sont également réalisées.

Au total, 399 programmes avec 45 pays ont eu lieu avec le soutien de l'OFAJ en 2019.

THE FRANCO GERMAN RECONCILIATION

OFAJ



Meeting of french and german young people at
the MJC of Saint Germain en Laye with the OFAJ.
january 1971
Journalist Jean Claude Nancy

THE FRANCO GERMAN RECONCILIATION

OFAJ



Meeting Youth Club Georges Brassens of Reims (F)
and Youth Club of Hamburg (D)



THE FRANCO GERMAN RECONCILIATION

OFAJ



Meeting Youth Club Georges Brassens of Reims (F) and Youth Club of Hamburg (D)
Visit of the Reims Cathedral



THE FRANCO GERMAN RECONCILIATION

OFAJ



Meeting Youth Club Georges Brassens of Reims (F) and Youth Club of Hamburg (D)
Visit of Reims city (Mars porte)



THE FRANCO GERMAN RECONCILIATION

OFAJ



Invitation by F. Mitterrand
"Palais de l'Élysée"

After Berlin's wall fall
Invitation of Youth Club Georges Brassens with
the Youth german people



A NEW EUROPE

After World War II, statesmen realized that competitive nationalist policies had brought the countries of Europe to their ruin.

One of the main winners of this war Winston Churchill calls for a European union in a public speech in The Hague in 1948

From this event was born the Council of Europe in Strasbourg in 1949, which became the Chamber of Rights

In 1950 the French Minister of Foreign Affairs Robert Schuman called on May 9 for a Franco-German reconciliation to rebuild Europe

In 1952, under this impetus, the Coal and Steel Community was created, which brought together the productions of 5 neighboring European countries under the same authority to avoid the fierce competition which had led to the 2 previous wars.

The management is given to Jean Monnet at the origin of the idea.

After a failure to create a common army in 1954 (CED), a trade union was created in 1957, called **the Common Market**, during the Treaty of Rome with 6 founding countries (F, D, B, NL, L, I).

This cooperation will continue by being deepened by the Common Agricultural Policy in 1962, by a policy of reducing inequalities between regions (ERDF), for the protection of fisheries, for a social policy (ESF). These have been called the structural funds.

It also continues by expanding to neighboring countries which had tried to create a competing Union (EFTA), Great Britain, Denmark, Ireland.

A NEW EUROPE

Then at the end of their dictatorships are integrated Greece, Spain, Portugal. It thus increases to 15 members.

The European Economic Community takes the name of the **European Union**.

After the fall of the Berlin Wall (1989) it joined 10 new members, to which would be added Bulgaria, Romania and Croatia.

It had therefore risen to 28 members. Then it dropped back down to 27 after Britain left it after a procedure called Brexit.

Its governance model is currently based on 3 main pillars that work together to make the whole work

- The European Council, which brings together the heads of state and government who co-decide
- The European Commission which proposes and manages
- The European Parliament elected by universal suffrage by proportional representation with a number of deputies corresponding to the size of the States which co-decide and which control

Additional institutions exist

- The Committee of the Regions

A NEW EUROPE

- The Economic and Social Council Who formulate opinions, who advise.
- A European Court of Justice

It is currently the world's leading commercial power

In the future, it will continue to expand to include countries which form part of its geographical area and which are candidates for entry.

Also, it will continue to deepen its common policies according to the needs and agreement of all.

Comment fonctionne l'Union européenne ?

LE CONSEIL EUROPEEN

Composé des 28 chefs d'Etat et de gouvernement, il fixe les orientations de politique générale.



Le président du Conseil européen

Elu pour deux ans et demi, son mandat peut être renouvelé une fois.

Nomme

LA COMMISSION EUROPEENNE

Elle propose, met en œuvre les politiques et le budget de l'UE, et veille à l'application des traités. Son mandat est de 5 ans.



Le commissaire

La commission est composée de 28 commissaires, un par pays.

Propose

Propose

LE CONSEIL DE L'UNION EUROPEENNE

Il représente les intérêts des Etats membres. Il réunit les ministres compétents selon le sujet à l'ordre du jour. Il exerce, avec le Parlement européen, la fonction législative.

Le parlementaire

Il examine, discute, et vote les lois.

Co-décident

Les lois doivent être approuvées par les deux institutions.

LE PARLEMENT EUROPEEN

766 députés (751 à partir de la prochaine mandature), élus au suffrage universel, représentent les citoyens, contrôlent les institutions et préparent le budget.



STRASBOURG

Thank you for your attention