EURATLAS PERIODIS
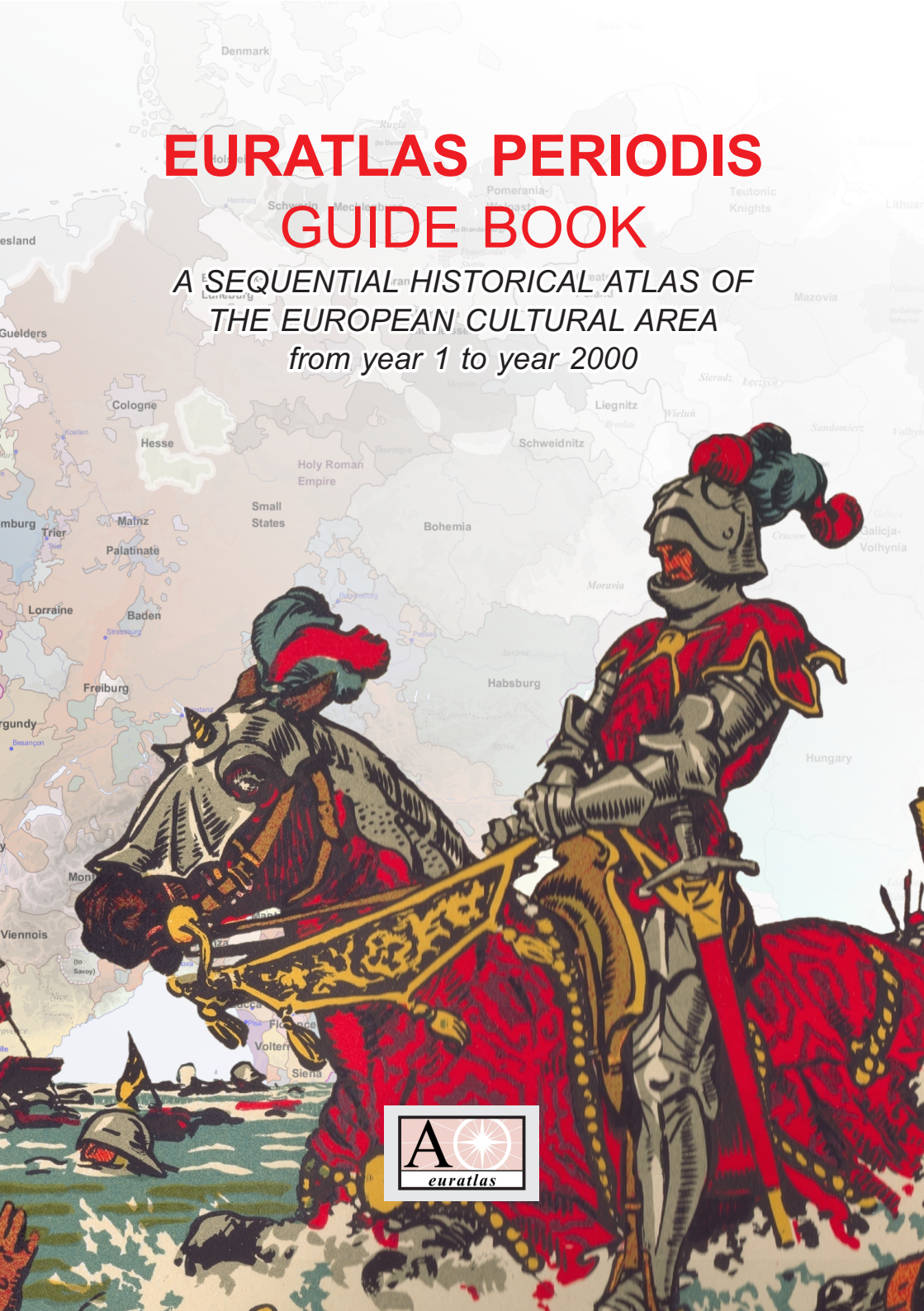
GUIDE BOOK

A SEQUENTIAL HISTORICAL ATLAS OF
THE EUROPEAN CULTURAL AREA
from year 1 to year 2000

euratlas

CONTENTS

WHAT IS EURATLAS PERIODIS

A Historical Atlas

Euratlas Periodis is a history and geography program useful for the visualization of complex past situations. It allows everyone to get a better understanding of passing of time, the great political changes and the origin of modern nations.

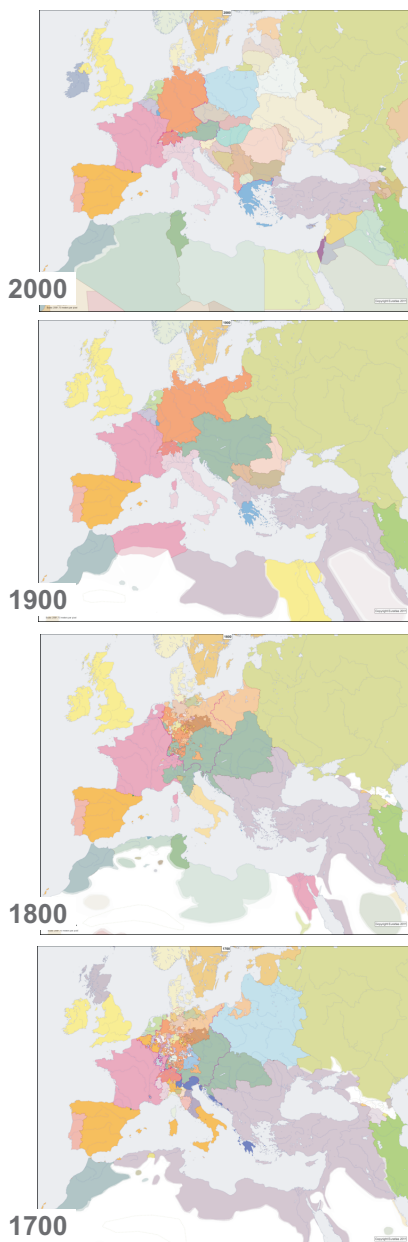**The Sequential Historical Atlas Concept**

was designed by the German scholar Christian Kruse in the 19th C. Aware that historical accounts are often biased for geographical, philosophical or political reasons, Prof. Kruse created a set of sequential maps on the same base map of Europe and Middle East in order to offer a global vision of history and to allow easier comparison between regions and time frames.

Euratlas Periodis

is a centennial map-by-map historical atlas not intended to show the crucial historical moments but to outline the evolution of the European cultural area with a regular frequency over the centuries.

History is a continuous string of events among which prominent facts sometimes emerge: wars, conquests, revolutions etc. We can evaluate the influence of these important movements in the course of time, by comparing them to the normal periods, to the *control years* in some way. So, Euratlas Periodis, describes the political status of the European cultural area at fixed intervals. It therefore represents a list of reference points and permits an appreciation of the real range of important items on the continuation of political changes. Stress is put on the precise drawing of territories at one exact instant defined by an arbitrary periodicity, the first day of each centennial year.

The notions taken into account are legal, literary or linguistic. The names of the polities are noted in English as they are known, and the sovereign states are distinguished from the semi-independent entities. The 1st - when existing - and 2nd level administrative divisions are shown too. When information is insufficient, usual names of groups or federations of populations only are indicated.

2000

1900

1800

1700

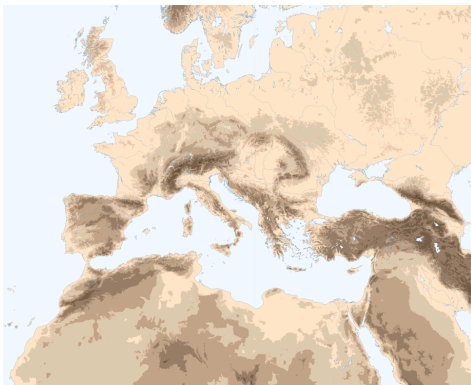*The periodical historical atlas concept.*

Euratlas Periodis presents the countries under the form of entities arising, changing size, moving or vanishing over time. The states are always shown as they were in the political context of the exact end of each century. So, you will get successive and unbiased visions of the interactions between the different states and you will be able to analyze the history of the whole area in a global perspective. You will discover, for instance, continuities throughout the centuries - the *Ottoman Empire* succeeding to the *Roman* (*Byzantine*) *Empire* - or regions subject to frequent changes.

Euratlas Periodis includes Europe, North Africa and Middle East. Thus, all the cultural areas having affected the expansion of our continent through its history are shown. As a result, the atlas covers Europe and the Mediterranean basin from degree 15 west to 50 east and from degree 20 to 60 north.

Euratlas Periodis covers Europe and the Mediterranean basin from degree 15 west to 50 east and from degree 20 to 60 north.

Strong Points

The Euratlas historical maps are the result of significative researches and compilations of several sources: history atlases from almost all European countries, old maps, primary sources and reference works. Stress has been put on the accurate drawing of the borders and on a scrupulous categorization of the polities. So, the maps offer a general view of the main territorial changes over 20 centuries, regardless of the limited and localized events and of the historical theories. They offer also a great accuracy at the local level, also for less studied regions like Eastern Mediterranean.

Due to the meticulousness of the drawing, it has often been necessary to take into account, the uncertainty and the lack of reliable sources. Thus, several *blurred* areas have been used when infor

mation was missing. This is also true for some ancient states with unclear status for which it is difficult to define the level of autonomy from a powerful neighbour. That is why a lot of entities are shown as *semi-independent*.

The maps use the official contemporary names for countries, when known. As a result some denominations may be surprising. For instance *Empire of Rhomania*, official name attested by the medieval sources, instead of *Byzantine Empire*, exonym, or *Maghreb al-Aqsa* instead of *Idrissid Kingdom*. Such a choice is not neutral since it gives an indication on the perception of the country by the people living at that time. However, usual names are also provided to avoid confusion.

Euratlas Periodis is a useful tool for students and professionals of several fields. Maps are legible, easy to understand and offer a high level of accuracy in regard to the complexity of the political situations.

In the following pages, you will see an example of the Periodis map series encompassing only Western Europe along with minimaps recalling the political situation of the whole area. Keep in mind that the original software Euratlas Periodis features the whole area shown by the minimaps.
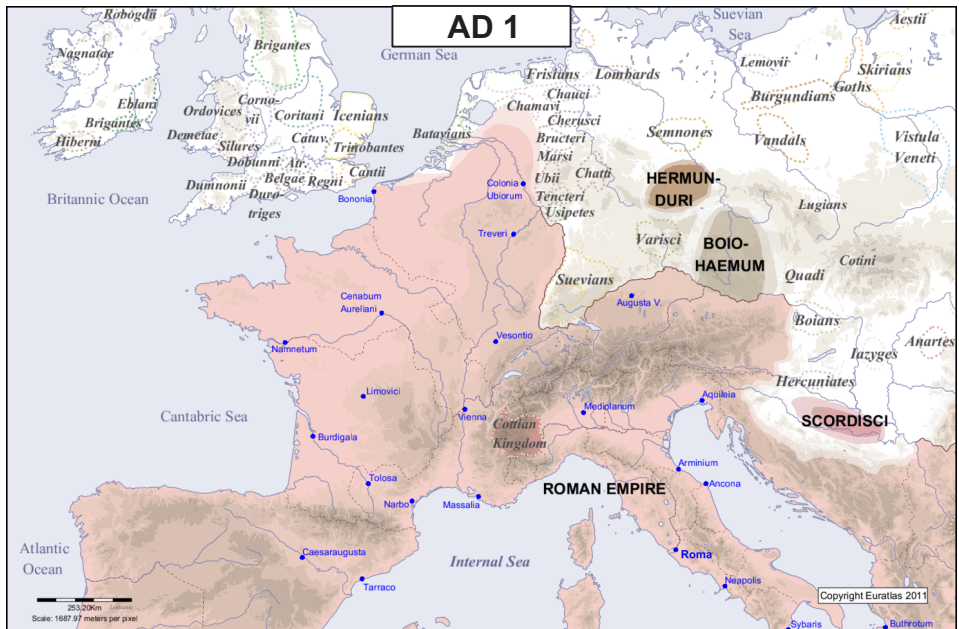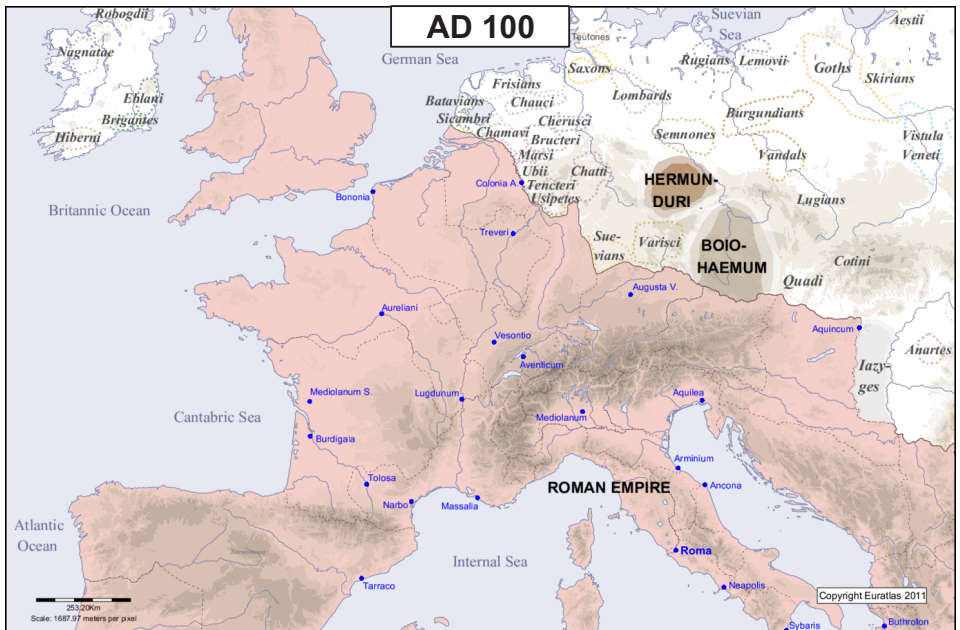
The Roman Empire rules the whole Mediterranean area.

- Ancient Rome
- Roman Republic
- Gaul
- Roman Empire
- Augustus
- Germania
- Battle of the Teutoburg Forest
- Roman conquest of Britain
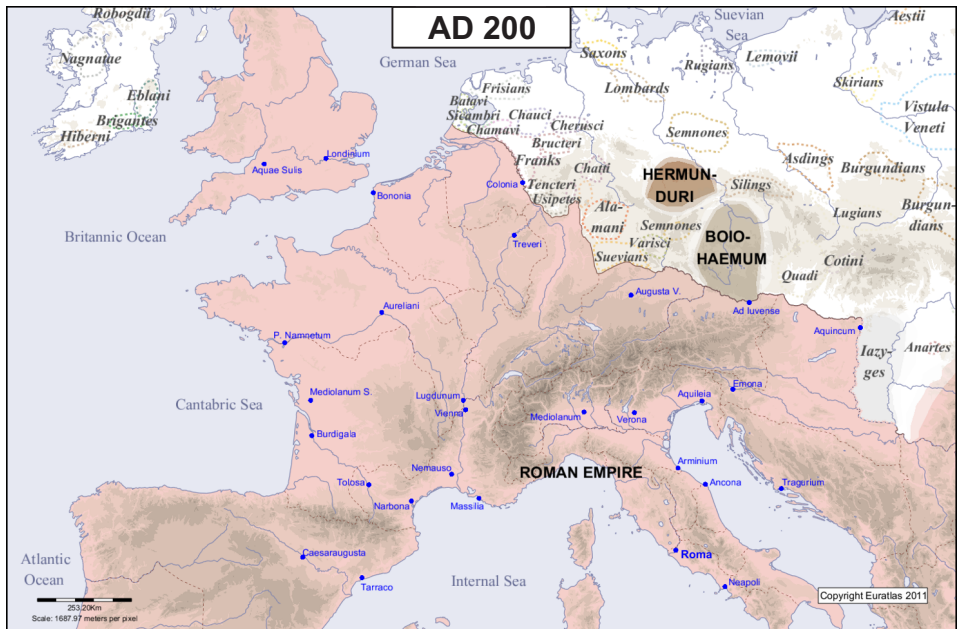- Julio-Claudian dynasty
- Flavian dynasty
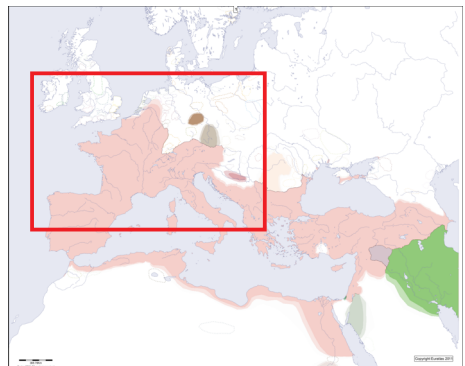
The Roman Empire reaches its peak about AD 110-150.

- Nerva–Antonine dynasty
- Trajan
- Hadrian
- Marcus Aurelius
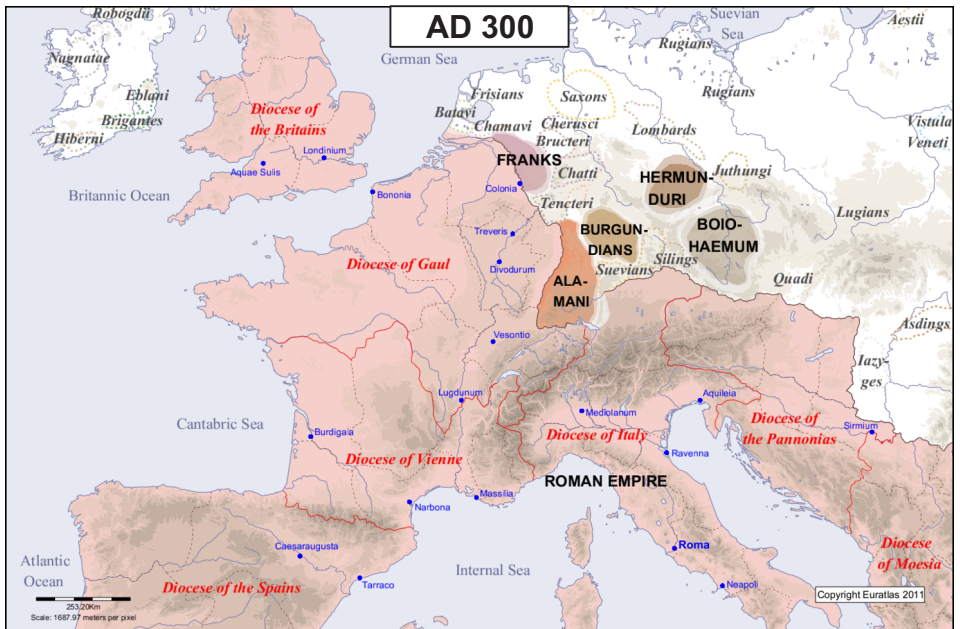- Marcomannic Wars
- Commodus
- Septimius Severus

Unrest and rebellions within the Empire between AD 220 and AD 280.

- Constitutio Antoniniana
- Crisis of the Third Century
- Gallic Empire
- Palmyrene Empire
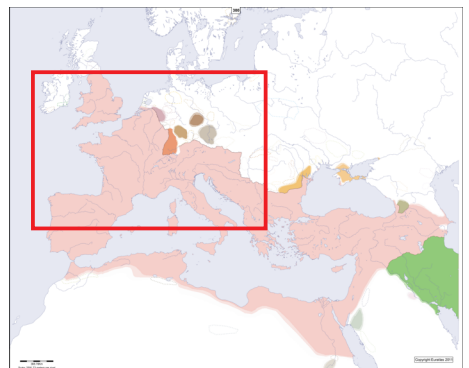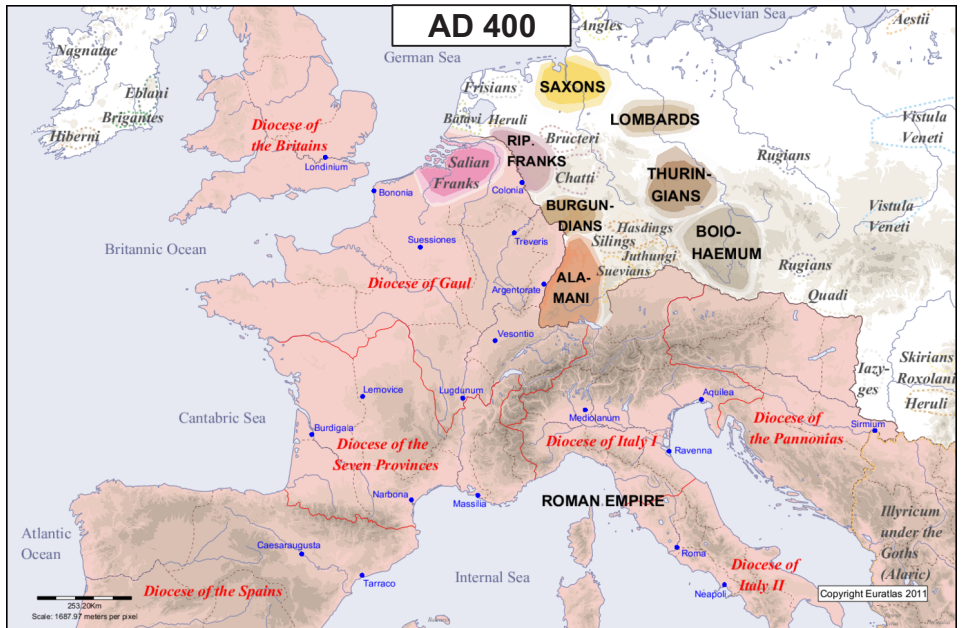- Vandals
- Visigoths
- Diocletian

After 285, Emperor Diocletian undertakes an administrative reorganization of the Empire.

- Tetrarchy
- Constantine the Great
- Edict of Milan
- Constantinople
- First Council of Nicaea
- Julian (emperor)
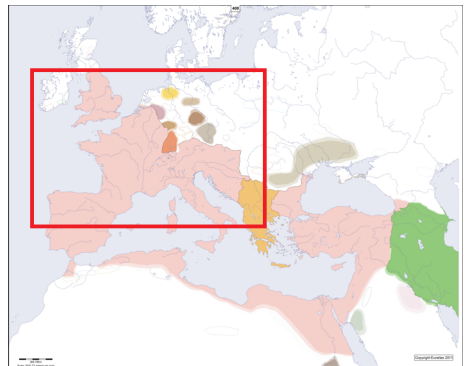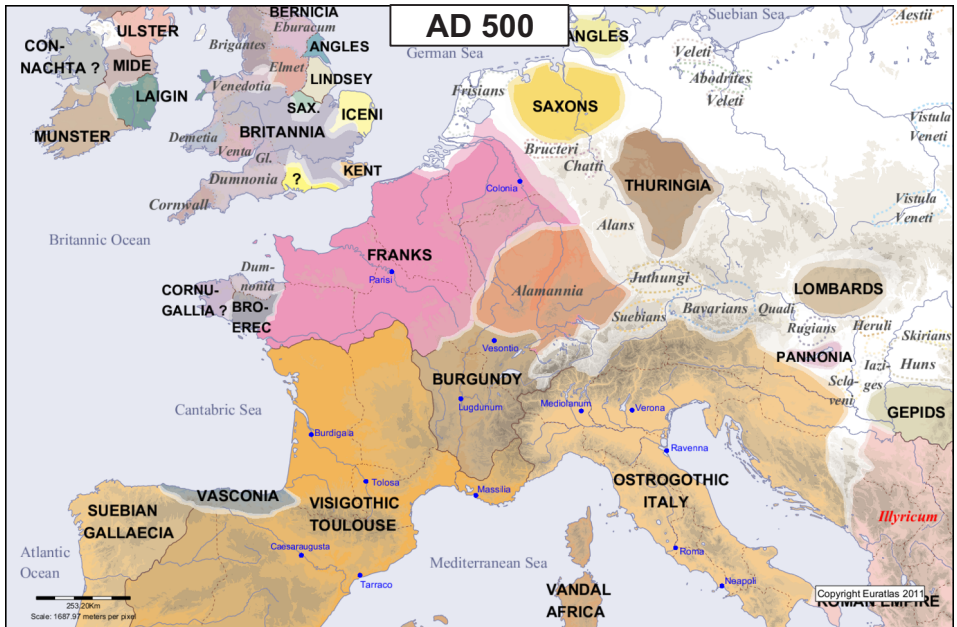- Theodosius I
- Edict of Thessalonica

In 380, Christianity becomes the sole allowed religion in the Empire.

- Franks
- Alemanni
- Visigoths
- Ostrogoths
- Burgundians
- Huns
- Attila
- Odoacer
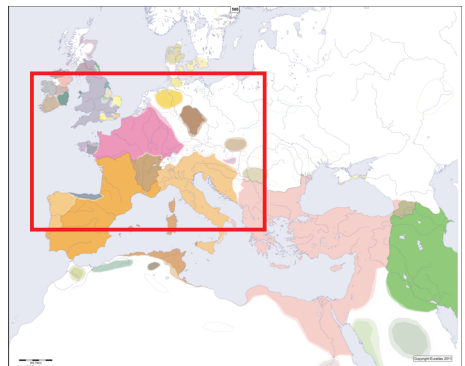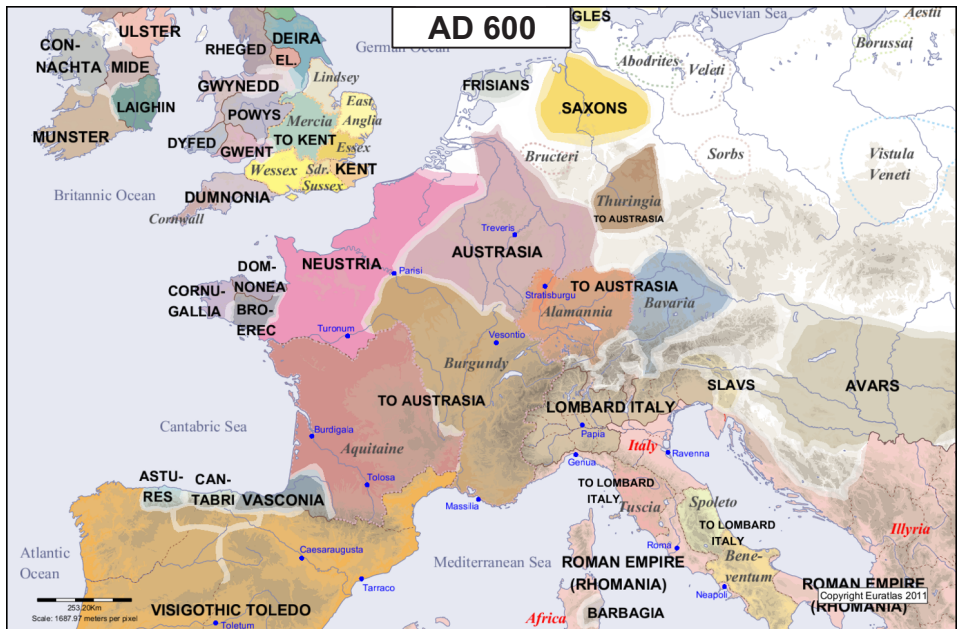- Fall of the Western Roman Empire

Between 400 and 500, migrants peoples create small states within the Imperial area.

- Clovis I
- Theodoric I
- Justinian I
- Visigothic Kingdom
- Kingdom of Burgundy
- Kingdom of the Suebi
- Vandal Kingdom
- Anglo-Saxon settlement of Britain
- Sub-Roman Britain
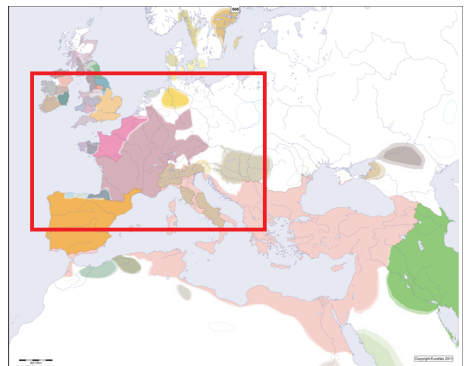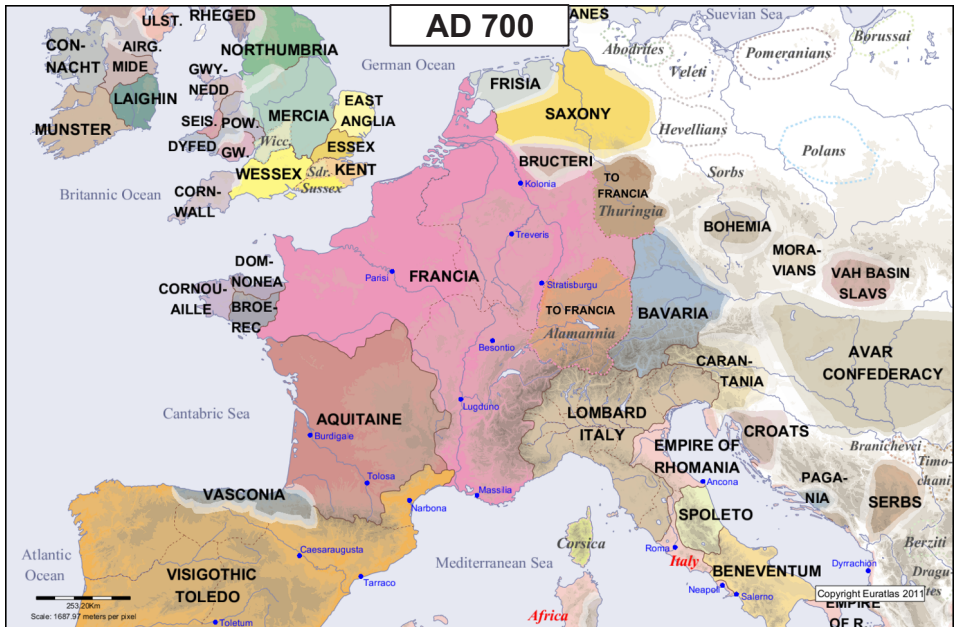- Thuringii
- History of Ireland (400–800)

Between 500 and 600, from Constantinople, the surviving part of the Empire tries to recover the lost territories.

- Kingdom of the Lombards
- Neustria
- Austrasia
- Vascones
- Exarchate of Ravenna
- Kingdom of Kent
- Wessex
- Kingdom of East Anglia
- Avar Khaganate
- Agilolfings
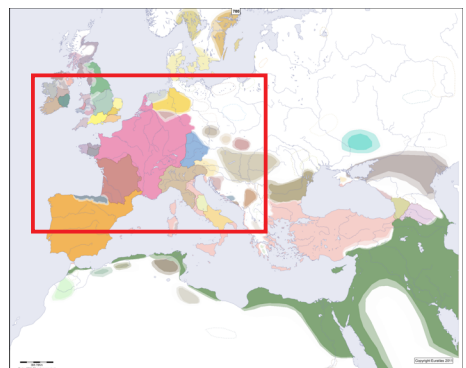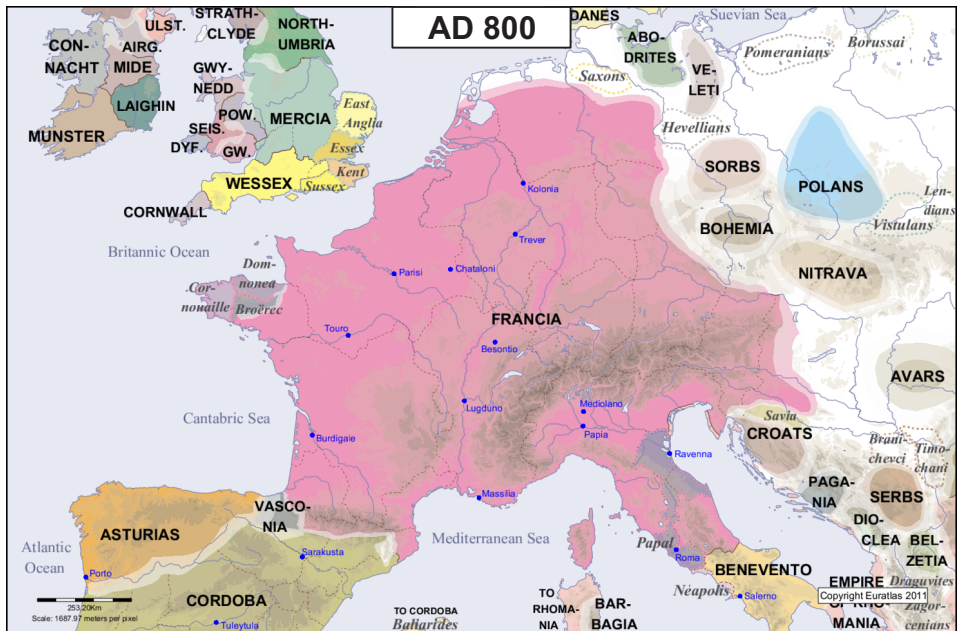- Slavic settlement of the Eastern Alps

In West Europe, the new states fight each other but manage to fix their boundaries.

- Umayyad conquest of Hispania
- Duchy of Spoleto
- Duchy of Aquitaine
- Duchy of Rome
- Heptarchy
- Duchy of Benevento
- Charles Martel
- Merovingian dynasty
- Origin hypotheses of the Croats
- Origin hypotheses of the Serbs

In 800, under Charlemagne, the Frankish kingdom rules almost the whole West.

WIKIPEDIA
The Free Encyclopedia

- Charlemagne
- Emirate of Córdoba
- Kingdom of Asturias
- Patrimonium Sancti Petri
- Saxon Wars
- Palatine Chapel, Aachen
- Byzantine Iconoclasm
- Donation of Constantine
- Great Moravia
- Polish tribes
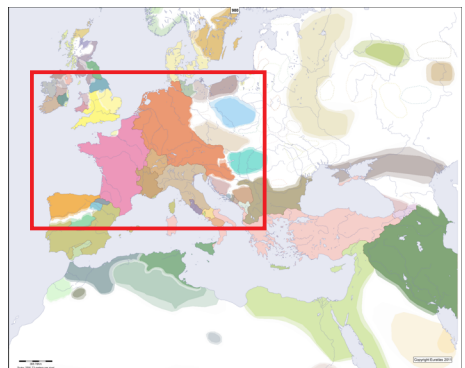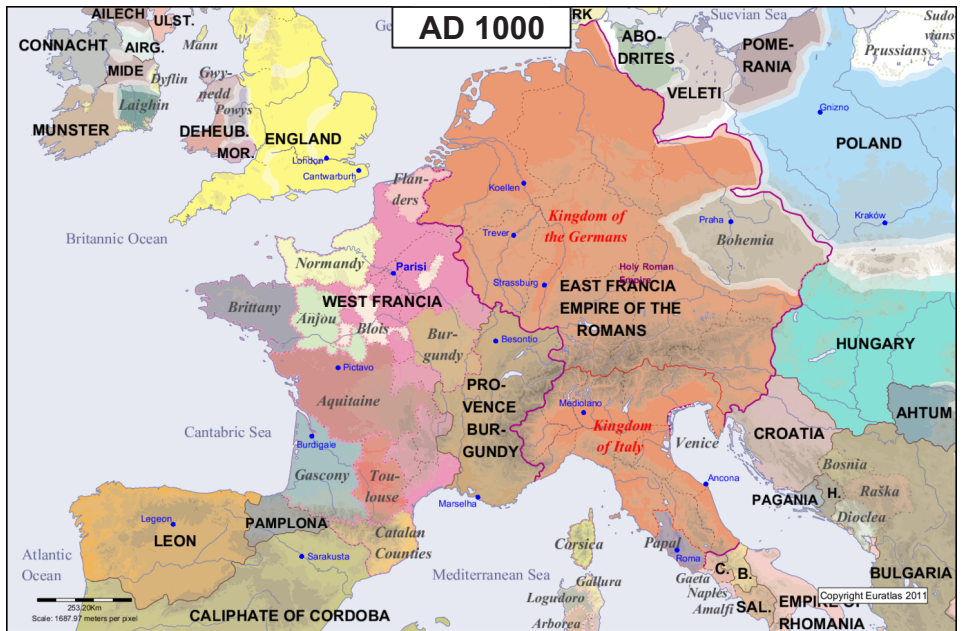- History of Dalmatia
- Alfred the Great
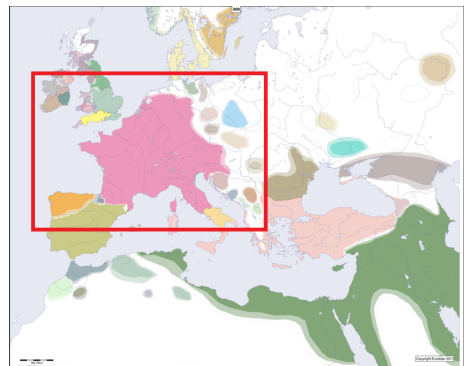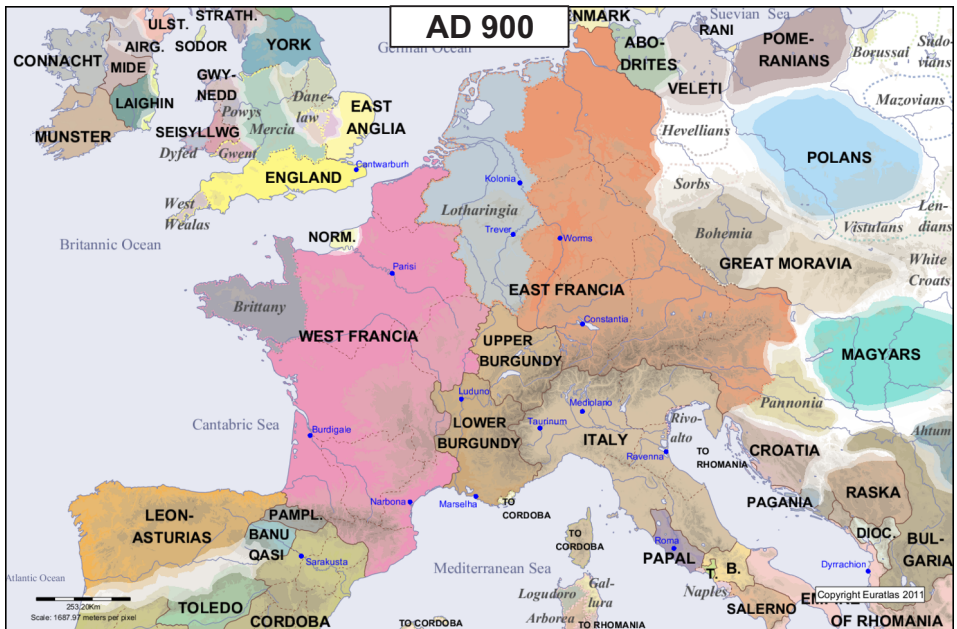
After Charlemagne´s death, Francia is divided into several fighting kingdoms.

- West Francia
- East Francia
- Lotharingia
- Kingdom of Arles
- Upper Burgundy
- Kingdom of Italy (Holy Roman Empire)
- Obotrites
- Veleti
- Pomeranians (Slavic tribe)
- Gesta principum Polonorum
- Principality of Serbia (medieval)
- Banu Qasi
- Danelaw

In 962, Otto I, a German overlord, is crowned Roman Emperor, that is Emperor of the German and Italian lordships.

- Otto I, Holy Roman Emperor
- Rudolph III of Burgundy
- Norman conquest of England
- Caliphate of Córdoba
- Stephen I of Hungary
- Kingdom of Poland (1025–1385)
- Kingdom of France
- Kingdom of Navarre
- Catalan counties
- Kingdom of Croatia (925–1102)
- Narentines
- First Bulgarian Empire
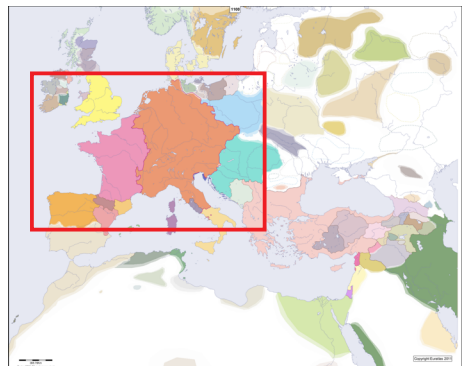- Přemyslid dynasty
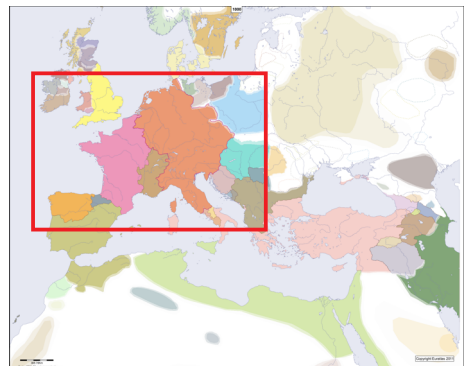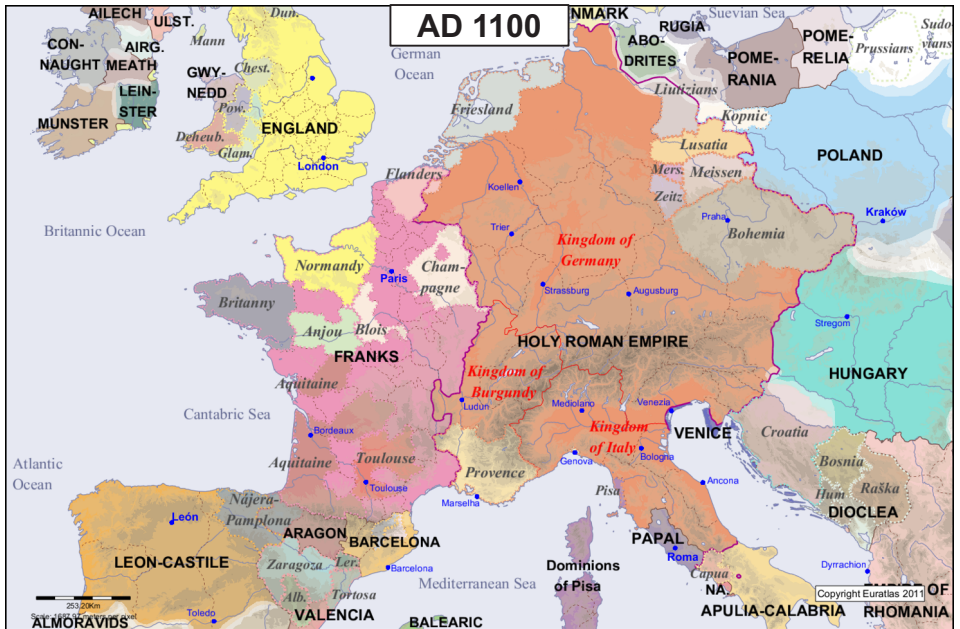
The West Frankish lordships gradually go together and England is ruled by the Normans.

- Crusades
- Duklja
- Holy Roman Empire
- Kingdom of Castile
- Kingdom of León
- Kingdom of Aragon
- El Cid
- History of the Republic of Venice
- County of Apulia and Calabria
- Pomerania during the High Middle Ages

AD 1200
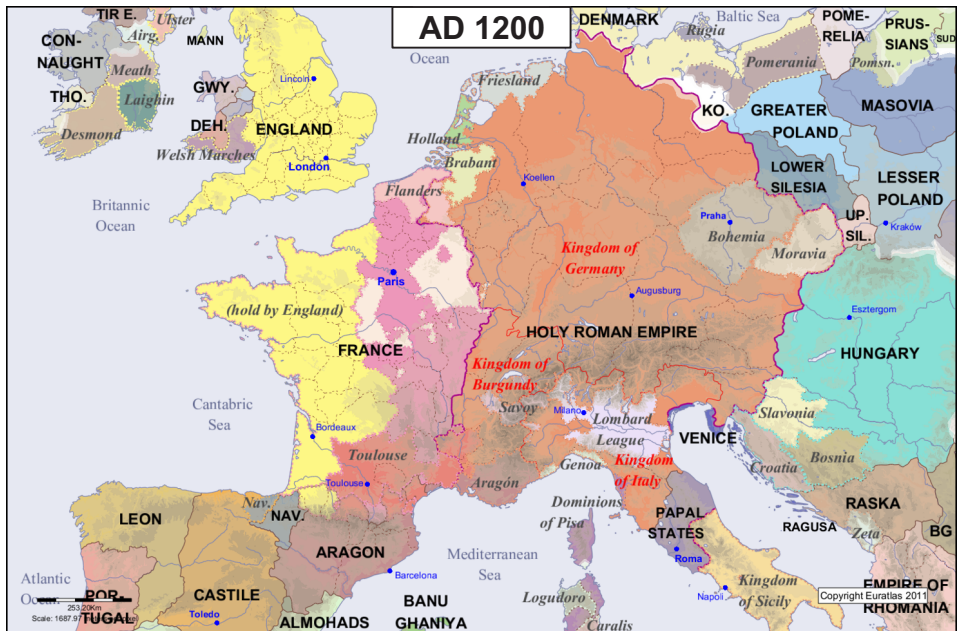
Endless disputes between the reigning families of England and France.

- House of Plantagenet
- Magna Carta
- Angevin Empire
- County of Toulouse
- Crown of Aragon
- Trencavel
- Lombard League
- Frederick II, Holy Roman Emperor
- Testament of Bolesław III Krzywousty
- Kingdom of Hungary (1000–1301)
- Serbian Grand Principality
- Almohad Caliphate

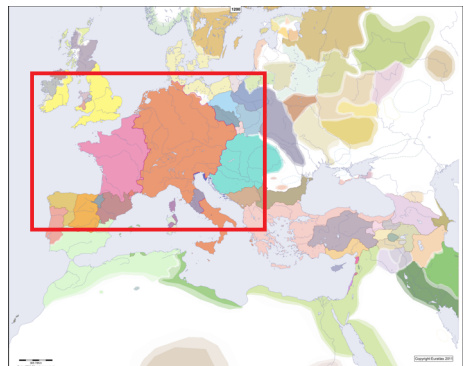After 1254, the Holy Empire disintegrates slowly and the 100 Years' War between England and France begins in 1337.

- Hundred Years' War
- Black Death
- Federal Charter of 1291
- Kingdom of Majorca
- Capetian House of Anjou
- Rudolf I of Germany
- House of Luxembourg
- Kingdom of Naples
- Duchies of Silesia
- History of Portugal (1279–1415)
- County of Savoy
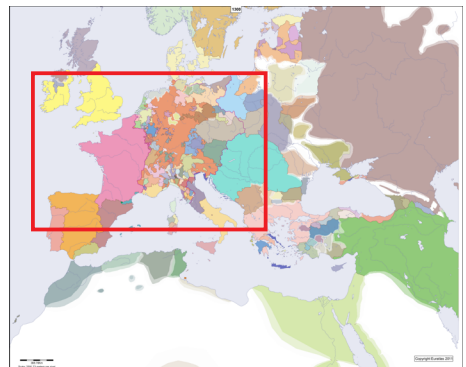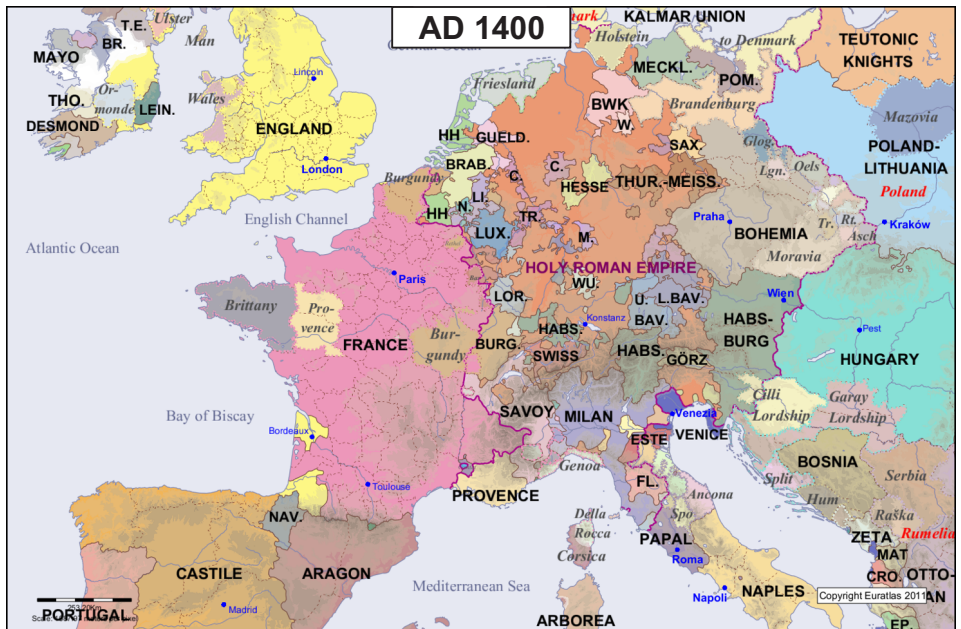
New powers emerge: Habsburg, Swiss cantons, Burgundy, Castile and Aragon.

- Joan of Arc
- Pact of Vilnius and Radom
- House of Sforza
- Republic of Florence
- Duchy of Ferrara
- Duchy of Burgundy
- Teutonic Knights
- Duchy of Savoy
- Crown of Castile
- Fall of Constantinople
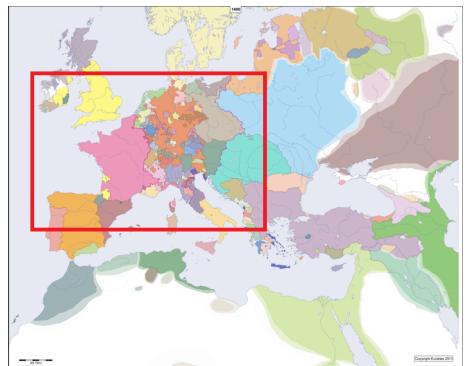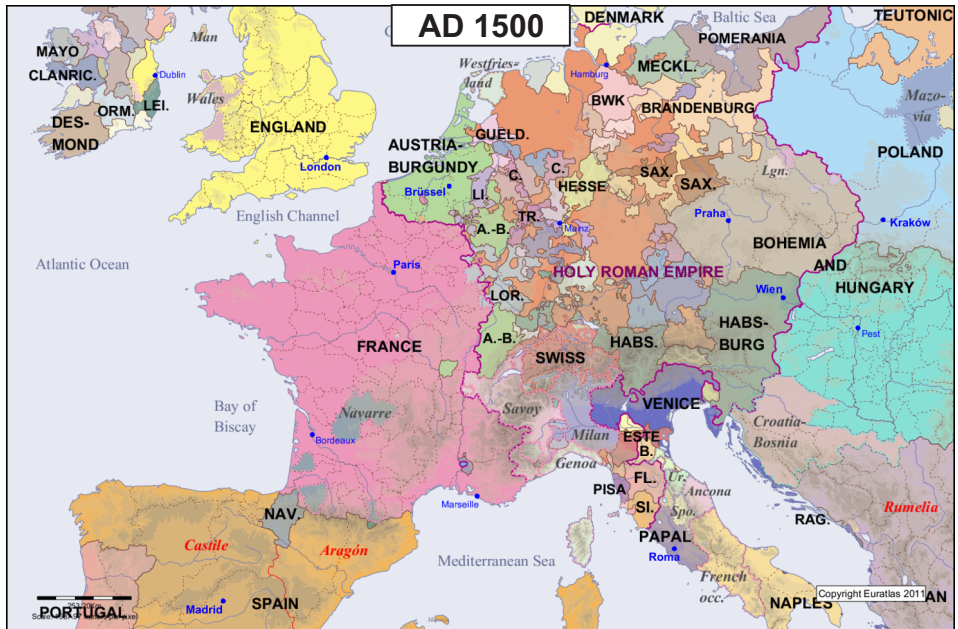
The Habsburgs and France share the Burgundian territories.

- Isabella I of Castile
- Ferdinand II of Aragon
- Louis XI of France
- Burgundian Wars
- Italian Wars
- Charles V, Holy Roman Emperor
- European colonization of the Americas
- Margraviate of Brandenburg
- Protestant Reformation
- Growth of the Ottoman Empire
- Battle of Lepanto
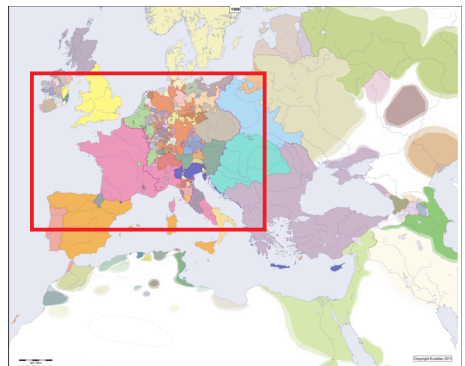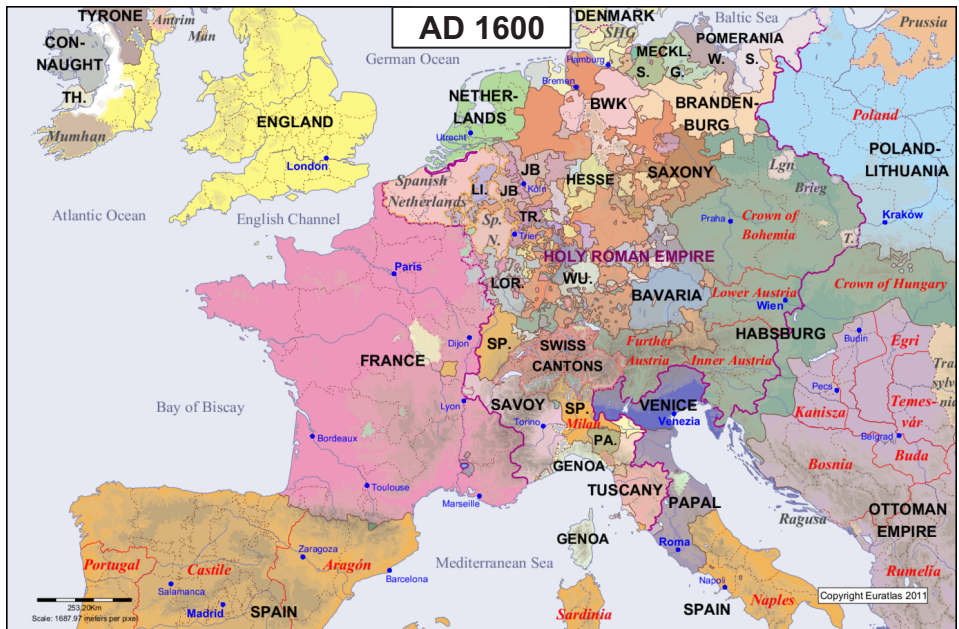
The Habsburg Charles V, Holy Roman Emperor, ruled the half world until 1556, his heirs have shared his dominions.

- Thirty Years' War
- Dutch Republic
- English Civil War
- Louis XIV of France
- Great Turkish War
- Polish–Lithuanian Commonwealth
- Bourbon Claim to the Spanish Throne
- Treaty of Karlowitz
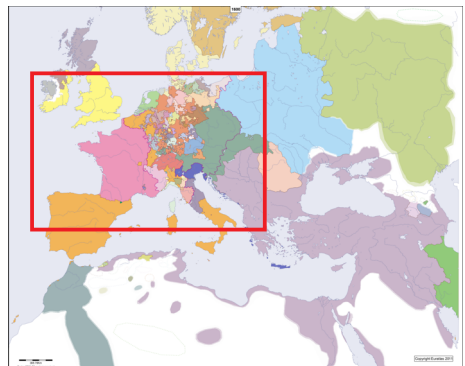
England, France, Spain and the Habsburg Monarchy dominate Western Europe.

- War of the Spanish Succession
- Kingdom of Prussia
- Frederick the Great
- Acts of Union 1707
- Seven Years' War
- Habsburg Monarchy
- Partitions of Poland
- Age of Enlightenment
- French Revolution
- Great Northern War
- French Revolutionary Wars
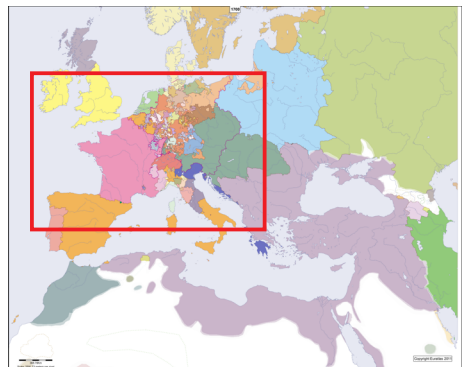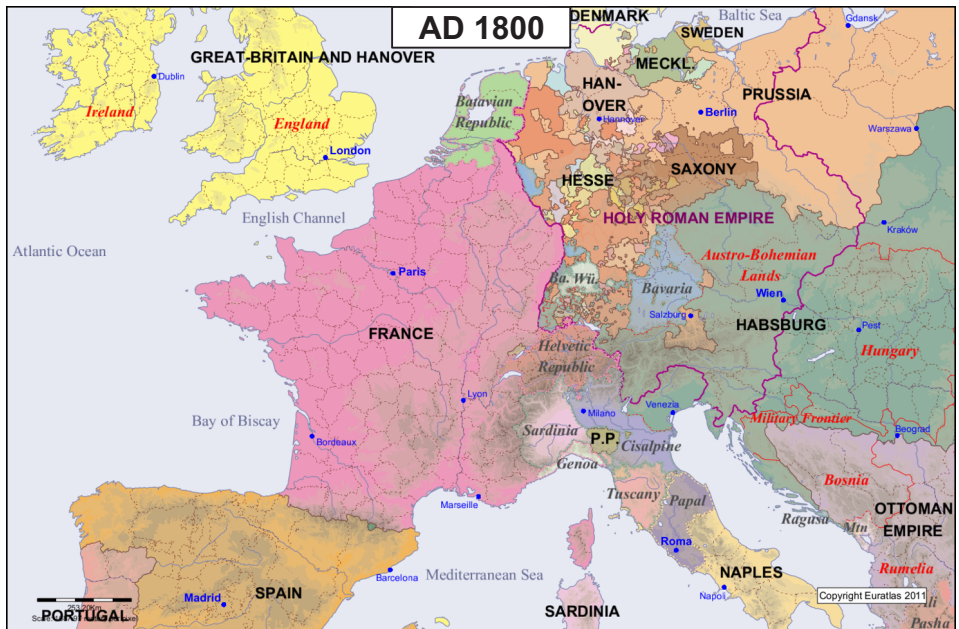
The French Revolution and the Napoleonic Wars dissolve the Holy Roman Empire.

- Napoleon
- Napoleonic Wars
- First French Empire
- German mediatization
- Austrian Empire
- German Confederation
- Revolutions of 1830
- Victorian era
- Italian unification
- German Empire
- Revolutions of 1848
- Austro-Hungarian Compromise of 1867
- Franco-Prussian War

AD 1900

After 1914, Western Europe will become the battlefield of the Great Powers.

- World War I
- 1918 flu pandemic
- Treaty of Versailles
- Russian Revolution
- League of Nations
- Soviet Union
- Great Depression
- Yugoslavia
- Czechoslovakia
- Second Polish Republic
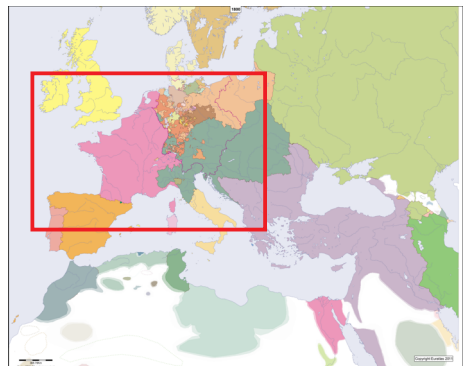
Five years after the creation of the Schengen Area and one year after the Eurozone.

- World War II
- The Holocaust
- United Nations
- Cold War
- European Coal and Steel Community
- European Union
- Revolutions of 1989
- Yugoslav Wars
- Schengen Area
- Eurozone

Everyone may visit **Euratlas Periodis Web** but if you want to go further, to see more details or to create your own maps, there are also other possibilities.

WHICH EURATLAS PERIODIS DO YOU NEED ?

Periodis Web, the online version, presents simple and low resolution maps of the European cultural area at the beginning of each century, since AD 1 until AD 2000 and, through a gazetteer, allows the user to highlight every sovereign or semi-independent entity.
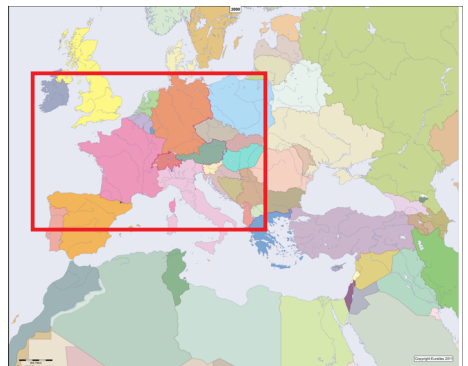
Periodis Web is made for those who simply want to have a short overview of European history. Visit *www.euratlas.net/history/europe/index.html* and note that you can click on the main map of each centennial page to enlarge it and display a detailed view.

Periodis Basic is a high resolution PDF version of the same 21 historical maps available online. The maps are zoomable and printable but without a gazetteer although it is possible to search through the names displayed on the maps.

www.euratlas.net/shop/history_atlas/periodis_b.html

Periodis Basic is adapted for persons who want to explore more detailed maps with a zoom factor up to 1600%.

Periodis Expert is a software with powerful display, zoom (up to 6000 %), search and editing functions. It allows an easy and intuitive exploration as well as a customization of the displayed informations. You can export and print maps after changing names or adding geographical signs.

www.euratlas.net/shop/history_atlas/periodise_en.html

For individual studies, map customization and printing for students, choose **Periodis Expert Single Computer** or **Teaching License**. For academic or cultural institutions who want to offer to their members an exploration tool of European history, choose **Periodis Expert Site License.**

Periodis Editor is a set of 21 mute vector historical maps in Corel Draw 13 (CDR) format, which comes along with the software Euratlas Periodis Expert.

www.euratlas.net/shop/maps_gis/editor.html

To draw your own custom maps for one or several exact years (1215, 1914 or whatever), you can use the Periodis Editor base maps and change borders and colors. Thereafter, you may add roads, landmarks or cities and write down the denominations you want.

The **Georeferenced Historical Vector Data**, based upon the maps used for Euratlas Periodis, are shapefiles data which can be analyzed and organized spatially with a GIS software.

www.euratlas.net/shop/maps_gis/index.html

The **Georeferenced Historical Vector Data** are adapted for people who have knowledge in GIS data and software. It is the most complete form of our data which can be used for spatial analysis, map creation, wall maps printing or integration with other data for research or display purpose.

Keep in mind that the software ***Euratlas Periodis Expert*** *contains all the 21 historical maps and offers powerful integrated editing possibilities. Thus, for an academic or teaching usage, you can use*

Euratlas Periodis Expert Teaching License *or*
Euratlas Periodis Expert Site License*.*

Moreover, this program is also available in French or German.
For more details and to download the demo version, visit please:

http://www.euratlas.net/shop/history_atlas/index.html
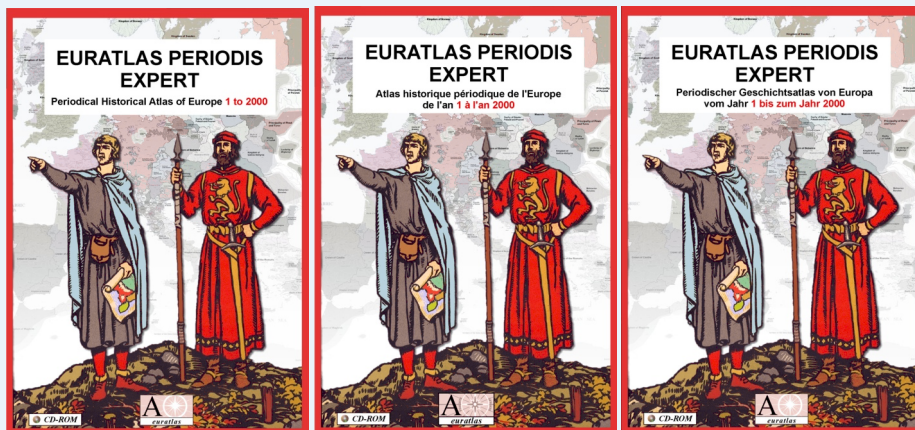
The Euratlas Cartographer

Christos Nüssli was born in Athens on February 14th, 1954. He got a Masters Degree in Law at the University of Lausanne, Switzerland in 1976 and studied the history of Europe. Moreover he studied drawing and painting. From 1979 to 2014, he was teacher of law and economics at the commercial school of Yverdon-les-Bains.

From 1996 on, he has begun detailed researches in historical cartography and realized the Euratlas basemaps, trying continually to improve their shape and accuracy.

Where was your country so many years ago ?

www.euratlas.org