

EVENTS

Explanation

World Events

WORLD EVENTS occur at the end of each round, after all players have taken their turn with their national EVENTS and have made their BOOK choices.

One player (it does not matter who) flips over the WORLD EVENT for that century and wealth is redistributed between the nations. Countries with positive signs take that amount of CREDITS from the market whereas countries with negative signs take that amount of DEBT from the market.

After the WORLD EVENTS card is played, countries then settle their DEBT and trade BOOKS before beginning the next round (century) of play.

National Events

Each country has four event cards per century.

Each country is designated the “winner” of a century, correlated to which century that country had the most power in the world. In their winning century, that country has all positive events. Otherwise, all other centuries have an equal number of positive/negative events.

One event per century per country is considered that country’s most significant event. This event is given a higher number of credits, either positive or negative. Each country has three positive and three negative most significant events over the course of the game.

Wars and colonization prompt redistribution of wealth. For this reason, these events may have positive and negative consequences for multiple countries on the same card.

Follow the rules for actions when these events occur in addition to the awarding of credits. Both positive and negative events trigger the release of new books available at auction in batches. These auctions are in sets of four books in a genre not represented in the general book decks for each century and will not be considered most valuable books. Therefore, auction books do not count to create a winning strategy for genre or most valuable book status, but they may count for a country collection. Auctions can occur once per century. Auctions sometimes correlate with a country’s “winning” century, but not in every case. Each country is given one auction deck in the game.

World Events

The **Hundred Years’ War**, fought between England and France, began in 1337 and continued until 1453. The War can be divided into the Edwardian, Caroline, and Lancastrian Wars. Only the Lancastrian War was fought in the 15th century (1415-1453). England – France ++

While the **Colonization of the Americas** began earlier, the 16th century ushered in a period of intense competition between European nations to gain advantages in the New World. While Spain dominated early colonial efforts, enslaving local populations in South and Central America, England quickly gained ground, setting the stage for their dominance of North America – and their struggle against France. Meanwhile, Germany waited until the 17th century to focus its colonial energies on Africa.
Spain + England + France + Americas – Germany -

The **Inquisition** began as early as 12th century France but, by the 17th century, the Inquisition primarily occupied Spain and Italy. Through colonization, the Inquisition spread to the Americas. Scholars today see the 17th century's Inquisition as a backlash against the Protestant Reformation and Renaissance humanism. Spain – Italy – Americas – Germany +

The **Revolutionary Wars** rock Europe after the French Revolution (1789-1799). The War of the First Coalition lasted from 1792 to 1797 and primarily was fought between France and Germany (Prussia/Austria), although Spain and France also became involved, to their great detriment. France ++ Germany – Spain – Italy –

The **Revolutionary Wars** continue into the 19th century. The War of the Second Coalition ran from 1798 to 1802. During the Second Coalition, France continued to win battles against Britain, Germany (Austria), and Italy (Naples). The War of the Second Coalition ran from 1803 to 1806. France again won against an alliance that included the Holy Roman Empire and Britain. But, since France needed money for its wars, France sells the Louisiana Territory to the United States. France +++ Britain -- Germany – Italy -- Americas ++

World Wars decimate Europe in the 20th century. World War I (1914-1918), also known as the Great War, was won by the Allies against Germany. World War I marked the use of trench warfare and chemical warfare. World War II (1939-1945) led to defeat for the Axis Powers against the Allies. World War II's tragedies included the Holocaust as well as the first use of the atomic bomb. These wars set the stage for the United States to dominate the world economically, militarily, and culturally as the European allies were decimated even in victory. England + France + Americas +++ Germany -- -- Italy – Spain –

National Events

15th century: GERMANY

Germany: Johannes Gutenberg introduces movable type printing in 1439. ++

Germany: Hans Holbein the Elder transitioned German art from Gothic to Renaissance style. +

Germany: George von Peurbach lectures to kings and emperors about Ptolemaic astronomy. +

Germany: Albrecht Dürer is one of the greatest woodcut artists of the century. +

Italy: Michelangelo carves the Pietà in Rome. ++

Italy: Botticelli's paintings represent the Golden Age of Renaissance art. +

Italy: The Italian wars lead to the end of Italian city-states. -

Italy: The Papacy returns to Rome, but the city is in decay. -

Spain: Spain settles the Canary Islands in 1403, beginning the Spanish Empire. +

Spain: Spain is unified under Ferdinand II and Isabella I. +

Spain: The Spanish Inquisition begins in 1481. --

Spain: Jews are expelled from Spain in 1492. - Action: Hebrew incunabula.

France: Joan of Arc influences French victory in the Hundred Years' War in 1429. ++ France/- England

France: Paris is established as the hub of France by King Francis I. +

France: King Charles VI frequently suffers insanity. -

France: France suffers heavy losses to England during the battle of Agincourt. -- France/+ England

England: England wins the Battle of Agincourt against France in 1415. + England/ - France

England: In 1431, Henry VI is crowned King of England. +

England: The War of the Roses decimates the country. --

England: Henry VI is deposed in 1461 in favor of Edward IV. -

Americas: Amerigo Vespucci arrives in South America in 1499 and 1502. +
Americas: Christopher Columbus lands in the Americas in 1492. +
Americas: Spanish colonization flourished in present-day Mexico. + Spain / -- Americas
Americas: Aztecs regularly require tributes from conquered city-states. -

16th century: ITALY

Germany: The German Renaissance spreads humanism. +
Germany: Martin Luther reforms the Catholic Church, creating Lutherans (and Protestantism). ++
Germany: The *Bundschuh* movement generates a wave of unsuccessful peasant rebellions. -
Germany: The Emperor of the Holy Roman Empire brings war to Germany. – Germany/ + Italy
Italy: Italian carnivals, festivals, pageants and other events promote revelry domestically and internationally. + Auction: Festival books.
Italy: Leonardo da Vinci completes the Mona Lisa in 1506. ++
Italy: Machiavelli writes the Prince in 1513. +
Italy: Titian, Raphael, and Leonardo da Vinci continue to lead innovation in not just Italian, but European art. +
Spain: Spanish conquistadores and explorers cross-cross the Americas. ++
Spain: St. John of the Cross writes the best mystical poetry of Spanish literature. +
Spain: Bartolome de las Casas is a witness to the brutal subjugation of natives by conquistadors. -
Spain: Spain suffers from famine in 1504. -
France: Catherine de Medici is the most powerful women in Europe. +
France: French population recovers its pre-Black Death population in the early 16th century. +
France: The French Wars of Religion rage from 1562-1598. --
France: Riots spread in 1572 due to the St. Bartholomew's Day massacre. -
England: Elizabeth Tudor becomes Queen Elizabeth I in 1558. +
England: England defeats the Spanish Armada in 1588. ++ England/ - Spain
England: Mary, Queen of Scots is executed by Queen Elizabeth I. -
England: King Henry VIII executes Anne Boleyn, Elizabeth I's mother. -
Americas: Jacques Cartier successfully navigates the St. Lawrence River and is welcomed by the Huron Indians in what is now Montreal, Canada. + Americas / + France
Americas: Native Americans successfully resist settlements by the English in Virginia in the late sixteenth century. + Americas / - England
Americas: First African slaves arrive in the Americas in 1502. - - Americas / + Spain
Americas: Hernan Cortes leads the conquest of Mexico from 1519 to 1521. - - Americas/ + Spain

17th century: SPAIN

Germany: The Peace of Zsitvatorok ends the war between Austria and the Ottoman Empire in 1606. +
Germany: Johannes Kepler is a key figure in the 17th century scientific revolution. ++ Auction: German math.
Germany: Danish King Christian IV invades Germany in 1625. -
Germany: Frederick V accepts the Bohemian throne, provoking the German states. --
Italy: Pope Urban VIII elected in 1623. +
Italy: St. Peter's Basilica completed in 1626. ++
Italy: Galileo Galilei is tried by the Inquisition in 1633. -
Italy: Giordano Bruno is burned at the stake for advocating cosmic pluralism. -
Spain: The Spanish navy holds onto Anatolian islands under attacks from the Ottomans. +
Spain: Spain enjoys its Golden Age, the *Siglo de Oro*, due to its vast empire. ++
Spain: Spain participates in the Peace of Westphalia. + Spain, England, France

Spain: Hapsburg rule continues through the end of the 17th century. +
France: Molière is born in 1622. +
France: The Sun King, Louis XIV, establishes an absolute monarchy. ++
France: Francois Revaillac commits regicide in 1610. -
France: Famine kills 2 million between 1692 and 1694. -
England: Peace comes to England with the Treaty of Westminster in 1674. +
England: The Bank of England established in 1694. +
England: The English Civil War begins in 1642, resulting in King Charles I's execution. --
England: London suffers a plague in 1665. -
Americas: The Mayflower Pilgrims arrive in Cape Cod in 1620. + Americas / - England
Americas: Harvard University is founded in 1636. +
Americas: The Salem witchcraft trials result in innocents executed as witches in 1692. -
Americas: European settlers firmly establish slavery in the colonies. -- Americas / - England, - France, - Spain

18th century: FRANCE

Germany: Serfdom gradually abolished by the Austrian monarchy between 1781 and 1785. +
Germany: King Frederick William I rules a newly-centralized Prussia. +
Germany: Austria and Prussia invade France, losing at the Battle of Valmy in 1792. -- Germany/ + France
Germany: The coldest winter of 500 years occurs in 1709. -
Italy: The Trevi Fountain is completed in Rome. +
Italy: The Enlightenment comes to Italy under Holy Roman Emperor Joseph II. +
Italy: Venice loses independence after a thousand years with Napoleon's invasion in 1797. –
Italy/+France
Italy: The Spanish rule Naples and Sicily after the Battle of Bitonto in 1738. -
Spain: Philip V rules over the first unified Spanish state. ++
Spain: Felipe de Neve founds Los Angeles during his time as governor of the Californias. + Spain / - Americas
Spain: War of Spanish Succession wages from 1701 to 1714. -
Spain: The Anglo-Spanish War begins in 1796. –Spain/+ England
France: France, Britain, and the Netherlands sign the Triple Alliance in 1717. + France, + England
France: The Treaty of Paris is signed in 1783, ending the American Revolutionary War. ++ France, ++ Americas/- England
France: French court etiquette becomes a symbol of refinement internationally. +
France: The French Revolution triggers the rise of democracy. + Auction: French Revolutionary Pamphlets.
France: The French Rococo style transforms European taste. +
England: The Kingdom of Great Britain is created in 1707. +
England: Britain establishes the world's first copyright law. ++
England: Scotland rises in a failed rebellion in 1714. -
England: The South Sea company loses its share price, resulting in the nation's economic decline. -
Americas: The Declaration of Independence is signed in 1776. + Americas/ - England
Americas: The US Constitution written in 1787. +
Americas: The French and Indian War is fought between 1754 and 1763. -
Americas: French Acadians are displaced from Canada and move south to Louisiana. – Americas /- France

19th century: ENGLAND

Germany: Beethoven astounds audiences with the Moonlight Sonata in 1802. +
 Germany: The University of Berlin is founded in 1810. +
 Germany: The Berlin Conference brings European colonialism to Africa. --
 Germany: Napoleon's army crushes the Prussians at the Battle of Jena. – Germany/ + France
 Italy: Pope Leo XIII generates the first Catholic document on Social Justice in 1891. +
 Italy: The Italian unification movement, or *Risorgimento*, centralizes Italy into one nation. +
 Italy: The Carbonari, secret revolutionaries, terrify authorities. --
 Italy: Southern Italy suffers unequal social and economic status. -
 Spain: The Spanish Inquisition ends in 1834. +
 Spain: King Alfonso XII finally brings peace to Spain in 1874. +
 Spain: The Ten Years' War between Cuba and Spain is fought, ends in a draw between 1868 and 1878. –
 Spain/ - Americas
 Spain: The First Republic in Spain exists for only a year: 1875. --
 France: Napoleon dies in exile in 1821. +
 France: The Eiffel Tower is built in Paris in 1889. +
 France: Alfred Dreyfus is wrongfully convicted of treason due to anti-Semitism. -
 France: Napoleon crowns himself Emperor in 1804. --
 England: Ireland and Great Britain merge to form the United Kingdom in 1801. +
 England: Slavery is banned throughout the empire in 1833. +
 England: England enjoys Pax Britannica between 1815 and 1914. ++ Auction: British Novels.
 England: The British Empire reaches its apex between 1837 and 1901. +
 Americas: The US doubles in size with the Louisiana Purchase in 1803. ++
 Americas: The first women's rights convention in the US held in Seneca Falls in 1848. +
 Americas: The American Civil War is fought between 1861 and 1865. -
 Americas: Native Americans are forcibly removed through the Trail of Tears in 1838. -

20th century: AMERICAS

Germany: Albert Einstein lives in Germany between 1914 and 1933. +
 Germany: East and West Germany are reunified in 1990. +
 Germany: Germany loses WWI in 1918. – Germany / + Americas, + France, + England
 Germany: Nazism rises in Germany in 1933. --
 Italy: Montessori education begins in 1907. +
 Italy: Italy joins the UN in 1955. +
 Italy: Fascism rises in Italy in 1922. --
 Italy: King Umberto is assassinated in 1900. -
 Spain: The Spanish miracle ushers in a period of economic growth between 1959 and 1973. +
 Spain: In 1976, a transition to democracy begins. +
 Spain: Miguel Primo de Rivero rules as dictator between 1923 and 1930. -
 Spain: Civil War wracks Spain between 1936 and 1939. --
 France: Paris is the center of modernism in the early decades of the twentieth century. ++
 France: The Channel Tunnel opens between London and Paris in 1994. + France / + England
 France: Tensions between regional and national culture persist throughout the century. -
 France: France is occupied by Germany during World War II. – France/+ Germany
 England: Oxford University opens to women in 1920. +
 England: Queen Elizabeth II will become the longest-reigning monarch of England. +
 England: The English crush the Easter Rising in Ireland in 1916. -
 England: The English sustain heavy losses during WWI. - - England / + Germany
 Americas: The first PC is invented in the United States in 1957. +

Americas: The United States begins to address concerns regarding Civil Rights and Women's Rights. +
Americas: American popular culture dominates the world through radio, television, and film. +
Americas: The United States becomes the strongest economy in the world following WWII. ++ Americas
Auction: American Artists' Books.