

Historical Relations Between Our Countries in the middle ages.

1. Presentation

2. Historical Relations Between Our Countries in the middle ages.

3. The Middle Ages is a period of European history covering roughly a millennium from the 5th century through the 16th century. Our countries can be proud of having a long lasting relationships that connected our nations throughout the centuries

4. Spain, Bulgaria, Romania and France was included in Roman Empire.

5. Spain in middle ages. The Middle Ages start in Spain in 411. At first it was taken by the Germanic populaces. The territory which now we call France helped a lot in those occupations of the Visigoth kingdom (the peninsula).

6,7-In 711 Muslims started to invade the territory and, at the end, it will be taken by them and call Al-Andalus, which capital was in Cordoba. The Visigoth who were taken out of the peninsula went to the other side of Pirineos mountains, that means, France. They fought against the Carloingio's empire (but they failed). The French King Carlo Magno gave some help to the Visigoth Kigdoms when in s. IX he started to fitht with Muslims to get all the Visigoth territories again. (this is the period that we know as Reconquest) . To divide the peninsula in 688 an agreement of vassalage was signed with Barcelona counts.

In 688, the Wisigoth star a war against Charlemagne. They take a third of France but finally, Charlemagne Regrowth them in Spain. He want to take Spain but in Barcelone, they make an agreement and they divised the Wisigoth's people in lot of country, between Spain and France. The French empire help the Spanish during the Reconquista, and they help too when the Spanish take Grenade, in 1492.

8- Tervel is first mentioned in the Byzantine sources in 704, when he was approached by the deposed and exiled Byzantine emperor Justinian II. With an army of 15,000 horsemen provided by Tervel, Justinian suddenly advanced on Constantinople and managed to gain entrance into the city in 705. Justinian awarded Tervel with many gifts, the title of kaisar (Caesar), which made him second only to the emperor and the

first foreign ruler in Byzantine history to receive such a title, and a territorial concession called Zagora. On 717 year Arabs led by Maslama crossed the Dardanelles and besieged Constantinople with 200,000 men. According to Arab sources his fleet consisted of 2,500 ships. Leo III plead to Tervel for help, relying on the treaty of 716 and Tervel agreed. The first clash between the Bulgarians and the Arabs ended with a Bulgarian victory. During the very first stages of the siege the Bulgarians appeared in the Muslim rear and large part of their army was destroyed and the rest were trapped. The Arabs built two trenches around their camp facing the Bulgarian army and the walls of the city. They persisted with the siege despite the severe winter with 100 days of snowfall. In the summer of 718 the Arabs engaged the Bulgarians in a decisive battle but suffered a crushing defeat and had to abandon the siege. According to Theophanes, the Bulgarians slaughtered some 22,000 Arabs in the battle, while Zigebert accounts for 30,000. The Byzantine-Bulgarian victory of 718 and the victory of the Frankish king Charles Martel in the battle of Tours stopped the Muslim invasion in the interior of Europe. Khan Tervel was called the Saviour of Europe by his contemporaries.

9- In c. 805, Krum took advantage of the defeat of the Avar Khaganate to destroy the remainder of the Avars and to expand his authority across the Carpathians over Transylvania and along the Danube into eastern Pannonia. This resulted in the establishment of a common border between the Frankish Empire and Bulgaria, which would have important repercussions for the policy of Krum's successors.

10- S. VIII and IX were to periods of changes in the borders of places in Spain. In the X century the most important cities in Spain were Valencia, Zaragoza, Toledo and Cordoba, the last one became one of the biggest cities in Europe, with 500.000 inhabitants.

11- Bogomilism is the first significant Bulgarian heresy that came about in the first quarter of the 10th century. The term "Bogomil" means "Dear to God" in Bulgarian. Bogomilism was a natural outcome of many factors that had arisen till the beginning of 10th century. The forced Christianization of the Slavs and proto-Bulgarians by Tsar Boris I in 863 and the fact that the religion was initially practised in Greek, which only the elite knew, resulted in a very superficial level of understanding of the religion, if any understanding at all. The Bogomils were undoubtedly the connecting link between the so-called heretical sects of the East and those of the West. In the 12th and 13th century,

the Bogomils were already known in the West as "Bulgari", i.e. Bulgarians (българи). The Cathars and Patarenes in France, the Waldenses, the Anabaptists, and in Russia the Strigolniki, Molokani and Doukhobors, have all at different times been either identified with the Bogomils or closely connected with them.

12- Ibrahim Ibn Jacob was Spanish Traveler who describe Poland

13- Ryksa from poland origin was Queen of Spain with marriage with Alfonso VII in 1152

14- Legend says that the mother of Assen and Peter was Cuman. Cumans was the name given to Romanian people from neighbor nations. and Peter declared Theodor-start the rebellion against Byzantine rule. In the spring of 1186 Isaac II himself decided to lead the army against the rebels. In the autumn of 1186 the Bulgarian-Kouman army crosses the Balkan Mountains and is divided into two squads - one headed to Macedonia, while the other remains to act in Eastern Thrace

A curious fact provides a false defector from the city who "warned" rulers that crowded Kouman troops have been left in assistance to Bulgaria, where the Byzantine emperor ordered immediate withdrawal. In the passage of his army in Tryavna passage in 1190, she was almost defeated by the Bulgarians

15- Kaloyan was a younger brother of Asen and Peter. After the successive assassinations of both of his brothers, Kaloyan became the Tsar of Bulgaria. Kaloyan pursued his predecessors' aggressive policy against the Byzantine Empire. Kaloyan wanted the Papacy to recognize the head of the Bulgarian Church as a Patriarch in 1204 . The pope was not willing to make concessions on that scale, and when his envoy, Cardinal Leo, arrived in Bulgaria, he anointed the Archbishop Vasilij of Tărnovo as Primate of Bulgarians and Vlachs. Kaloyan only received Uniate crown as rex Bulgarorum et Blachorum ("King of Bulgarians and Wallachians").

16- The Fourth Crusade (1202–1204) was originally intended to conquer Muslim-controlled Jerusalem by means of an invasion through Egypt. Instead, in April 1204. The Battle of Adrianople occurred on April 14, 1205 between Bulgarians under Tsar

Kaloyan of Bulgaria, and Crusaders under Baldwin I. It was won by the Bulgarians after a skillful ambush using the help of their Cuman and Greek allies. Around 300 knights were killed, including Louis of Blois, Duke of Nicaea and Baldwin was captured, blinded, and later died in captivity. The Bulgarians then overran much of Thrace and Macedonia.

17- Boleslaw spent his early adulthood fighting his older half-brother Zbigniew for domination and most of his rule attending to the policy of unification of Polish lands and maintaining full sovereignty of the Polish state in the face of constant threat from expansionist eastern policy of the Holy Roman Empire and her allies, most notably Bohemia. Another foreign policy goal was the gain and conversion of Pomerania, which he accomplished by adding most of Pomerania to his domains by 1102-1122. Boleslaw III also upheld the independence of the Polish archbishopric of Gniezno.

18- The term Polish–Lithuanian Union sometimes called as United Kingdom of Poland and Lithuania refers to a series of acts and alliances between the Kingdom of Poland and the Grand Duchy of Lithuania that lasted for prolonged periods of time and led to the creation of the Polish–Lithuanian Commonwealth—the "Republic of the Two Nations. 1385 – Union of Krewo— a personal union that brought Grand Duke of Lithuania Jogaila to Polish throne;

The Christianization of Lithuania was the event that took place in 1387, initiated by the Grand Duke of Lithuania and King of Poland Jogaila with his cousin Vytautas, that signified the official adoption of Christianity by Lithuanians, one of the last pagan nations in Europe. This event ended one of the most complicated and lengthiest processes of Christianization in history.

19- The Union of Vilnius and Radom was a set of three acts passed in Vilnius, Grand Duchy of Lithuania, and confirmed by the Crown Council in Radom, Kingdom of Poland in 1401. The union amended the earlier act of the Union of Krewo (1385) and confirmed the Ostrów Agreement (1392). Vytautas, Grand Duke of Lithuania, became fully in charge of the Lithuanian affairs, while Jogaila, King of Poland, reserved the rights of an overlord. After the death of Vytautas, Lithuania was to be ruled by Jogaila or his legal heir. The union is generally seen as strengthening of the Polish–Lithuanian union. The Battle of Grunwald (or 1st Battle of Tannenberg) took place on July 15, 1410

with king Jogaila (Władysław II Jagiełło) leading the Kingdom of Poland and the Grand Duchy of Lithuania in alliance against the knights of the Teutonic Order who were led by the Grand Master Ulrich von Jungingen. The engagement in the Polish-Lithuanian-Teutonic War (1409-1411) was one of the most important battles in Medieval Europe, and the largest battle to involve knights.

The Union of Horodlo or Pact of Horodło was a set of three acts signed in the town of Horodlo on October 2, 1413. The first act was written by Jogaila, King of Poland, and Vytautas, Grand Duke of Lithuania. The second and third acts were composed by the Lithuanian and Polish nobility (*szlachta*) respectively.^[1] The union amended the earlier Polish-Lithuanian unions of Krewo and Vilnius-Radom. Politically, Lithuania received more autonomy as, after the death of Vytautas, the Lithuanian nobles could choose another Grand Duke instead of passing the title to Jogaila or his heir. However, culturally, Lithuania and Poland grew closer. Lithuania adopted Polish institutions of castellans and voivodes.

20,21- The long reign of Ivan Alexander is considered a transitional period in Bulgarian medieval history. Ivan Alexander began his rule by dealing with internal problems and external threats from Bulgaria's neighbours. By his first wife Theodora of Wallachia (nun Teofana), a daughter of Basarab of Wallachia, Ivan Alexander had several children, including Ivan Sracimir, who ruled as emperor of Bulgaria in Vidin 1356–1397. The Tetraevangelia of Ivan Alexander or the Four Gospels of Ivan Alexander is a 14th century illuminated manuscript Gospel Book in Middle Bulgarian, prepared and illustrated during the rule of Tsar Ivan Alexander in the Second Bulgarian Empire. The manuscript is regarded as one of the most important literary treasures of the medieval Bulgarian culture and arguably the one with the greatest artistic value. The manuscript, currently housed in the British Library (Add. MS 39627), contains the text of the Four Gospels illustrated with 366 (or 352, depending on the grouping) miniatures and consists of 286 parchment folios, 33 by 24.3 cm in size, later paginated with pencil. Folio 74, most likely the one where the miniature illustrating the Judgement Day scene was, has been cut and stolen in modern times

22- Rodrigo Jiménez (or Ximénez) de Rada (Puente la Reina, Navarre, Spain, c. 1170 - on the Rhone, near Lyons, France, 10 June 1247) was a Navarrese-born Castilian Roman Catholic bishop and historian. He played a key role in the war against the Almohads and at the battle of Las Navas de Tolosa (1212). He was the moral leader of that war, which was considered in Europe as a crusade in which many European knights took part. He sent afterwards missionaries to Morocco. His archbishopric gained a lot of possessions throughout the Guadalquivir valley, especially around Quesada and received further generous donations from kings and lords. As archbishop of Toledo, he promoted the building of the cathedral and placed the first stone in 1226 (it was not completed until 1493), restored the dioceses of Baeza and Córdoba after the Christian conquest of those cities and defended the primacy of his see in Spain against the pretensions of Braga and Santiago.

Jan Długosz (1 December 1415, Stara Brzeźnica – 19 May 1480, Kraków; was a Polish priest, chronicler, diplomat, soldier, and secretary to Bishop Zbigniew Cardinal Oleśnicki of Kraków. In 1461 a Polish delegation which included Długosz met with emissaries of George of Podebrady in Beuthen (Bytom), Silesia. After six days of talks, they concluded an alliance between the two factions. In 1466 Długosz was sent to the legate of Breslau (Wrocław), Silesia in order to attempt to obtain assurance that the legate was not biased in favor of the Teutonic Knights. He was successful, and was in 1467 entrusted with tutoring the king's son. Długosz declined the offer of the Archbishopric of Prague, but shortly before his death was elected Archbishop of Lwów. At some point in his life he loosely translated Wigand of Marburg's Chronica nova Prutenica from Middle High German into Latin, however with many mistakes and mixup of names and places^[2].

23- Bulgarian-Romanian battle versus Ottomans . In 1371 it was the site of the battle of Chernomen in which the Bulgarian-Serb army under Ivan Ughlesha and Valkashin was decisively defeated by the Ottomans. It was known as "Çirmen" during Ottoman rule and was a sanjak centre during a period. In 1878 it was inhabited by 870 Bulgarians and 120 Ottomans.

24- Years passed and Spain transformed loads of times in different kingdoms with different kings. And after a lot of kings and queens Enrique IV arrived to the throne. He made an agreement with Isabel, her stepsister, in that way she will get the crown by

the time that Enrique dies, accepting as husband the one Enrique wanted for her. At first Isabel II was supposed to get married with a French Prince or with a Portuguese one, but she broke the treat with her stepbrother and got married with a Spanish Prince, Fernando de Aragon

25- Basarab, known in contemporary documents as Bazarad or Ivanko Bazarad and called the founder of modern times, is considered to be the founder of Romanian Country. It is believed he acceded to the throne around 1310, according to old traditions. Basarab reigned until his death in 1352. As stated in a document issued in 1332 the Hungarian king Charles d'Anjou, was the son of a certain Thocomerius of Wallachia. So, Basarab was the son of a Thocomerius of Wallachia, known at the Hungarian court. According to old traditional documents from churches in Campulung and Ramnicu Valcea, he was married to Mrs. Margaret (or Marghita), with whom he had two children: the future of Sir Nicholas Alexander (1352 to 1364) and Theodora, widow of Tsar Ivan Alexander of Bulgaria (1330 to 1371). Since the last link is born two Strațimir Tsar of Bulgaria. Being repudiated by the tsar, Theodora will serve as a monk at the Theofana Monastery.

26- Louis VII, King of France, have contacts with the Valaque of Pinde, who have Moldavian and Romanian origins. They help the king's army to pass in the Balkan's peninsula, and then, the French Kingdom became the protector of Rumania.

27- The Battle of Grunwald (or 1st Battle of Tannenberg) took place on July 15, 1410 with king Jogaila (Władysław II Jagiełło) leading the Kingdom of Poland and the Grand Duchy of Lithuania in alliance against the knights of the Teutonic Order who were led by the Grand Master Ulrich von Jungingen. The engagement in the Polish-Lithuanian-Teutonic War (1409-1411) was one of the most important battles in Medieval Europe, and the largest battle to involve knights.

28,29 Vladislaus III of Varna (31 October 1424 – 10 November 1444, Varna, Bulgaria) was King of Poland and Grand Duke of Lithuania from 1434, and King of Hungary from 1440, until his death at the Battle of Varna (Bulgaria). According to Portuguese legend Władysław survived the Battle of Varna (although the Turks claimed to have his head, his body in royal armor was never found) and after his journey to the Holy Land he settled on Madeira Island (Spain).

30- Alexander the Good was Prince of Moldavia between June 29, 1400 - 1 January, 1432. Son of Roman I, Alexander the Good had one of the longest rulerships, characterized by a period of peace and prosperity. Alexander is the son of Roman I Musat, from a second marriage to Anastasia, from the branch Koriatovici, Lithuanians Gedyminilor dynasty, cousin of the King of Poland, Vladislav Jagello. He is the first of the Bogdănești family bearing the baptismal name of Greek origin, Alexander. It was named "the Good" long after death. "Prince Alexander Elder and Good" appears in Gregory's Ureche Chronicle, in the first quarter of the eighteenth century. Alexander the Good had four wives: Margaret, Ann (Neacșa), Ring - Jagello Vladislav's cousin, and Marena (Marina, Maria). Among sons of Alexander, who succeeded to the leadership of Moldova includes Ilie, Șefan II, Peter II, Bogdan II - father of Stephen the Great and Petru Aron. Alexander the Good died in early 1432 and was buried at the Bistrița Monastery. On March 12th, 1402 a treaty of vassalage was made between Alexander and the king of Poland, Vladislav Jagello, which will be renewed in 1404, 1407 and 1411. On March 15th, 1412, Vladislav Jagello and Sigismund of Luxembourg signed the Treaty of Lublau. Treaty of Lublau has never been put in practice, because Alexander has met his obligations under Polish suzerainty recognition. As a vassal, Alexander sent the army corps of Grunwald in 1410, and Marienburg in 1422, who fought alongside the Polish army against the Teutonic Knights. In January 1429, Alexander is informed by the Grand Duke of Lithuania about the Treaty of Lublau. Accordingly, Alexander gives his support to Vladislav Jagello brother, Swidrigailo, who wanted to build a large Lithuanian state. Alexander has made its mark in the country's economic development. He covered trade links with Poland, with large customs privileges merchants of Lvov in 1408 and Transylvania.

31- Stephen the 3rd (b. 1433, Borzești - died July 2 1504, Suceava), better known as the Stefan the Great was the ruler of Moldavia almost half a century, between 1457 and 1504. It was part of Mușatinilor family, one of the most important ruling dynasties of Moldova. During his 47 years he fought against the Ottoman Empire, for which he received the title of <<Athlete Christi>> from Pope Sixtus IV. Moldova has emerged on the political map of Europe in the second half of XIV century in the international framework created by Poland and Hungary combined offensive against the Golden

Horde. Peter I, ending the Hungarian suzerainty imposed by Ludovic of Anjou, rendered homage to King Vladislav Jagiello. For Moldavia, the link with Poland meant primarily effective protection against Hungary's threat of territorial expansion to the east of the Carpathians. Moreover, befriending with the new great power that resulted from the Polish-Lithuanian union, Moldavia could unit all of its territories in the south. Generated by these essential interests, the connection with Poland was to remain for a century the dominant orientation of Moldavia's foreign policy . The Hungary's attempts to wrest by force or through negotiations have failed, as Moldavia constantly returned to the alliance with Poland. Immediately after the enthronement, setting the priorities of its foreign policy, he has endeavored to restore traditional links with Poland in the double purpose of strengthening his rulership and restore control of Moldavia to the Danube. Stephen agreed to recognize the king of Poland as his sole sovereign, to provide military aid against the Tatars, leaving the Polish city Hotin in Polish rule and to respect the wealth of those boyars Moldaviana, with the consent of King Casimir (1447-1492), who were in the service of the fugitive ruler, Peter Aaron. For the price of these concessions, Stephen was recognized ruler of Moldavia, while his rival was removed from the border country. Stephen's bold action employed in Moldavia one of the biggest tests damming and discharge of the Ottoman Empire, which was attended by European and extra-European powers.

32- Ronsard was born at the Manoir de la Possonnière, in the village of Couture-sur-Loir, Loir-et-Cher. Baudouin de Ronsard or Rossart was the founder of the French branch of the house, and made his mark in the early stages of the Hundred Years' War. Some peoples think that Piere was from Bulgarian origin

33.- Names of the students, who worked this period of time.

34.- “Historical relation between our countries in Early Modern Era.”

Timeline: This period lasted from the end of 15th century, 16th century, 17th century, 18th century (till 1789, beginning of French Revolution)

35 During this period, in Europe were many kingdoms like France, Spain, The Polish – Lithuanian Commonwealth, Ottoman Empire and others.

36.- Early modern Europe is the term used by historians to refer to a period in the history of Western Europe and its first colonies which spanned the centuries between the end of the Middle Ages and the beginning of the Industrial Revolution, roughly the late 15th century to the late 18th century. The early modern period is often considered to have begun with such events as the invention of moveable type printing in the 1450s, the Fall of Constantinople in 1453, the Voyages of Christopher Columbus beginning in 1492 or the start of the Protestant Reformation in 1517. Its end point is often linked with the outset of the French Revolution in 1789, or with the more nebulous origins of industrialism in late 18th century Britain. During this period we can name three art and science ages: Renaissance, Baroque and Enlightenment. In the first one, the human kind is in the center of the world and is the most important part of the nature. During this time there was huge music progress. The well known composers of that age are: Tomás Luis de Victoria, or Mikolaj Gomulka. The important feature is wisdom. The second age is Baroque. It started, when the Council of Trident finished as the main counter-reformation movement. The last one is enlightenment. People once again are coming buck to wisdom and knowledge. In France men who featured prominently in the political and military life of France during this period include Mazarin(Italian cardinal), Jean-Baptiste Colbert(minister of finance), Turenne(illustrator), Vauban(marshal of France). French culture likewise flourished during this era, producing a number of figures of great renown, including Molière(play wrights and actor), Racine(dramatist), Boileau, La Fontaine, Lully(there were writer), Le Brun(painter and art theorist), Rigaud(French baroque painter), Louis Le Vau(French classical architect) , Jules Hardouin Mansart(French architect), Claude Perrault(architect) and Le Nôtre(landscape architect)

1492-1789: European exploration and Imperialism. Netherlands forms as a nation. The Dutch, English, French, Spanish and Portuguese colonize, compete and invade much of the pre-civilized cultures of North and South America, while smaller inroads are made in the African subcontinent and the South East Asia. Infighting results in French and English nations becoming dominant as Spain and Portugal and eventually the Dutch go into decline. Russia meanwhile begins expansion of a massive land Empire. America is

founded. Early Modern Era ends with the onset of the American and French Revolutions, which shall bring about the later models of government: the Liberal Democracy and the Secular Police State. Era of Revolutions begins. The Modern Era starts with the discovery of America. France became a National State, an important moment in the history of France. In the XVI century, the king Francisco I faced Carlos I of Spain y V of Spain to contest the control of Europe, because Carlos was the chief of the biggest European Empire, including the American lands. Enrique II, successor of Francisco I, continued the confrontation with Spain, fighting against Felipe II. The king Luis XIII (1610-1643) is remembered in the history of France because of his prime minister, the cardinal Richelieu, because he fought against the power of the nobleness to fortify monarchy in France. Richelieu limited the cults' liberty, specially in the military power of the 'hugonotes'. His external politics were against the Austro-Hispanic dynasty of the Habsburg. That's why France interfered in the Thirty Years War (1618-1648). When Richelieu died, the cardinal Mazarino had the power, he overcame the nobleness who fought against the absolutism.

38.- In the latter half of the 17th century, Spain went into a gradual relative decline, during which it surrendered a number of small territories to France. Between 1701 y 1715 The Spain Succession War happened, a confrontation between France, Britain, Austria and more European powers. It happened because Felipe V of Bourbon, Luis XIV's grandson and the Spanish María Teresa wanted to be the Spanish king after Carlos II death. Finally Philip V became the Spanish king, but he had to renounce his rights for the French Crown. He united Castile and Aragon into a single state, abolishing many of the regional privileges (fueros). It was a regression of the French power and an advancement of Britain, when it was very powerful and it was having an industrial growing. In the XVIII century there was an economic crisis in France: while in Britain there was an Industrial Revolution, France couldn't compete economically.

39. Poland and Lithuania:

The Union of Lublin replaced the personal union of the Kingdom of Poland and the Grand Duchy of Lithuania with a real union and an elective monarchy, since Sigismund II Augustus, the last of the Jagiellons, remained childless after three marriages.

It was signed July 1, 1569, in Lublin, Poland, and created a single State, the Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth. The Commonwealth was ruled by a single elected monarch who carried out the duties of Polish King and Grand Duke of Lithuania, and governed with a common Senate and parliament (the Sejm). The Union was an evolutionary stage in the Polish-Lithuanian alliance and personal union, necessitated also by Lithuania's dangerous position in wars with Russia.

Constituting a crucial event in the history of several nations, the Union of Lublin has been viewed quite differently by many historians. Polish historians concentrate on its positive aspects, emphasizing its peaceful, voluntary creation and its role in the spreading of Polish culture. Lithuanian historians are more critical of the Union, pointing out that it was dominated by Poland.

40. Background

There were long discussions before signing the treaty, as Lithuanian magnates were afraid of losing much of their powers, since the union would make their legal status equal to that of the much more numerous Polish lower nobility. However Lithuania had been increasingly on the losing side of the Muscovite-Lithuanian Wars and by the second half of the 16th century it faced the threat of total defeat in the Livonian war and incorporation into Russia. The Polish nobility (the *szlachta*) on the other hand were reluctant to offer help to Lithuania without receiving anything in exchange. Still, the Polish and Lithuanian elite strengthened personal bonds and had opportunities to plan their united futures during increased military cooperation in the 1560s.¹ Sigismund II Augustus, King of Poland and Grand Duke of Lithuania, seeing the threat to Lithuania and eventually to Poland, nonetheless pressed for the union, gradually gaining more followers until he felt enough support to forcibly evict landowners in Ukraine who opposed its transition from Lithuania to Poland. A clear motivation for Sigismund is that he was the last Jagiello and had no children nor brothers who could inherit the throne. So the Union was an attempt to preserve the continuity of his dynasty's work since the personal (but not constitutional) union of Poland and Lithuania at the marriage of Jadwiga of Poland and Wladyslaw II Jagiello. The Union was one of the constitutional changes required to establish a formal elected monarchy that would simultaneously reign over the two domains.

Sejm of 1567

The Sejm met in January, 1567, near the Polish town of Lublin, but did not reach an agreement. In protest against heavy pressure by the Poles to sign the Act, the Lithuanians under the leadership of Vilnius voivod Mikolaj "Rudy" Radziwill left Lublin on March 1, fearing that Sigismund would make a decision on his own.

On March 26, the king was forced by the szlachta to incorporate the southern Lithuanian-controlled lands of Podlasie, Volhynia, Podolia and the Kiev regions into the Crown of Poland. These historic lands of Rus' comprise over half of modern Ukraine, and were at that time a substantial portion of Lithuanian territory. The upper class in these lands was largely Ruthenian and was loyal to Lithuania. All nobles were required to swear loyalty to the King of Poland. The lands of those who refused to do so, were confiscated.

On 28 June 1569 the last objections were overcome, and on 4 July an act was accordingly signed by the King at Lublin Castle.

The end

The Union of Lublin was superseded by the Constitution of May 3, 1791 from 1791, when the federal Commonwealth was to be transformed into a unitary state by King Stanislaw August Poniatowski. However, the constitution was not fully implemented and the Commonwealth was ended by the late 18th century partitions of Poland, with the first was in 1772.

With Romania

A great and massive immigration of the Polish people in Romania takes place in Transylvania, after the Sejm decided the Arians expulsion in 1658 from Poland. To limit the politics between Moldavia and Hungary, the Moldavian kings tried to get as many relations with Poland.

Other significant things in the relations between these two countries are the marriages between Romanian kings and Polish princesses. For example, Alexandru Cel

Bun was married with Rynghalla, the sister of the Lithuanian's king. Also Ieremia Movila married his daughters with Polish magnats, people with great influences in the local zone

The Romanian army beats the Polish army led by Ieremia Movila

The legend:

- **On their way back after raiding Moldavia, the 25 000 men-strong army of Polish king John III Sobieski came across The Neamt Fortress, defended by less than 20 men. The Poles attacked the stronghold, believing that it contained necessary provisions. After over a week of siege, the small Moldavian garrison surrendered. Legend has it that, moved by the determined opposition from such a minuscule force, the Polish monarch granted life and free passage to the Moldavians in the garrison and gave them ranks in the Polish army.**

41. Romania – Bulgaria

Culture:

Ottoman Rule:

During the Ottoman rule the social and economic development of the Bulgarian people stood still. The Turks forbade any building that might rival their own constructions. New churches were not allowed to be taller than the Turkish mosques so churches were built half sunk into the ground and decorated in the simplest manner. A sizable Muslim population grew up among the Bulgarians as taxes were lower for Muslims. Some conversions were made at the point of a sword especially in the Rhodopes and some children were taken from their parents as a form of tax, brainwashed, and made fanatical Muslims. These Janissaries, as they were called, formed the backbone of the Turkish army.

Religion:

Supreme god of the Thracians was the Great Mother Goddess. It symbolized the Earth and Space, was the goddess of the sacred eternal circle of conception, birth and death. Mother of the Sun, which is then repeated savukuplyava. Real names of these two deities were sacred secrets, but they have many other names. Orpheus claimed that he was their son. But he was also a king and priest, but more so - after a while. The Thracians believed that the soul is inseparable from the body and that will move into the underworld after his death, where they will feast eternally. Afterlife promise to be much more hilarious than the current, which in turn was a brief overture to the other party with the eternal merry men and women departed. This is a disturbing explanation for their courage - they do not die with grief for life on earth, but rather - with joyful anticipation. Their tombs became a repository for their property beyond the already feast. Their most beautiful creations remain for the afterlife ... An interesting aspect of the religious beliefs of the tract is striving to obyasmartyavane to reach the divine. This is achieved immortality through usvarshensvane whose final stage is that immortalization. Dionysian mysteries were earthly way to achieve this divine spiritual and physical ecstasy, to this contact with God. During these mysteries Thracians came a merger with God. This was sheer, vulgar, grassroots way to spiritually merge with God.

Secret way to obesmartyavaneto been initiated into a secret teaching of Orpheus. Nobody knows what these rituals as posveteniete vows of silence. Perhaps music and poetry were at the heart of these mysteries, judging by the talent of the divine Orpheus.

Today's echo of the Dionysian rites of the mysteries are Nestinarka (dance on fire) and the mummers. The holiday of Trifon's Day is also part of them. When the ancient Greeks arrived in Ancient Greece and found there noisy feasts and mysteries of the Thracians and their gods. I like them, over them and preimunuvali them deprived of Zeus and his company of Olympia. So does Romans and later the Greek pantheon.

Facts:

After falling almost entirely under Ottoman rule in the end of the 14th century, the Bulgarian state ceased to exist as an independent entity and remained part of the Ottoman Empire for nearly five centuries until 1878. The period is widely regarded as a time of cultural and national decline as contrasted to the best years of the medieval

Bulgarian Empire, mainly owing to the foreign character of the dominant empire, as well as its stagnation and decline in the later years.

Organization of Ottoman Bulgaria

The Ottomans reorganized the Bulgarian territories as the Beylerlik of Rumili, ruled by a Beylerbey at Sofia. This territory, which included Moesia, Thrace and Macedonia, was divided into several vilayets, each ruled by a Sanjakbey or Subasi accountable to the Beylerbey..

Condition of the Bulgarian population

In the Ottoman Empire, Christian subjects (known as “gyaurs”, i.e. non-believers) had a legal, tributary and judicial status different from those of Muslims

The Ottomans did not normally require the Christians to become Muslims. Nevertheless, there were many cases of individual or mass conversion, especially in the Rhodopes. Non-Muslims did not serve in the Sultan's army. The exception to this were some groups of the population with specific statute, usually used for auxiliary or rear services, and the infamous blood tax (кръвен данък), also known as devşirme, whereby every fifth young boy was taken to be trained as a warrior of the Empire. These boys went through harsh religious and military training that turned them into an elite corps subservient to the Sultan. These corps were called Janissaries (yeni çeri or "new force") and were an elite and loyal unit of the Ottoman army.

After the Ottoman conquest all major centers of Bulgarian culture were destroyed, most of the written works were lost and the educated clergy that survived escaped to other Slavic countries. Bulgarian culture entered a long period of slumber, during which it was isolated from many of the processes that occurred throughout the rest of Europe.

The Bulgarian Orthodox Church

The Sultan regarded the Ecumenical Patriarch of the Constantinople Patriarchate as the leader of the Christian peoples of his empire. The independent Bulgarian Patriarchate was suppressed, and the Patriarch of Constantinople given control of the Bulgarian Church. The autonomous Ochrid Archbishopric was abolished in 1767. This

remained a source of discontent throughout the Ottoman period. Since few outside the church were literate, the dominance of the Greek clergy led to the decline of Bulgarian elite culture.

First revolts and the Great Powers

While the Ottomans were ascendant, there was overt opposition to their rule. First revolt began over 1408 when two Bulgarian nobles, Konstantin and Fruzhin, liberated some regions for several years. Then there were rebellions in 1598 (First Tarnovo Uprising) and 1686 (Second Tarnovo Uprising) around the old capital Tarnovo followed by the Chiprovtsi Uprising in 1688 and insurrection in Macedonia led by Karposh in 1689, both provoked by the Austrians as part of their long war with the Ottomans. All of the uprisings were unsuccessful and were drowned in blood. Most of them resulted in massive waves of exiles, often numbering hundreds of thousands. In 1739 the Treaty of Belgrade between Austrian empire and the Ottoman Empire ended Austrian interest in the Balkans for a century. But by the 18th century the rising power of Russia was making itself felt in the area. The Russians, as fellow Orthodox Slavs, could appeal to the Bulgarians in a way that the Austrians could not. The Treaty of Küçük Kaynarca of 1774 gave Russia the right to interfere in Ottoman affairs to protect the Sultan's Christian subjects.

42. France and Romania

Romania-France:The relationships between Romania and France dates back since 1396. Between the XVII-XVIII centuries,the french-romanian relationships intensified, especially because of the french merchants and intellectuals who travelled in The Romanian principates In 1762 the diplomat and writer Peysonnel proposed the creation of a french consulate in the romanian principates

43.- The French Revolution

The French Revolution (1789–1799) was a period of radical social and political upheaval in French and European history. The absolute monarchy that had ruled France for centuries collapsed in three years. French society underwent an epic transformation as feudal, aristocratic, and religious privileges evaporated under a sustained assault from liberal political groups and the masses on the streets. Old ideas about hierarchy and

tradition succumbed to new Enlightenment principles of citizenship and inalienable rights.

The French Revolution began in 1789 with the convocation of the Estates-General in May. The first year of the Revolution witnessed members of the Third Estate proclaiming the Tennis Court Oath in June, the assault on the Bastille in July, the passage of the Declaration of the Rights of Man and of the Citizen in August, and an epic march on Versailles that forced the royal court back to Paris in October. The next few years were dominated by tensions between a liberal legislature and a conservative monarchy intent on thwarting major reforms. A republic was proclaimed in September 1792 and King Louis XVI was executed the next year. External threats also played a dominant role in the development of the Revolution. The French Revolutionary Wars started in 1792 and ultimately featured spectacular French victories that facilitated the conquest of the Italian peninsula, the Low Countries, and most territories west of the Rhine—achievements that had defied previous French governments for centuries. Internally, popular sentiments radicalized the Revolution significantly, culminating in the brutal Reign of Terror from 1793 until 1794. After the fall of Robespierre and the Jacobins, the Directory assumed control of the French state in 1795 and held power until 1799, when it was replaced by the Consulate under Napoleon Bonaparte.

44.- Names of the students, who worked this period of time.

45.- RELATIONSHIPS BETWEEN OUR COUNTRIES (1789 – NOWADAYS)

The modern era has unfolded in the shadow of the French Revolution. The growth of republics and liberal democracies, the spread of secularism, the development of modern ideologies, and the invention of total war all mark their birth during the Revolution. Subsequent events that can be traced to the Revolution include the Napoleonic Wars, two separate restorations of the monarchy, and two additional revolutions as modern France took shape. In the following century, France would be governed at one point or another as a republic, constitutional monarchy, and two different empires.

46.- In general, the years since 1789 until today had been filled with many quarells, unfortunately some of them grown into WW1 and WW2. The Congress of Vienna was a

conference of ambassadors of European states held in Vienna from November, 1814 to June, 1815. Its objective was to settle the many issues arising from the French Revolutionary Wars, the Napoleonic Wars, and the dissolution of the Holy Roman Empire.

47, 48- This objective resulted in the redrawing of the continent's political map, establishing the boundaries of France, Napoleon's duchy of Warsaw and the creation of spheres of influence through which France, Austria, Russia and Britain brokered local and regional problems.

49.- Other things that happened were the outbreak of Kościuszko Uprising in central Poland in March of 1794 that served as the spark for the formation of Polish military units in the Prussian partition, the July (French) revolution, the November Uprising (1830–1831 or Cadet Revolution) - an armed rebellion against the Russian Empire in Poland, Lithuania, Belarus and Ukraine.

50- 57.- The uprising began on 29 November 1830 in Warsaw when young non-commissioned officers at the Imperial Russian Army's military academy in that city revolted, led by Piotr Wysocki. They were soon joined by large segments of Polish society. Despite some local successes, the uprising was eventually crushed by a numerically superior Russian army under Ivan Paskevich. The so called Spring of nations, often described from historians as a revolutionary wave, was a period of unrest throughout the European continent beginning from France with the French revolution. Most of them were put down quickly, however tens of thousands of people were killed. A Polish-Lithuanian uprising against the Russian Empire took place in 1863, As it first started as the spontaneous protest of young Poles against conscription into the Russian army, it was soon joined by high-ranked Polish-Lithuanian officers and various politicians. Again it was put down but it led many people to abandon armed struggle and turn instead to the idea of "organic work": economic and cultural self-improvement.

58- 59.- Other than that, it was a time of improvements. James Watt for example, whose improvements to the Newcomen steam engine were fundamental to the changes brought by the Industrial Revolution in both the Kingdom of Great Britain and the world.

60.- The industrial revolution resulted in the Exploitative use of children as labor force, Urbanization, Improving transportation, Society split into the bourgeoisie and the employ, workers. In Europe- labor movement

61.- Then World War 1 happened in 1914. It was the time when The Central Powers consisted of the German Empire, the Austro-Hungarian Empire, the Ottoman Empire and the Kingdom of Bulgaria stood up against The Triple Entente, the alliance between the Great Britain, the French Third Republic, and Russia after the signing of the Anglo-Russian Entente in 1907. This was an effective deterrent to the Triple Alliance of the Central Powers and also a plan by the French to encircle Germany. Many other countries later joined the Entente side in the war: Belgium, Serbia, Italy, Japan, Greece, Romania, and Portugal, which were also drawn into the war.

62-63.- What was the spark that triggered the war? The assassination on 28 June 1914 of Archduke Franz Ferdinand of Austria, the heir to the throne of Austria-Hungary. Ferdinand's assassination at the hands of Yugoslav nationalist Gavrilo Princip resulted in Habsburg ultimatum against the Kingdom of Serbia. Several alliances that had been formed over the past decades were invoked, so within weeks the major powers were at war; with all having colonies, the conflict soon spread around the world. What ended the war was the Treaty of Versailles. It ended the state of war between Germany and the Allied Powers exactly five years after Archduke Franz Ferdinand's assassination, on 28 June 1919. Germany was made by the treaty to accept sole responsibility for causing the war, to disarm, to loose territories and pay reparations to some countries. The other Central Powers on the German side of WW1 Were dealt with in separate treaties. Different social systems passed during those years. Such as Imperialism.

64.- Imperialism is when a country takes over new lands or countries and makes them subject to their rule. By 1900 the British EMPIRE extended over five continents and France had control of large areas of Africa. With the rise of industrialism countries needed new markets.

65.- Then comes the Militarism – when the army and military forces are given a high profile by the government. The growing European divide had led to an arms race between the main countries. The armies of both France and Germany had more than

doubled between 1870 and 1914 and there was fierce competition between Britain and Germany for mastery of the seas.

66-69.- Nationalism means being a strong supporter of the rights and interests of one's country. The Congress of Vienna, that we already mentioned, the one held after Napoleon's exile to Elba, aimed to sort out problems in Europe. Delegates from Britain, Austria, Prussia and Russia (the winning allies) decided upon a new Europe that left both Germany and Italy as divided states. Strong nationalist elements led to the reunification of Italy in 1861 and Germany in 1871. Then WW2 burst in September 1939 when Britain and France declared war on Germany following Germany's invasion of Poland. It was when the Allies (the British empire, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republic, USA, France, Poland and others) stood against the Axis (Germany, Japan, Italy).

70-71.- BULGARIA IN WW2As in the case of World War I, Bulgaria fought on the losing German side of World War II but avoided open conflict with the Russian/Soviet state. Again the strains of war eroded public support and forced the wartime Bulgarian government out of office. But World War II heralded a drastic political change and a long era of totalitarian governance. Having failed to remain neutral, Boris entered a passive alliance with the Axis powers. The immediate result was Bulgarian occupation (but not accession) of Thrace and Macedonia, which Bulgarian troops took from Greece and Yugoslavia respectively in April 1941. Although the territorial gains were initially very popular in Bulgaria, complications soon arose in the occupied territories. Autocratic Bulgarian administration of Thrace and Macedonia was no improvement over the Greeks and the Serbs; expressions of Macedonian national feeling grew, and uprisings occurred in Thrace. Meanwhile, the Germans pressured Bulgaria to support the eastern front they had opened by invading the Soviet Union in June 1941. Boris resisted the pressure because he believed that Bulgarian society was still sufficiently Russophile to overthrow him if he declared war. After the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor ended United States neutrality, Bulgaria declared war on Britain and the United States, but continued diplomatic relations with the Soviet Union throughout World War II. Acceleration of domestic war protests by the BCP in 1941 led to an internal crackdown on dissident activities of both the right and left. In the next three years, thousands of Bulgarians went to concentration and labor camps.

72-81.- ROMANIA IN WW2

On April 13, 1939, France and Britain pledged to ensure the independence of Romania, but negotiations on a similar Soviet guarantee collapsed when Romania refused to allow the Red Army to cross its frontiers. On August 23, 1939, the Soviet Union and Nazi Germany signed a nonaggression pact containing a secret protocol giving the Soviet Union the Balkans as its sphere of influence. Freed of any Soviet threat, Germany invaded Poland on September 1 and ignited World War II. The Nazi-Soviet pact and Germany's three-week blitzkrieg against Poland panicked Romania, which granted refuge to members of Poland's fleeing government. Romania's premier, Armand Calinescu, proclaimed neutrality, but Iron Guards assassinated him on September 21. King Carol tried to maintain neutrality for several months more, but France's surrender and Britain's retreat from Europe rendered meaningless their assurances to Romania, and therefore Carol needed to strike a deal with Hitler.

POLAND IN WW2

Profiting from German national resentment of World War I peace terms and international aversion to new armed conflict, Hitler began driving a new German war machine across Europe in 1939. His invasion of Poland in September 1939 was the tripwire that set off World War II, the most devastating period in the history of the Polish state. Between 1939 and 1945, 6 million people, over 15 percent of Poland's population, perished, with the uniquely cruel inclusion of mass extermination of Jews in concentration camps in Poland. Besides its human toll, the war left much of the country in ruins, inflicting indelible material and psychic scars.

LITHUANIA IN WW2

As a result of World War II, Lithuania suffered immense deprivations, with gigantic losses and damage. The nation found itself on the brink of physical annihilation.

On 23rd August, 1939, just prior to its attack upon Poland, Germany signed a secret agreement with the Soviet Union, on the division of the spheres of influence, the document known as the secret Hitler-Stalin Pact (Ribbentrop-Molotov Pact). Initially,

Lithuania was relegated to the German sphere of influence; however, on Lithuania's refusal to attack Poland as a German ally, it was transferred to the Soviet sphere of influence, in a second secret pact signed in Moscow on the 27th of September that same year.

FRANCE IN WW2

In 1938, France joined Great Britain in an attempt to appease Nazi aggression. France signed the Munich Pact and helped give Germany "permission" to invade the Sudeten territories of Czechoslovakia. It was soon clear that this attempt at appeasement failed. After Germany invaded Poland in September 1939, France declared war. France's war against Germany did not last long. On June 22, 1940, France surrendered to Germany. France was occupied by the Germans until 1944. June 6 of that year was D-Day. A massive Allied force invaded the beaches of Normandy. Through the summer and fall, the Allies pushed eastward through France towards Germany. In August, Allied troops also landed in the South of France.

SPAIN IN WW2

At the start of World War II, in September 1939, Spain had only recently come through its bitter civil war. With help from the Fascist Italian and Nazi German governments, the Nationalists under Generalísimo Francisco Franco had defeated the Soviet-assisted Republicans and were consolidating their power. Republican exiles had escaped to Mexico, France, or the Soviet Union. Spain had been devastated. The economy had been ruined by the savage war; the government's gold reserves, squandered in the purchase of arms, filled the coffers of the Soviet Union and Mexico; at least half a million had died, with millions more fleeing the country as refugees. Despite the European war threatening to engulf Spain, Franco disbanded much of his military to fill in for workers and farmers to restore the wrecked economic machine, blunting Spain's military potency.

WW2 was the most wide-spread war in history and the deadliest conflict in human history, with over 70 million casualties. The Berlin Wall in 1945 was the most notable symbol of the Iron Curtain. The Curtain itself was the ideological and physical boundary dividing Europe into two separate areas from the end of World War II in 1945 until the end of the Cold War in 1991. On either side of the Iron Curtain, states

developed their own international economic and military alliances. Demolition of the Iron Curtain started in Hungary during the summer of 1989 when thousands of East Germans began to emigrate to West Germany via Hungary on September 11, foreshadowing the fall of the Berlin Wall in November 1989. During the summer of 1939, after conducting negotiations both with a British-French group and with Germany regarding potential military and political agreements, the Soviet Union and Germany signed a Commercial Agreement providing for the trade of certain German military and civilian equipment in exchange for Soviet raw materials and the Molotov-Ribbentrop Pact, commonly named after the foreign secretaries of the two countries, which included a secret agreement to split Poland and Eastern Europe between the two states. The Soviets thereafter invaded Eastern Poland, Latvia, Lithuania, northern Romania, Estonia and eastern Finland. From August 1939, relations between the West and the Soviets deteriorated further when the Soviet Union and Germany engaged in an extensive economic relationship by which the Soviet Union sent Germany vital oil, rubber, manganese and other materials in exchange for German weapons, manufacturing machinery and technology. This ended in June 1941 when Germany broke the Pact and invaded the Soviet Union.

Nonetheless, at the Potsdam Conference, the Allies ceded parts of Poland, Finland, Romania, Germany, and the Balkans to Soviet control. In return, Stalin promised the Western Allies that he would allow those territories the right to national self-determination. Despite Soviet cooperation during the war, these concessions left many in the West uneasy. In particular, Churchill feared that the United States might return to its pre-war isolationism, leaving the exhausted European states unable to resist Soviet demands. President Franklin D. Roosevelt had announced at Yalta that after the defeat of Germany, U.S. forces would withdraw from Europe within two years. Years passed and peace came. All countries in Comenius are EU Member States. France is one of the founders of the EU. Spain joined the EU in 1986, Lithuania, Poland joined in 2004 and in 2007 –Romania and Bulgaria.

82.- NATO North Atlantic Treaty Organization

France is one of the founders of the NATO. In 1982 Spain joined the NATO, in 1999 – Poland, in 2004- Romania, Lithuania and Bulgaria.

83.- UNO United Nations Organization

In 1945 France and Poland joined the UNO, in 1955 Spain, Romania, Bulgaria and in 1991- Lithuania.

84.- Names of the students, who worked this period of time.