

A ChatGPT analysis of tensions, conflicts and wars in Europe between year 0 and year 2100. Who fought whom and why?

Introduction



I asked ChatGPT for an analysis of tensions, conflicts and wars in Europe between the year 0 and 2100. The current version of ChatGPT does not go beyond October 2021. So, Russia's invasion of Ukraine and the war in the Middle East are not yet included. Take a look at the result below and show it to anyone who understands that only a federal Europe can end this misery.

Years 0 - 100

During the time frame between the year 0 and the year 100, Europe was a region of various conflicts and wars. It's important to note that the political landscape and entities were quite different from what we recognize today, as Europe was characterized by a multitude of tribes, kingdoms, and empires. Here are some of the notable conflicts and the parties involved during this period:

Roman Expansion and Conquests

The Roman Republic and later the Roman Empire were dominant powers in Europe during this time. The Romans engaged in a series of campaigns and wars, expanding their territory and influence. They fought against various Celtic, Germanic, and Illyrian tribes. The motivations for these conflicts included territorial expansion, resource acquisition, and maintaining control over their vast empire.

Year of the Four Emperors (69 AD)

In 69 AD, a period of civil war known as the Year of the Four Emperors occurred within the Roman Empire. Different Roman generals and their legions vied for control of the empire, leading to a series of battles and conflicts. This was primarily a power struggle within the Roman political and military elite.

Roman-Dacian Wars (101-106 AD)

The Roman Empire, under Emperor Trajan, waged wars against the Dacian Kingdom, which was located in the area of modern-day Romania. The primary motivations for these conflicts included territorial expansion and the desire to gain control of the rich resources of the region.

Various Tribal Conflicts

Throughout Europe, various tribal groups engaged in conflicts with neighboring tribes over territory, resources, and influence. These conflicts were often rooted in local rivalries and the quest for supremacy among tribal chieftains.

Conflicts in Germania

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The Roman Empire engaged in a series of campaigns against Germanic tribes in the region of Germania (modern-day Germany). These conflicts were driven by Roman ambitions to secure their frontiers and exert control over the bordering territories.

Conflicts in Britannia

The Roman Empire also conducted campaigns in Britannia (modern-day Britain) during this period. The Romans faced resistance from local Celtic tribes, such as the Iceni and Brigantes, as they sought to establish control and extract valuable resources

Jewish-Roman Wars

The Jewish-Roman Wars (66-136 AD) were a series of conflicts between the Roman Empire and Jewish rebels. The Great Jewish Revolt (66-73 AD) and the Bar Kokhba Revolt (132-135 AD) were the most significant. These revolts were driven by Jewish desire for independence and resistance to Roman rule.

It's important to understand that the motivations for these conflicts were often multifaceted, including territorial expansion, resource acquisition, political power, and control over trade routes. The Roman Empire was a dominant force during this period, and its expansion led to interactions and conflicts with various tribal and regional powers. The tribal and regional conflicts, on the other hand, were often driven by local factors, such as rivalries, competition for resources, and cultural differences.

Years 100 - 200

Between the years 100 and 200, Europe continued to experience a variety of conflicts and wars. The political landscape was characterized by a mixture of Roman provinces, tribal regions, and emerging kingdoms. Here are some of the notable conflicts and the parties involved during this period:

Roman-Persian Wars

The Roman Empire and the Parthian Empire (later succeeded by the Sassanid Empire) engaged in a series of conflicts known as the Roman-Persian Wars. These wars were primarily fought over control of territories in the eastern Mediterranean, including Armenia and Mesopotamia. Motivations included territorial expansion, control of trade routes, and the strategic importance of the region.

Roman-Dacian Wars (105-106 and 115-117)

The Roman Empire, under Emperor Trajan, conducted campaigns against the Dacian Kingdom, which was located in the region of modern-day Romania. These wars aimed to secure Roman control over the rich resources and valuable gold mines of Dacia.

Various Tribal Conflicts

Tribal conflicts persisted throughout Europe during this period, with tribes in regions such as Germania, Britannia, and Gaul engaging in territorial disputes, resource competition, and struggles for local dominance.

Conflict in Britannia

The Roman Empire faced resistance from indigenous Celtic tribes in Britannia (modern-day Britain) as they sought to exert control over the region. These conflicts were driven by a mix of Roman expansionism and local resistance.

Marcomannic Wars (166-180)

The Marcomannic Wars were a series of campaigns fought between the Roman Empire, led by emperors Marcus Aurelius and Lucius Verus, and a coalition of Germanic tribes, including the Marcomanni and Quadi. The wars were provoked by tribal incursions into Roman territory and the desire for better terms in trade and diplomacy.

Conflict in Mauretania

The Roman Empire faced challenges in maintaining control over its North African provinces, including Mauretania. Local tribal revolts, such as the rebellion of Tacfarinas, led to conflicts driven by the desire for local autonomy.

Jewish-Roman Wars

The Jewish-Roman Wars, which began in the previous century, continued into this period. Jewish revolts against Roman rule, including the Kitos War (115-117) and the Bar Kokhba Revolt (132-135), were driven by the desire for independence and resistance to Roman occupation.

These conflicts were often motivated by a combination of factors, including territorial disputes, control of valuable resources, the desire for political and economic power, and local resistance to foreign rule. The Roman Empire played a central role in these conflicts, as it sought to expand and consolidate its territorial holdings while contending with various external and internal challenges. Tribal and regional conflicts were often influenced by local rivalries, cultural differences, and the quest for local autonomy and dominance.

Years 200 - 300

Between the years 200 and 300, Europe continued to experience a variety of tensions, conflicts, and wars. The Roman Empire remained a dominant power, but the period was marked by significant political and military changes. Here are some of the notable conflicts and the parties involved during this period:

Roman-Persian Wars

The Roman Empire and the Sassanid Empire (successor to the Parthian Empire) engaged in ongoing conflicts known as the Roman-Persian Wars. These wars were primarily driven by territorial disputes and the desire for control over the lucrative trade routes and valuable provinces in the eastern Mediterranean and Mesopotamia.

Crisis of the Third Century (235-284)

The Roman Empire entered a period of crisis, marked by internal strife and external threats. During this time, the empire faced invasions from various groups, including Germanic tribes (e.g., Goths and Alamanni) and the Sassanid Persians. The

motivations for these conflicts included the desire for territorial expansion and the weakening of Roman authority.

Barbarian Invasions

The period saw a series of invasions and migrations of various barbarian groups into Roman territories. These invasions were often driven by a combination of factors, including pressure from other migrating groups, resource competition, and the search for more fertile lands.

Palmyrene Empire (260-273)

The Palmyrene Empire, led by Queen Zenobia, briefly emerged as a breakaway state within the Roman Empire. Motivations for this conflict included the desire for greater autonomy and control over eastern provinces.

Conflict with the Goths (c. 250s-270s)

The Goths, a Germanic people, were involved in conflicts with the Roman Empire, seeking better terms in their interactions with Rome, including land grants and a settled status within the empire.

Constantine's Civil Wars and Unification (c. 306-324)

The Roman Empire faced a series of civil wars and conflicts, culminating in the rise of Emperor Constantine the Great. These conflicts were driven by power struggles within the Roman elite and the desire for control over the empire.

Revolt of the Bagaudae (3rd Century)

The Bagaudae were groups of Roman peasants and disaffected individuals who revolted against the Roman authorities. These revolts were driven by socio-economic disparities, heavy taxation, and resistance to Roman rule.

Palmyrene Revolt (273)

The Palmyrene Revolt was led by the breakaway Palmyrene Empire under Zenobia, who sought to expand her control into Roman provinces. Motivations included the pursuit of territorial gains and greater influence.

During this period, the Roman Empire faced multiple external challenges, including invasions from various barbarian groups, the Sassanid Persians, and internal strife. The motivations for these conflicts were diverse and included territorial expansion, resource acquisition, political power struggles, and the quest for autonomy. The Crisis of the Third Century was a defining feature of this era, marked by a weakened Roman Empire and the emergence of new political and military entities.

Years 300 - 400

Between the years 300 and 400, Europe experienced a dynamic period marked by significant social, political, and military changes. The Roman Empire was still a dominant power, but it was facing internal and external pressures, and the Western

and Eastern Roman Empires were increasingly diverging. Here are some of the notable conflicts and the parties involved during this period:

Roman-Persian Wars

The Roman Empire and the Sassanid Empire (a Persian Empire) continued to engage in the Roman-Persian Wars. These conflicts were driven by territorial disputes and the struggle for dominance in the eastern Mediterranean and Mesopotamia.

Civil Wars and the Tetrarchy (c. 284-324)

The Roman Empire witnessed a series of civil wars and conflicts during the Tetrarchy, a system in which the empire was ruled by four emperors. These struggles for power and control were motivated by the desire to rule the vast and diverse Roman Empire.

Constantine's Reforms and Foundation of Constantinople

Emperor Constantine the Great implemented various reforms, including the adoption of Christianity and the founding of the city of Constantinople (modern-day Istanbul). These changes were driven by religious motivations, the desire for a new imperial capital, and political considerations.

Barbarian Invasions

The Roman Empire faced invasions from various barbarian groups, including Goths and Alans. These invasions were often driven by a combination of factors, such as population pressures, resource competition, and the search for better lands.

Usurpation of the Gallic Empire (c. 260s-274)

The Gallic Empire, a breakaway state from the Roman Empire, was formed by Postumus and later controlled by various emperors. The motivations for this breakaway included the desire for local autonomy and control over Gaul and parts of the Western Roman Empire.

Great Persecution of Christians (c. 303-311)

The Great Persecution was a series of measures and campaigns against Christians within the Roman Empire. These persecutions were driven by religious and political motivations, as some emperors sought to suppress the growing Christian community.

Alemanni Invasions

The Alemanni, a confederation of Germanic tribes, conducted invasions into Roman territories, including Gaul. Their motivations included resource acquisition, plunder, and territorial expansion.

Conflicts in Britannia and Decline of Roman Rule

Roman control in Britannia began to decline, with local revolts and power struggles among Roman officials. Local elites sought greater autonomy, and Roman authority waned.

The conflicts during this period were motivated by a range of factors, including territorial expansion, resource acquisition, power struggles within the Roman elite, religious changes, and the emergence of breakaway states. The Roman Empire was under increasing strain, and the later part of this era marked the beginning of the Western Roman Empire's decline. The East and West were becoming increasingly distinct entities, and the Roman world was undergoing significant transformations.

Years 400 - 500

Between the years 400 and 500, Europe experienced significant changes and conflicts, marking the transition from the late antiquity to the early medieval period. The Roman Empire was undergoing a process of fragmentation and transformation, while various barbarian groups played a role in shaping the future of Europe. Here are some of the notable conflicts and the parties involved during this period:

Fall of the Western Roman Empire (476)

The Western Roman Empire faced numerous challenges, including economic difficulties, military threats, and internal instability. In 476, the Germanic chieftain Odoacer deposed the last Roman emperor, Romulus Augustulus, effectively ending the rule of the Western Roman Empire. Motivations for this event included power struggles and economic pressures.

Visigothic Sack of Rome (410)

In 410, the Visigoths, led by Alaric, captured and sacked Rome. This event was driven by a combination of factors, including Visigothic demands for tribute, Rome's refusal to comply, and the desire for plunder.

Roman-British Conflicts

Britannia, which had been part of the Roman Empire, faced ongoing conflicts following the withdrawal of Roman legions. Local Britons and invading Anglo-Saxon, Jutish, and other Germanic groups fought for control of the territory.

Vandal Invasions

The Vandals, a Germanic people, invaded and established a kingdom in North Africa, including the capture of Carthage in 439. Motivations included resource acquisition, control of vital trade routes, and the desire for territorial expansion.

Hunnic Invasions

The Huns, a nomadic people from the Eurasian steppes, launched a series of invasions into Europe, causing upheaval and forcing other groups, including the Goths and Alans, to migrate and seek refuge in Roman territory. Hunnic motivations included resource acquisition and the desire for dominance.

Conflict with the Huns at the Catalaunian Plains (451)

A coalition of Roman and Germanic forces, led by Aetius, defeated the Huns under Attila at the Battle of the Catalaunian Plains. The motivation was to repel the Hunnic invasion and protect Roman territories.

Anglo-Saxon Settlement in Britain

The Anglo-Saxons, Jutes, and other Germanic groups continued to settle in Britain, contributing to the establishment of early English kingdoms. These migrations were motivated by land acquisition and the search for better agricultural opportunities.

Ostrogothic Conquests (493-526)

The Ostrogoths, under Theodoric the Great, conquered Italy and established the Ostrogothic Kingdom. This was motivated by the Ostrogoths' search for a new homeland and the desire for territorial control.

The conflicts during this period were marked by the fragmentation of the Western Roman Empire, the migrations and invasions of various barbarian groups, and the emergence of early medieval kingdoms. Motivations included territorial expansion, resource acquisition, power struggles, and the desire to secure new lands for settlement. This era laid the foundations for the medieval period in Europe.

Years 500 - 600

Between the years 500 and 600, Europe underwent significant transformations as the Western Roman Empire continued to decline, and various barbarian and Germanic kingdoms emerged. The period marked the transition from late antiquity to the early Middle Ages. Here are some of the notable conflicts and the parties involved during this period:

Byzantine-Sassanid Wars

The Eastern Roman (Byzantine) Empire and the Sassanid Persian Empire engaged in a series of wars, known as the Byzantine-Sassanid Wars, that continued from the previous century. These conflicts were motivated by territorial disputes, control of trade routes, and the desire for dominance in the eastern Mediterranean and Mesopotamia.

Lombard Conquest of Italy (568-572)

The Lombards, a Germanic people, invaded Italy and established the Lombard Kingdom. Motivations included territorial expansion and control over the Italian Peninsula.

Franks and Alemanni

The Frankish Kingdom, under kings such as Clovis I, continued its expansion, often clashing with the Alemanni, a confederation of Germanic tribes. The motivations included territorial gains and the desire for dominance.

Saxon Wars

The Frankish Kingdom, under Charibert I, Charibert II, and others, waged wars against the Saxons, a Germanic people. These conflicts were motivated by territorial expansion, conversion to Christianity, and the subjugation of the Saxons.

Anglo-Saxon and Briton Conflicts

The Anglo-Saxon kingdoms in Britain continued their expansion at the expense of the native Britons. These conflicts were driven by territorial gains and the establishment of early English kingdoms.

Byzantine-Gothic War (535-554)

The Byzantine Empire, under Emperor Justinian I, launched a campaign to reclaim Italy from the Ostrogothic Kingdom. Motivations included the desire to restore imperial control and unify Italy.

Visigothic Wars (507-508)

The Franks, under King Clovis, defeated the Visigoths at the Battle of Vouillé in Gaul, leading to the conquest of Aquitaine. Motivations included territorial expansion and the desire for dominance in Gaul.

Anglo-Saxon Expansion in Britain

The Anglo-Saxon kingdoms in Britain continued to expand their territories at the expense of the Britons. Motivations included the search for new lands and the growth of Anglo-Saxon power.

Cultural and Religious Tensions

The period also witnessed the spread of Christianity and the coexistence of different religious and cultural groups. Conflicts and tensions occasionally arose in the process of religious conversion and cultural assimilation.

These conflicts were motivated by a combination of factors, including territorial expansion, resource acquisition, religious conversion, and the establishment of early medieval kingdoms. The Byzantine Empire, the Franks, and various Germanic and barbarian groups played significant roles in shaping the political landscape of Europe during this period.

Years 600 - 700

Between the years 600 and 700, Europe continued to undergo significant changes and witnessed various conflicts and interactions among different groups. The period marked the early Middle Ages and the emergence of new political entities. Here are some of the notable conflicts and the parties involved during this period:

Byzantine-Avar Wars

The Byzantine Empire, under Emperor Maurice, engaged in conflicts with the Avar Khaganate, a nomadic confederation in Eastern Europe. The motivations for these wars included territorial disputes, control of trade routes, and attempts to resist Avar encroachment.

Byzantine-Sassanid Wars

The Byzantine Empire and the Sassanid Persian Empire continued to engage in conflicts during this period. These wars were driven by territorial disputes, religious differences, and the desire for dominance in the eastern Mediterranean.

Frankish Expansion

The Frankish Kingdom, under the Merovingian and later Carolingian dynasties, expanded its territory in Western Europe. They clashed with various groups, including the Alemanni, Lombards, and Visigoths, as they sought to consolidate their control over the region. Motivations included territorial expansion and the desire for dominance.

Muslim Expansion into Europe

The expansion of the Islamic Caliphate, led by the Umayyad Caliphate, brought Muslim forces into the Iberian Peninsula. They confronted Visigothic Spain in the south. These conflicts were motivated by the spread of Islam, territorial conquest, and control of valuable regions.

Lombard-Byzantine Wars

The Lombard Kingdom in Italy clashed with the Byzantine Empire over control of the Italian Peninsula. These conflicts were driven by territorial disputes and the desire for dominance in Italy.

Rise of the Carolingian Dynasty

The Carolingian Dynasty, with figures like Charles Martel and Pepin the Short, played a key role in shaping Western Europe. They sought to consolidate power and defend the Frankish Kingdom against external threats, including the Umayyad Caliphate.

Anglo-Saxon Expansion in Britain

The Anglo-Saxon kingdoms in Britain continued their territorial expansion at the expense of the native Britons. These conflicts were motivated by the establishment of early English kingdoms and the quest for new lands.

Byzantine-Persian Conflict

The Byzantine Empire and the Sassanid Persian Empire signed a peace treaty in 628, ending decades of conflict. The conflict had primarily been driven by territorial disputes, but the truce was motivated by the exhaustion of both empires.

These conflicts were often motivated by territorial expansion, resource acquisition, control of valuable trade routes, and the desire for political dominance. The period also marked the expansion of Islam into Europe, leading to the establishment of Muslim rule in the Iberian Peninsula and the beginning of interactions between the Christian and Islamic worlds.

Years 700 - 800

Between the years 700 and 800, Europe experienced a variety of conflicts and shifts in power as the continent transitioned from the early to the high Middle Ages. Here are some of the notable conflicts and the parties involved during this period:

Islamic Expansion in the Iberian Peninsula

The Umayyad Caliphate continued its expansion into the Iberian Peninsula. Muslim forces clashed with various Christian kingdoms and empires, including the Visigothic Kingdom in Spain. Motivations included territorial expansion and the spread of Islam.

Byzantine-Bulgarian Wars

The Byzantine Empire and the First Bulgarian Empire engaged in a series of conflicts known as the Byzantine-Bulgarian Wars. These wars were driven by territorial disputes, as both sides sought to control regions in the Balkans.

Franks and the Carolingian Dynasty

The Frankish Kingdom, under the Carolingian Dynasty and rulers like Charlemagne, expanded its influence in Western Europe. They fought against various groups, including the Lombards and the Saxons, as they sought to consolidate power. Motivations included territorial expansion and the desire to create a unified Frankish realm.

Viking Raids

Viking raids and incursions began in this period as Norse seafarers targeted coastal areas across Europe. These raids were motivated by the pursuit of wealth through plunder and the desire for new territories.

Khazar-Arab Wars

The Khazar Khaganate, a Turkic state in the Caucasus region, engaged in conflicts with the Umayyad Caliphate. These wars were driven by territorial disputes and control of trade routes in the region.

Continuation of Byzantine-Sassanid Conflicts

The Byzantine Empire and the Umayyad Caliphate, the successor to the Sassanid Persian Empire, continued their interactions. While the military conflicts had subsided, the two powers remained rivals, with religious and political tensions.

Conflict in England

Various Anglo-Saxon kingdoms in England engaged in conflicts as they vied for supremacy. These struggles for power were motivated by the desire for political dominance and territorial control.

Carolingian Conquest of Lombardy (774)

Charlemagne, the King of the Franks, conquered the Lombard Kingdom in Italy, which was motivated by territorial expansion and the desire to strengthen his Carolingian Empire.

These conflicts were motivated by a combination of factors, including territorial expansion, resource acquisition, power struggles, religious differences, and the desire to establish or consolidate kingdoms and empires. The period also marked

the beginning of Viking raids, which would significantly shape the course of European history in the centuries to come.

Years 800 - 900

Between the years 800 and 900, Europe continued to experience significant political, social, and cultural changes. This period saw the further development of feudalism, the expansion of Christianity, and ongoing conflicts among various regional powers. Here are some of the notable tensions, conflicts, and the parties involved during this period:

Viking Raids and Expansion

Viking raids and invasions continued to be a major feature of this era. The Vikings targeted various regions in Europe, including the British Isles, France, the Iberian Peninsula, and the Mediterranean. Motivations included the pursuit of wealth through plunder, expansion into new territories, and exploration.

Carolingian Empire and Its Successors

The Carolingian Empire, under rulers like Charlemagne, was a dominant power in Western Europe. Following Charlemagne's death, the empire was divided among his grandsons. The conflicts that emerged among the Carolingian successors were driven by power struggles and the desire to control the empire's territories.

Byzantine-Bulgarian Wars

The Byzantine Empire and the First Bulgarian Empire continued their conflicts in the Balkans. These wars were motivated by territorial disputes, as both powers sought control over the region.

Great Moravia

The Great Moravian Empire, a Slavic state in Central Europe, emerged as a regional power. Its interactions with the Frankish Empire, the Byzantine Empire, and East Francia led to political and religious tensions.

Muslim Conquests in Southern Italy

Muslim forces, including the Aghlabids and later the Fatimids, launched invasions of Southern Italy. They clashed with various regional powers, including the Lombards and the Byzantine Empire. Motivations included territorial expansion, control of trade routes, and the spread of Islam.

Christianization of Eastern Europe

The Christianization of Eastern Europe continued during this period. Missionaries from the Byzantine Empire and the Latin Church worked to convert Slavic and Baltic peoples. These efforts sometimes led to conflicts with traditional pagan beliefs.

Saxon Wars

The Frankish Empire, under Charlemagne and his successors, conducted campaigns against the Saxons in Northern Germany. The wars were driven by the desire to subjugate the Saxons and expand Frankish control.

Anglo-Saxon and Viking Conflicts

In England, the Anglo-Saxon kingdoms faced Viking invasions and settlements. These conflicts resulted from the struggle for territorial control and the desire to push back Viking incursions.

Magyar Invasions

The Magyars, a nomadic people from the Eurasian steppes, launched invasions into Eastern Europe, posing a threat to the Carolingian Empire, the Byzantine Empire, and the Bulgarians. These invasions were motivated by territorial expansion and plunder.

These conflicts and tensions were driven by a range of factors, including territorial expansion, resource acquisition, power struggles, religious conversion, and the spread of different cultural and political influences. The Viking raids and invasions were a significant element of this period, and the Christianization of Eastern Europe played a crucial role in shaping the cultural landscape.

Years 900 - 1000

Between the years 900 and 1000, Europe continued to experience significant political, social, and cultural changes. The period was marked by the consolidation of various regional powers, the spread of Christianity, and continued invasions by external groups. Here are some of the notable tensions, conflicts, and the parties involved during this period:

Viking Invasions and Settlements

Viking expansion continued as Norse seafarers established settlements in various parts of Europe. They clashed with local powers, including the Anglo-Saxons, the Franks, and the Irish. Motivations included territorial expansion, resource acquisition, and the pursuit of wealth through plunder.

Byzantine-Bulgarian Wars

The Byzantine Empire and the First Bulgarian Empire continued their conflicts in the Balkans. These wars were motivated by territorial disputes and the struggle for dominance in the region.

Holy Roman Empire

The Holy Roman Empire, under Otto I, became a dominant power in Central Europe. Otto's campaigns in Italy and Eastern Europe were driven by the desire to strengthen his empire, expand its influence, and assert control over the Papal States.

Magyar Invasions

The Magyars, a nomadic people, continued their invasions into Central Europe, including the Carolingian Empire and the Holy Roman Empire. These invasions were motivated by territorial expansion and the pursuit of plunder.

Christianization of Scandinavia

The spread of Christianity in Scandinavia resulted in tensions and conflicts as Christian missionaries sought to convert the Norse peoples. These efforts sometimes led to clashes with traditional Norse religious beliefs.

Fatimid Invasions of Sicily

The Fatimid Caliphate launched invasions of Sicily, challenging the rule of the Byzantine Empire and the local Muslim rulers. Motivations included territorial expansion and control of the island's strategic location.

Poland and the Conversion of the Slavs

The Polish state, under Mieszko I, embraced Christianity, contributing to the Christianization of Eastern Europe. The conversion was driven by the desire to strengthen political ties with the Holy Roman Empire and access the benefits of Christian culture.

Rus'-Byzantine Conflicts

The Kievan Rus', a federation of East Slavic tribes, had interactions with the Byzantine Empire. These interactions often involved both cooperation and conflict, driven by trade interests and territorial disputes.

These conflicts and tensions were motivated by a combination of factors, including territorial expansion, resource acquisition, power struggles, religious conversion, and the spread of different cultural and political influences. The spread of Christianity played a significant role in shaping the political and religious landscape of Europe during this period.

Years 1000 - 1100

Between the years 1000 and 1100, Europe experienced a complex interplay of political, religious, and cultural developments that led to various conflicts and tensions. Here are some of the notable conflicts and the parties involved during this period:

Investiture Controversy (1075-1122)

The Investiture Controversy was a prolonged conflict between the Holy Roman Emperor (Henry IV) and the Pope (Gregory VII) over the appointment of bishops and church officials. The conflict was rooted in the struggle for control over the Church and the appointment of clergy. The Pope sought to assert the Church's independence, while the emperor wanted to maintain secular influence.

Norman Conquest of England (1066)

William the Conqueror, Duke of Normandy, invaded England and defeated King Harold II at the Battle of Hastings. This event marked the Norman Conquest of England, resulting in the establishment of Norman rule. The conflict was driven by William's claim to the English throne.

First Crusade (1096-1099)

The First Crusade was a military campaign launched by Western European Christians in response to a call from Pope Urban II to recapture Jerusalem from Muslim rule. The motivations for the Crusade included religious zeal, the desire to secure access to holy sites, and territorial expansion.

Reconquista in the Iberian Peninsula

Christian kingdoms in the Iberian Peninsula, including Castile, Aragon, and Portugal, engaged in a centuries-long campaign to reconquer territories from Muslim rulers. The Reconquista was driven by a combination of religious zeal, territorial ambitions, and the desire to expand Christian rule.

Byzantine-Seljuk Wars

The Byzantine Empire and the Seljuk Turks clashed over control of Anatolia (modern-day Turkey). These wars were motivated by territorial disputes and the desire to assert influence in the region.

Hungarian Expansion

The Kingdom of Hungary, under King Stephen I, expanded its territory and influence in Central Europe. Hungarian campaigns extended into regions such as Transylvania and the Carpathian Basin. Motivations included territorial expansion and the desire to consolidate power.

Anglo-Norman Conflicts

After the Norman Conquest of England, there were ongoing conflicts between the Anglo-Saxons and the Normans, leading to uprisings and regional tensions. The conflicts were driven by a struggle for power and land.

Polish-German Conflicts

Poland and the Holy Roman Empire clashed over control of Silesia and other border regions. These conflicts were motivated by territorial disputes and power struggles.

Religious Conflicts in the Balkans

The Balkans witnessed religious conflicts between the Eastern Orthodox Church and the Bogomils, a dualist religious sect. These tensions were rooted in religious differences and the struggle for influence in the region.

These conflicts and tensions were motivated by a combination of factors, including religious differences, territorial ambitions, power struggles, and the desire to control important trade routes and regions. The period was marked by significant political and religious developments that had a lasting impact on the history of Europe.

Years 1100 - 1200

Between the years 1100 and 1200, Europe witnessed a complex interplay of political, religious, and territorial conflicts. This period was marked by the continuation of the Crusades, the rise of powerful monarchies, and ongoing disputes between secular and religious authorities. Here are some of the notable conflicts and the parties involved during this period:

The Crusades (Various Campaigns)

The Crusades continued throughout this period, with multiple campaigns launched by European Christian forces. These campaigns aimed to retake or defend Christian holy sites in the Holy Land. Motivations included religious fervor, the desire for territorial expansion, and political alliances.

The Albigensian Crusade (1209-1229)

The Albigensian Crusade was a brutal conflict launched against the Cathars, a Christian sect in Southern France. The Catholic Church sought to suppress the Cathar heresy, resulting in a protracted and devastating campaign. Motivations included religious orthodoxy and the consolidation of Church authority.

Angevin Empire and Plantagenet-Angevin Conflicts

The Angevin Empire, ruled by the Plantagenet dynasty, expanded its territory in Western France, England, and parts of the Mediterranean. Conflicts arose over claims to the English throne, territorial disputes in France, and struggles for power among various Plantagenet branches.

Teutonic Knights and Baltic Crusades

The Teutonic Knights and other Christian military orders engaged in a series of campaigns known as the Baltic Crusades. They aimed to convert and conquer pagan Baltic peoples in present-day Lithuania, Latvia, and Estonia. Motivations included religious conversion, territorial expansion, and resource acquisition.

Flemish Revolts

The cities of Flanders, part of the Holy Roman Empire, revolted against the authority of the French and Flemish counts. These revolts were driven by tensions over taxation, trade privileges, and local autonomy.

Mongol Invasions (1241-1242)

Mongol forces, led by Batu Khan, invaded Eastern Europe, including Hungary and Poland. These invasions were motivated by territorial expansion and the pursuit of wealth through plunder.

Holy Roman Empire vs. Lombard League (1160-1183)

The Holy Roman Emperor Frederick Barbarossa faced a coalition of northern Italian city-states known as the Lombard League. These conflicts were rooted in disputes over imperial control in Italy.

Struggles for Sicily

Various powers, including the Holy Roman Empire and the Kingdom of Sicily, vied for control of the island. These struggles were motivated by territorial ambitions and the quest for regional dominance.

These conflicts and tensions were driven by a combination of factors, including religious zeal, territorial ambitions, the consolidation of monarchies, and power struggles among secular and religious authorities. The Crusades, in particular, remained a central focus of European politics and warfare during this period, with profound and lasting effects on the region's history.

Years 1200 - 1300

Between the years 1200 and 1300, Europe experienced a range of conflicts and developments that included the continuation of the Crusades, political struggles, and regional conflicts. Here are some of the notable conflicts and the parties involved during this period:

Fourth Crusade (1202-1204)

The Fourth Crusade was originally intended to retake Jerusalem but ended up sacking Constantinople, the capital of the Byzantine Empire. The motivations included the desire for wealth and power, as well as political and religious rivalries.

Albigensian Crusade (1209-1229)

The Albigensian Crusade, initiated by the Catholic Church, aimed to suppress the Cathars in Southern France. The Catholic Church sought to eliminate heresy and consolidate its religious authority.

Lithuanian Expansion and the Baltic Crusades

The Grand Duchy of Lithuania expanded its territory and clashed with the Teutonic Knights and other Christian orders. These conflicts were driven by territorial expansion, the spread of Christianity, and resource acquisition.

Thirteenth-Century Mongol Invasions

Mongol forces, led by Batu Khan, continued their invasions in Eastern Europe, including Poland and Hungary. These invasions were motivated by territorial expansion and the pursuit of wealth.

Hundred Years' War (1337-1453)

Although it began in the 14th century, the Hundred Years' War had its origins in tensions between the Kingdom of England and the Kingdom of France during the 13th century. The war was driven by territorial disputes, dynastic claims to the French throne, and power struggles.

Conflict in the Iberian Peninsula

Christian kingdoms in the Iberian Peninsula continued the Reconquista against the Muslim-controlled territories, resulting in ongoing conflicts and territorial changes. These conflicts were motivated by religious and territorial ambitions.

Scottish Wars of Independence

The Wars of Scottish Independence included conflicts between the Kingdom of Scotland and the Kingdom of England. Scottish leaders, including William Wallace and Robert the Bruce, sought to secure Scotland's independence from English rule. Motivations included the desire for autonomy and territorial control.

Rus'-Mongol Conflicts

The Mongol Empire maintained control over the Rus' principalities, leading to conflicts and uprisings among the Rus' people. These conflicts were driven by the desire for independence and autonomy.

These conflicts were motivated by a combination of factors, including territorial expansion, resource acquisition, religious zeal, dynastic rivalries, and the consolidation of power. The period also saw the continued influence of the Crusades and the impact of Mongol invasions on European territories.

Years 1300 - 1400

Between the years 1300 and 1400, Europe experienced a range of conflicts, including territorial disputes, power struggles, and dynastic rivalries. Here are some of the notable conflicts and the parties involved during this period:

Hundred Years' War (1337-1453)

The Hundred Years' War was a protracted conflict between the Kingdom of England and the Kingdom of France. The war had its origins in dynastic disputes over the French crown and territorial claims in France. It was also fueled by longstanding tensions between the two kingdoms.

Castilian Civil War (1366-1369)

The Castilian Civil War, also known as the War of the Two Peters, was a struggle for the Castilian throne between Peter of Castile and Henry of Trastamara. It was driven by dynastic rivalry and the desire for control over the Crown of Castile.

Lithuanian Expansion and Conflicts in Eastern Europe

The Grand Duchy of Lithuania continued its territorial expansion, leading to conflicts with the Golden Horde, the Teutonic Knights, and other neighboring powers. These conflicts were motivated by territorial ambitions, control of trade routes, and the spread of Christianity.

Polish-Teutonic War (1409-1411)

The Polish-Teutonic War was a conflict between the Kingdom of Poland and the Teutonic Knights over territorial disputes in the Baltic region. Motivations included territorial control and access to the valuable Baltic Sea trade routes.

Ottoman Expansion in the Balkans

The Ottoman Empire expanded its influence in the Balkans, leading to conflicts with various Christian states, including the Serbian Empire and the Byzantine Empire. Ottoman expansion was driven by the desire for territorial expansion and the spread of Islam.

Burgundian Wars

The Burgundian Wars involved the duchy of Burgundy, the Swiss Confederation, and other regional powers. These conflicts were rooted in territorial disputes and the struggle for regional dominance.

War of the Two Joãos (1383-1385)

The War of the Two Joãos was a Portuguese dynastic conflict between supporters of Joãos I and Joãos of Castile for the Portuguese throne. It was driven by dynastic rivalry and the desire to maintain Portuguese independence.

Scottish Wars of Independence (continuation)

The Scottish Wars of Independence against English rule continued into this period. The Scottish monarchy, led by Robert the Bruce, aimed to secure Scottish independence from English dominance. Motivations included autonomy and territorial control.

These conflicts were motivated by a combination of factors, including territorial disputes, dynastic ambitions, power struggles, and regional rivalries. The Hundred Years' War, in particular, had a profound impact on the political and social landscape of Europe during this period.

Years 1400 - 1500

Between the years 1400 and 1500, Europe experienced a tumultuous period marked by a continuation of existing conflicts and the emergence of new ones. Here are some of the notable tensions, conflicts, and the parties involved during this period:

Hundred Years' War (1337-1453) - Continued

The Hundred Years' War between the Kingdom of England and the Kingdom of France extended into the early 15th century. The war was driven by dynastic claims to the French throne and territorial disputes.

Ottoman-Habsburg Conflict

The Ottoman Empire, under Sultan Mehmed II, launched a series of campaigns to expand into Southeast Europe. These campaigns brought the Ottomans into conflict with the Habsburg Monarchy and other Christian states. Motivations included territorial expansion, control of trade routes, and the spread of Islam.

Wars of the Roses (1455-1487)

The Wars of the Roses were a series of civil wars in England between the House of Lancaster and the House of York. These dynastic conflicts were rooted in rival claims to the English throne.

Swiss Wars of Kappel (1446-1531)

The Swiss Confederation faced internal and external conflicts, including clashes with the Old Swiss Confederation and the Swabian League. These wars were driven by territorial disputes and the quest for independence.

Hussite Wars (1419-1434)

The Hussite Wars were a series of conflicts in Bohemia between the followers of Jan Hus and the Holy Roman Empire. They were motivated by religious differences, demands for church reform, and political tensions.

Burgundian Wars (1474-1477)

The Burgundian Wars involved the duchy of Burgundy, the Swiss Confederation, and France. These conflicts were rooted in territorial disputes and the struggle for regional dominance.

Polish-Teutonic War (1409-1411) - Continued

The conflict between the Kingdom of Poland and the Teutonic Knights continued in the early 15th century, with territorial disputes in the Baltic region remaining a central issue.

Reconquista in Spain - Granada War (1482-1492)

The Granada War was the final stage of the Reconquista, with the Catholic Monarchs, Ferdinand and Isabella, seeking to capture the Emirate of Granada from Muslim rule. Motivations included the desire to complete the Christian reconquest of the Iberian Peninsula.

Crimean Khanate Raids

The Crimean Khanate, a Tatar state, conducted raids into Eastern Europe, targeting regions such as Poland and Lithuania. These raids were motivated by territorial expansion and the pursuit of plunder.

These conflicts were driven by a combination of factors, including territorial disputes, dynastic rivalries, religious differences, and the quest for power and influence. The period also saw the Ottoman Empire's continued expansion into Europe and the consolidation of nation-states, such as Spain and England, which would play significant roles in the subsequent history of Europe.

Years 1500 – 1600

Between the years 1500 and 1600, Europe experienced a period of significant political, religious, and territorial conflicts. This era witnessed the height of the Renaissance, the spread of the Protestant Reformation, and continued power struggles among European states. Here are some of the notable tensions, conflicts, and the parties involved during this period:

Italian Wars (1494-1559)

The Italian Wars were a series of conflicts involving various European powers, including France, Spain, the Holy Roman Empire, and the Papal States. The wars were driven by territorial disputes and dynastic rivalries over control of the Italian peninsula.

Protestant Reformation (early 16th century)

The Protestant Reformation, led by figures like Martin Luther and John Calvin, challenged the authority of the Roman Catholic Church. This religious movement resulted in conflicts between Protestant and Catholic forces, as well as the rise of Protestant states in Northern Europe.

Habsburg-Valois Wars (1524-1559)

The Habsburg-Valois Wars were part of the broader Italian Wars and involved the Habsburg Monarchy (Spain and Holy Roman Empire) and the Valois Dynasty (France). The conflicts were motivated by disputes over control of Italy and the rivalry between the Habsburg and Valois families.

Eighty Years' War (1568-1648)

The Eighty Years' War was the struggle for Dutch independence from Spanish rule. The Dutch Revolt was rooted in religious and political tensions, with the Protestant Dutch provinces seeking to break free from the Catholic Habsburg Empire.

Russo-Swedish War (1495-1497) and Russo-Swedish War (1590-1595)

These conflicts involved the Tsardom of Russia and the Kingdom of Sweden. The wars were motivated by territorial disputes in the Baltic region.

Livonian War (1558-1583)

The Livonian War pitted the Tsardom of Russia, the Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth, and Sweden against the Livonian Confederation. The conflicts revolved around territorial control in the Baltic region.

French Wars of Religion (1562-1598)

The French Wars of Religion were a series of civil conflicts in France between Catholic and Protestant factions. The wars were driven by religious differences and power struggles for control of the French monarchy.

Ottoman-Habsburg Wars (16th Century)

The Ottoman Empire and the Habsburg Monarchy engaged in a series of conflicts, including the Long War and the Great Turkish War. These wars were motivated by territorial disputes and the desire for regional dominance.

Anglo-Spanish War (1585-1604)

The Anglo-Spanish War was part of the broader Anglo-Spanish conflict during the reign of Queen Elizabeth I of England. The war was rooted in tensions between Protestant England and Catholic Spain.

These conflicts were driven by a combination of factors, including territorial disputes, religious differences, power struggles, and the desire to expand influence and control. The period also saw significant cultural and intellectual developments during the Renaissance, which would shape Europe's future in various ways.

Years 1600 - 1700

Between the years 1600 and 1700, Europe witnessed a series of conflicts and tensions that were shaped by religious conflicts, power struggles, and territorial disputes. Here are some of the notable conflicts and the parties involved during this period:

Thirty Years' War (1618-1648)

The Thirty Years' War was one of the most devastating conflicts in European history. It involved numerous European states, with the war's causes including religious tensions (Protestant-Catholic conflicts), dynastic rivalries, and territorial disputes. The war can be divided into four phases: the Bohemian, Danish, Swedish, and French phases, each marked by different motivations and participants.

English Civil War (1642-1651)

The English Civil War was a series of conflicts between the Royalists (supporters of King Charles I) and Parliamentarians (led by Oliver Cromwell). The war was driven by tensions over the powers of the monarchy, political disputes, and religious differences.

Franco-Spanish War (1635-1659)

The Franco-Spanish War was part of the broader Franco-Spanish rivalry, involving the Kingdom of France and the Spanish Habsburg Monarchy. Motivations included territorial disputes, power struggles, and religious conflicts.

War of the Spanish Succession (1701-1714)

The War of the Spanish Succession was a conflict over who would succeed to the Spanish throne. Major participants included the Grand Alliance (including England, the Dutch Republic, and the Holy Roman Empire) against France and Spain. The war was motivated by the desire to prevent the unification of the Spanish and French thrones and to maintain a balance of power in Europe.

Cossack Uprisings and Russo-Polish War (1654-1667)

The Cossack Uprisings and Russo-Polish War involved the Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth, the Tsardom of Russia, and the Cossacks. Conflicts were driven by territorial disputes, Cossack demands for autonomy, and the desire to control Ukrainian lands.

Dutch-Portuguese War (1602-1663)

The Dutch-Portuguese War was part of the broader Dutch-Portuguese rivalry during the Age of Exploration. It was motivated by competition for control of overseas trade routes, territories, and resources.

Swedish Deluge (1655-1660)

The Swedish Deluge was a series of wars involving Sweden, Poland-Lithuania, and Brandenburg. Motivations included territorial disputes and the desire to weaken Swedish influence in the region.

Russo-Swedish War (1656-1658)

This conflict involved the Tsardom of Russia and the Kingdom of Sweden. Territorial disputes and the struggle for control of the Baltic region were key motivations.

These conflicts were characterized by a complex interplay of religious, political, and territorial factors. The Thirty Years' War, in particular, had a profound impact on the religious and political landscape of Europe, leading to the Peace of Westphalia in

1648, which helped establish the principles of modern international diplomacy. The era also marked the decline of the Habsburgs and the emergence of new European powers.

Years 1700 - 1800

Between the years 1700 and 1800, Europe witnessed a turbulent period marked by significant conflicts, dynastic rivalries, and power struggles. Here are some of the notable tensions, conflicts, and the parties involved during this period:

War of the Spanish Succession (1701-1714)

The War of the Spanish Succession involved a coalition of European powers, including the Grand Alliance (composed of England, the Dutch Republic, and the Holy Roman Empire), fighting against France and Spain. The war was driven by the desire to prevent the unification of the Spanish and French thrones and to maintain a balance of power in Europe.

Great Northern War (1700-1721)

The Great Northern War saw Sweden, led by Charles XII, facing a coalition of Russia, Denmark-Norway, and Poland-Lithuania. The war was motivated by territorial disputes and regional power struggles.

War of the Quadruple Alliance (1718-1720)

The War of the Quadruple Alliance involved a coalition of European powers (Britain, France, Austria, and the Dutch Republic) fighting against Spain. The conflict was driven by efforts to prevent the expansion of Spanish influence in Italy.

War of the Austrian Succession (1740-1748)

The War of the Austrian Succession began when Maria Theresa of Austria's claim to the Habsburg throne was challenged by various European powers, including Prussia and Bavaria. The war was motivated by dynastic disputes and territorial claims.

Seven Years' War (1756-1763)

The Seven Years' War was a global conflict involving Europe, North America, and other regions. Major participants included Great Britain, Prussia, and Portugal against France, Austria, Spain, and Russia. The war was driven by colonial and territorial rivalries, as well as the struggle for global dominance.

French Revolutionary Wars (1792-1802)

The French Revolutionary Wars were a series of conflicts between revolutionary France and various European coalitions, including the First Coalition and the Second Coalition. The wars were motivated by the revolutionary ideals of the French Republic, territorial expansion, and the desire to contain the spread of revolutionary ideas.

Napoleonic Wars (1803-1815)

The Napoleonic Wars were a continuation of the French Revolutionary Wars and involved Napoleon Bonaparte's French Empire against various European coalitions. The conflicts were driven by Napoleon's expansionist ambitions, efforts to

reorganize Europe under French control, and the resistance of other European powers.

Polish Partitions (1772, 1793, 1795)

The Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth was divided among neighboring powers, including Russia, Prussia, and Austria. The partitions were motivated by territorial acquisitions and the desire to weaken Poland as a regional power.

These conflicts were marked by a combination of factors, including territorial disputes, dynastic rivalries, political ideologies, and power struggles. The era also witnessed significant changes in the map of Europe, the rise and fall of empires, and the spread of revolutionary and Enlightenment ideals.

Years 1800 - 1900

The 19th century in Europe was marked by significant political, social, and military developments. While it began with the aftermath of the Napoleonic Wars and the Congress of Vienna, it saw the spread of nationalism, the decline of empires, and the emergence of new conflicts. Here are some of the notable tensions, conflicts, and the parties involved during this period:

Napoleonic Wars (1803-1815)

While the Napoleonic Wars began in the previous century, they had a profound impact on the 19th century. These wars involved Napoleon Bonaparte's French Empire against various European coalitions, driven by Napoleon's expansionist ambitions and revolutionary ideals.

Greek War of Independence (1821-1829)

The Greek War of Independence pitted Greek revolutionaries against the Ottoman Empire. It was driven by Greek nationalist aspirations and a desire to break free from Ottoman rule.

July Revolution (1830)

The July Revolution in France led to the overthrow of the Bourbon monarchy and the rise of the July Monarchy under Louis-Philippe. It was motivated by demands for political reform and the promotion of constitutional monarchy.

Belgian Revolution (1830-1831)

The Belgian Revolution resulted in the secession of Belgium from the United Kingdom of the Netherlands. It was motivated by Belgian nationalism and grievances against Dutch rule.

Revolutions of 1848

The Revolutions of 1848, often referred to as the Spring of Nations, involved a series of uprisings and revolutions across Europe. These uprisings were driven by a combination of factors, including demands for political reform, national self-determination, and opposition to autocratic rule.

Switzerland 0-1848

One of the revolutions above played out in Switzerland. From well before the year 0 until 1848, that region was the subject of many violent conflicts. Having freed itself from yet another occupier, in this case Napoleon Bonaparte, it closed ranks by forming a Confederation: a loose association of cantons through treaties. Treaties are not a proper instrument to connect parts of a country with different cultures. So that Confederation disintegrated into conflicts until Switzerland, following the America of 1787, exchanged the Confederation for a federal form of state.

Crimean War (1853-1856)

The Crimean War involved an alliance of France, the United Kingdom, and the Ottoman Empire against Russia. The war was driven by Russian territorial ambitions in the Black Sea region and disputes over control of religious sites in the Holy Land.

Italian Unification (Risorgimento)

The Italian Unification was a series of conflicts and diplomatic maneuvers that led to the unification of Italy under the Kingdom of Sardinia. It was motivated by Italian nationalist aspirations and a desire to end foreign domination.

German Unification

The German Unification process culminated in 1871 with the proclamation of the German Empire. It was driven by a desire to unify the numerous German states and create a powerful German nation.

Austro-Prussian War (1866) and Franco-Prussian War (1870-1871):

The Austro-Prussian War and the Franco-Prussian War were instrumental in the German Unification process. The wars involved Prussia and its allies against Austria and France, respectively. Territorial disputes and the desire to weaken rivals were key motivations.

Scramble for Africa

European powers, including Britain, France, Germany, and Belgium, engaged in the colonization of Africa during the late 19th century. The motivations were the pursuit of economic interests, resource acquisition, and territorial control.

Russo-Turkish Wars (various, 1806-1878)

These conflicts involved the Russian Empire and the Ottoman Empire and were driven by Russian territorial ambitions in the Balkans and the desire to protect Orthodox Christian communities in the Ottoman Empire.

These conflicts and tensions were marked by a complex interplay of nationalist movements, imperial rivalries, and the push for political reform. The 19th century ultimately set the stage for the significant changes and challenges that Europe would face in the 20th century.

Years 1900 - 2000

The 20th century in Europe was marked by a series of major conflicts, political upheavals, and significant events that had a profound impact on the continent. Here

are some of the notable tensions, conflicts, and the parties involved during this period:

World War I (1914-1918)

World War I was a global conflict involving the Allied Powers, including the United Kingdom, France, and Russia, against the Central Powers, including Germany, Austria-Hungary, and the Ottoman Empire. The war was triggered by the assassination of Archduke Franz Ferdinand of Austria-Hungary, but its underlying causes included long-standing rivalries, militarism, imperial competition, and a complex web of alliances.

Russian Revolution (1917)

The Russian Revolution resulted in the overthrow of the Romanov monarchy and the rise of Bolshevik Communists. It was driven by social and economic inequality, as well as opposition to the ongoing World War I.

Post-World War I Conflicts

After World War I, several conflicts and political changes took place, including the Russian Civil War (1917-1923), the Polish-Soviet War (1919-1921), and the dissolution of empires such as the Austro-Hungarian Empire and the Ottoman Empire. These conflicts were motivated by national aspirations and power struggles.

Spanish Civil War (1936-1939)

The Spanish Civil War saw the Nationalists, led by General Francisco Franco, facing the Republicans. The war was driven by ideological divisions, regional tensions, and political conflicts.

World War II (1939-1945)

World War II involved the Allies, including the United States, the United Kingdom, and the Soviet Union, against the Axis Powers, including Germany, Italy, and Japan. The war was triggered by the expansionist policies of Nazi Germany and imperial Japan, as well as the desire to address the aggression and territorial expansion of these powers.

Holocaust and the Genocide of World War II

The Holocaust was the systematic genocide of approximately six million Jews by Nazi Germany during World War II. It was motivated by anti-Semitic ideology and the desire to eradicate the Jewish population in Europe.

Cold War (1947-1991)

The Cold War was a geopolitical and ideological rivalry between the United States and its Western allies and the Soviet Union and its Eastern Bloc. Tensions were driven by ideological differences, nuclear arms race, and the struggle for global influence.

Decolonization

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The mid-20th century witnessed the decolonization of Africa and Asia, with many former European colonies gaining independence. These struggles were motivated by nationalist aspirations and opposition to colonial rule.

Balkan Wars and Yugoslav Wars (1990s)

The breakup of Yugoslavia and the Yugoslav Wars involved ethnic and territorial conflicts, including the Bosnian War and the Kosovo War. These conflicts were driven by nationalist and ethnic tensions.

Collapse of the Eastern Bloc (1989-1991)

The fall of the Berlin Wall and the collapse of communist regimes in Eastern Europe marked the end of the Cold War. The desire for political and economic freedom played a significant role in these events.

These conflicts and tensions in the 20th century were characterized by a range of factors, including political ideologies, nationalist movements, and geopolitical rivalries. The century witnessed the transformation of Europe and the reconfiguration of its political landscape.

Finally

This is just a bird's eye view. If you analyse each country separately, you will see many more tensions and conflicts that sometimes tear apart peoples for decades, or even a century. In essence, the root cause of all those tensions, conflicts and wars is the inability and/or unwillingness to recognise that countries and peoples have common interests that they cannot look after on their own and therefore fail to realise that to look after those common interests they need to create a body that binds them together in the care of those common interests. That body is, by constitutional standards, a federal authority.

The European country that first realised this is Switzerland. After centuries of wars at home and the failure to create peace and tranquility through treaties, they decided to make Switzerland a federal state in 1848. Only in the last century did Germany, Austria and Belgium follow.

On the eastern border of the European Union, two more wars are raging. When will we see that - after two hundred years of futile attempts to make all of Europe a federal state - The Federated States of Europe will be established?

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