Expansion One by-product of the Crusades, however, is that Christian (mainly Italian) sent to dominate much of the trade... thus also has an increase in trade in the Baltic and North Seal. These developments are but part of a common upturn in support for rebellious nobles. In other (England) the clash between royal and church power was dramatic, but uninducted. 

In Spain, the Christian kingdoms also win substantial territory of the Muslim. In France, the Church's influence strengthened royal power by providing religious sanctions against those who opposed him. 

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These ages have also been characterized by a rise in the centralization of power, leading to the creation of many new city-states. 

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In the west, the Church has been a major force in shaping the political, economic, and social development of Europe. 

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In conclusion, the Middle Ages were a time of great change and transformation in Europe. The influence of the Church, the growth of cities, and the rise of new political formations all played a significant role in shaping the future of Europe.
Europe's economic growth in the 16th, 17th and 18th centuries. Many new towns have been built along the coast (much farther than any previously, especially developed for the heavy load of northern climates and populations have expanded strongly. The feudal system has managed to enforce the enforcement of a certain degree of order on an unenforceable society, and it has allowed local and international trade to increase. A new class of prosperous merchants helps transform the growing towns and cities into centers of power in their own right. New wealth is dedicated to the construction of beautiful cathedrals and churches across Europe. Some of it also goes into the foundation of new schools and universities, allowing in Europe. The past two centuries have seen the Ottoman empire conquer for Europe. At the same time, however, explorers opened South and North America, European colonization, and Africa and Asia to European trade. Premium Link: Early Modern Europe 1450 to 1700. Renaissance, Reform and After Reformation; The Renaissance has spread around Europe, and the religious movements reform and Reform the continent, the divided church into two belligerent parties. Protestantism and Roman Catholic church; France was not religion; especially the terrible Thirty years war — have divided Europes into two hostile camps: Scotland, the Low Countries and Britain are Protestants, while Spain and Portugal, India and central Europe remain Catholic. Germany and its lesser extent. France is divided between the two. By now, a new intellectual movement is distinguishable in Europe, partly a response to the religious conflicts. This is the Enlightenment, which emphasizes rationality as the basis for pursuing the truth. Political, economic, and scientific developments paralleling the Renaissance and the Enlightenment are the rise of (powerful), centralist nation states in Europe. Despite the exchanges, the foundation for an economic expansion over the coming centuries, as well as the rise of modern science. Next map, Europe 1790 Dig Deeper (free articles): Modern Europe The Russian Empire The Ottoman Empire European colonization and empire the past century and a half have been seen as a cultural and technological advances, and overseas expansion. Premium Links: Early Modern Europe 1650 to 1750 Modern Europe 1750-1815. In contrast, modernizes the Enlightenment has led the. The world into a new era: the modern world. The great powers of Europe, the United Kingdom, the United States, France and Russia have become the world's superpowers, and the Balkan nations of Yugoslavia and Bulgaria. All of these countries, except Yugoslavia, are members of the European Union. As a result, Europe has become a single economic area, and the world has been divided into two main blocs: the Atlantic and the European Union. The world's most powerful trading power, the United Kingdom, is now the leading naval power in the world. Europe has begun to use its industrial capacity to acquire extensive overseas territories. Britain and France took the lion's share, but Holland, Belgium, Germany and Italy also have considerable overseas possessions. The Russian empire spread its borders in Central Asia. Expansion overflow has reduced national tension at home. This has led to a mutual building up of the great powers of Europe, especially between Austria and Russia, who both want to go to more power and influence in the Balkan archipelago of a weakened Ottoman empire, and of each other. This year, however, the French Revolution breaks out; it will shake the governments of Europe to their core. Next map, Europe 1792 Dig Deeper (free articles): Early Modern Europe The Russian Empire The Ottoman Empire European colonization and empire The world's most powerful trading power, the United Kingdom, is now the leading naval power in the world. Europe has begun to use its industrial capacity to acquire extensive overseas territories. Britain and France took the lion's share, but Holland, Belgium, Germany and Italy also have considerable overseas possessions. The Russian empire spread its borders in Central Asia. Expansion overflow has reduced national tension at home. This has led to a mutual building up of the great powers of Europe, especially between Austria and Russia, who both want to go to more power and influence in the Balkan archipelago of a weakened Ottoman empire, and of each other. This year, however, the French Revolution breaks out; it will shake the governments of Europe to their core.