

THE  TIMES  
ILLUSTRATED  
HISTORY *of*  
EUROPE



Felipe Fernández-Armesto

# OUT OF THE ICE

The non-completion of a continent



**Europe after the ice age, c. 10,000 BC**

- Mesolithic settlement
- modern coastline
- birch forest
- north mixed forest
- deciduous forest
- montane forest
- Mediterranean forest
- ice

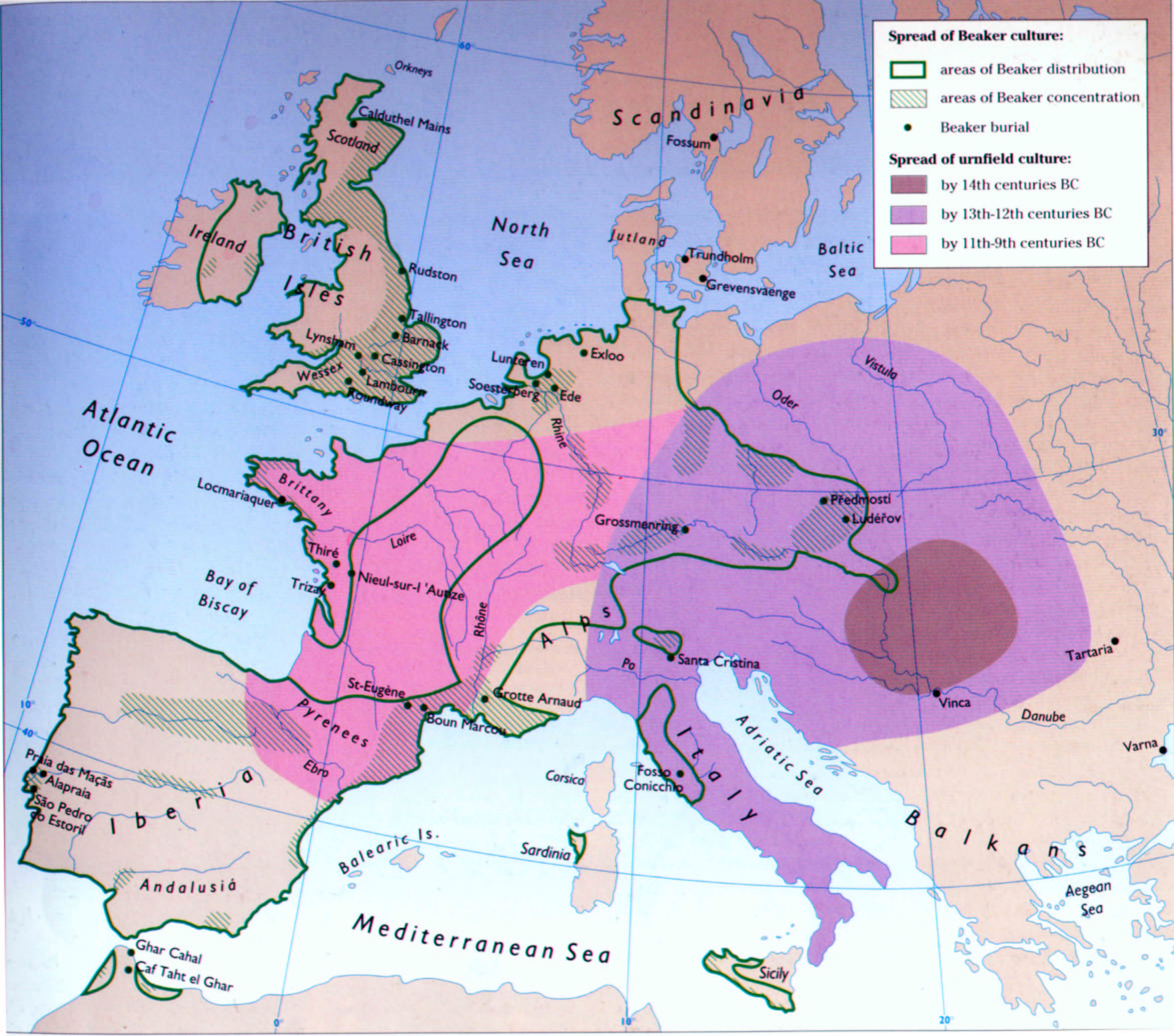


**The spread of agricultural settlement**

➔ main route of agrarian expansion








**dates of agricultural settlement**  
(based on tree-ring corrected radiocarbon dating)

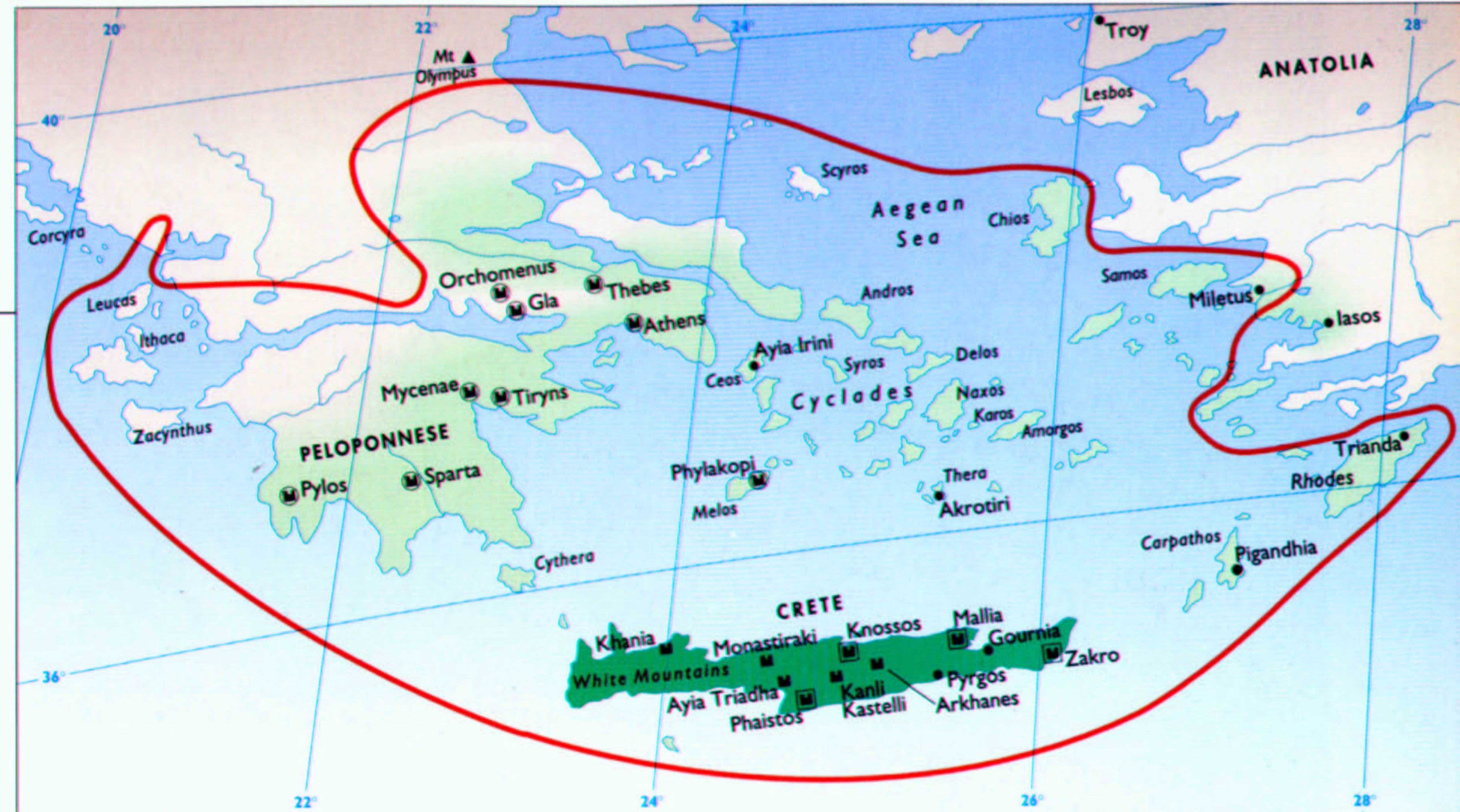
- |              |   |
|--------------|---|
| 7000-6000 BC | 3000-2000 BC                                |
| 6000-5000 BC | <b>bowl cultures</b> early farming groups   |
| 5000-4000 BC | ● Hembury site of excavated farming village |
| 4000-3000 BC |   |



From early in the second millennium BC, Crete played host to the highly developed Minoan culture, whose rulers built impressive palaces such as that at Knossos. By the 15th century BC, however, the Cretan palaces were destroyed, by natural disasters or invasion. Until the 12th century BC, the Aegean was dominated by a culture from the Greek mainland, that of the Mycenaeans *map right*.

### The Aegean, 2500-1200 BC

-  frontiers of Mycenaean world c. 1300 BC
-  major Mycenaean palaces (c. 1500-1200)
-  major Minoan palaces
-  smaller Minoan palaces
-  other Minoan settlements
-  core area of the Minoan civilisation
-  maximum extent of Minoan cultural influence



The Celtic peoples who dominated northern Europe in the 1st millennium BC may well have been the long-established inhabitants of France, Germany and the Alpine regions, but during the later centuries BC Celtic invasions reached into Iberia, Italy, Greece and Anatolia. This brought their sphere right up against the margins of the Mediterranean world, whose shores the Greeks had been colonising since the 9th century BC.

### Greek and Celtic expansion from the 9th century BC

- Celtic heartland by 200 BC
- core area of Greek city-states at the end of the 9th century BC
- colonised by the Greeks between the 8th and 6th centuries BC
- Celtic expansion
- Celtic settlements
- Megara** Greek mother cities
- Side** Greek colonies



**The Roman empire up to AD 117**

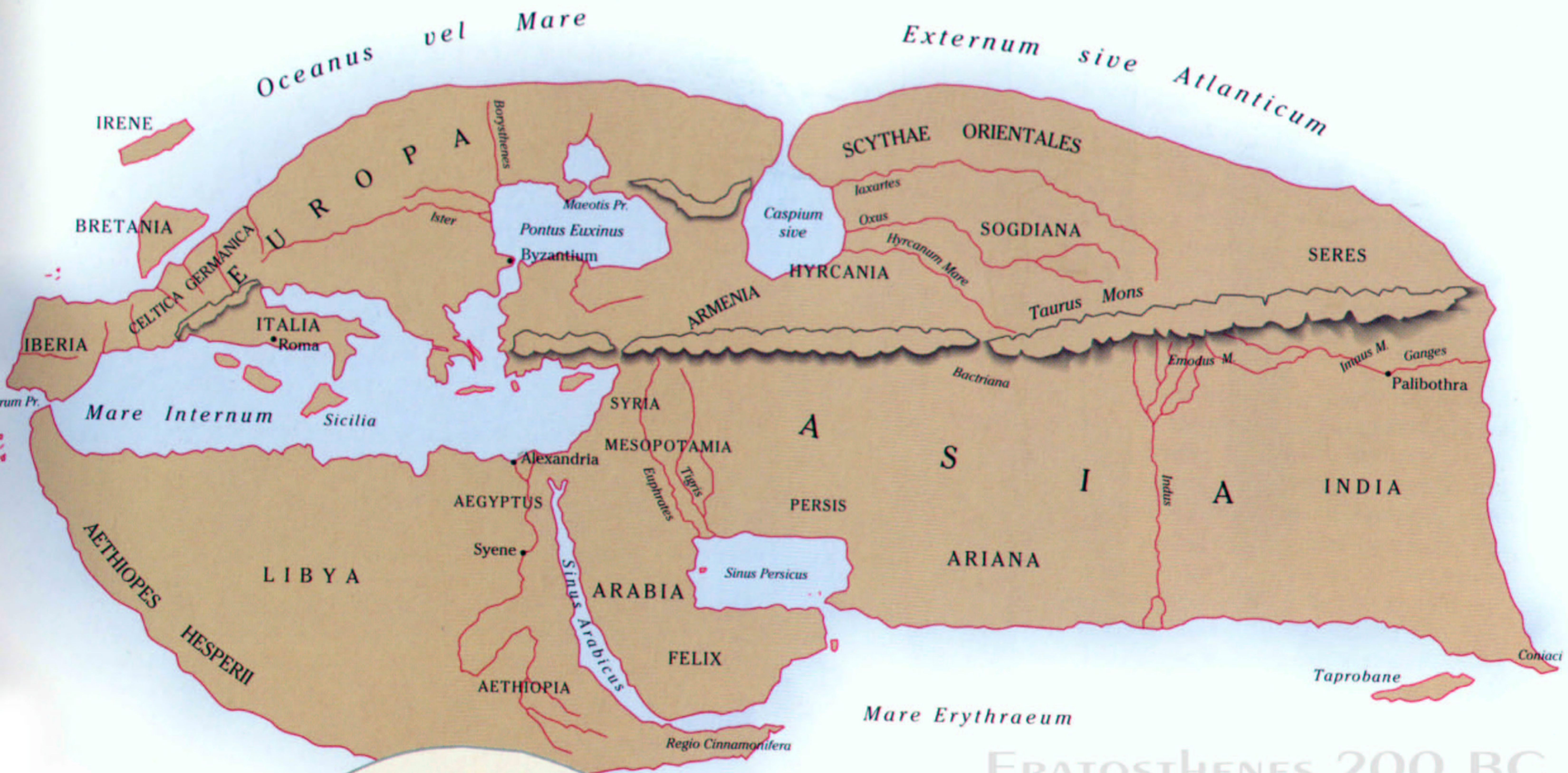
- the Roman empire, 31 BC
- Added to Rome:**
- by AD 14 (with dates)
- by AD 98 (with dates)
- by AD 117 (with dates)
- temporary conquests (with dates)
- frontiers, AD 117

From the first century BC the Roman empire expanded to absorb many of the cultures which had been its potential rivals: Iberians, Celts, Illyrians and Thracians. These peoples resisted or collaborated, but were ultimately incorporated. Left in resentful exclusion on Rome's periphery, however, the Germans and Slavs were deprived of the fruits of a civilisation which, 300 years later, they were to devastate.

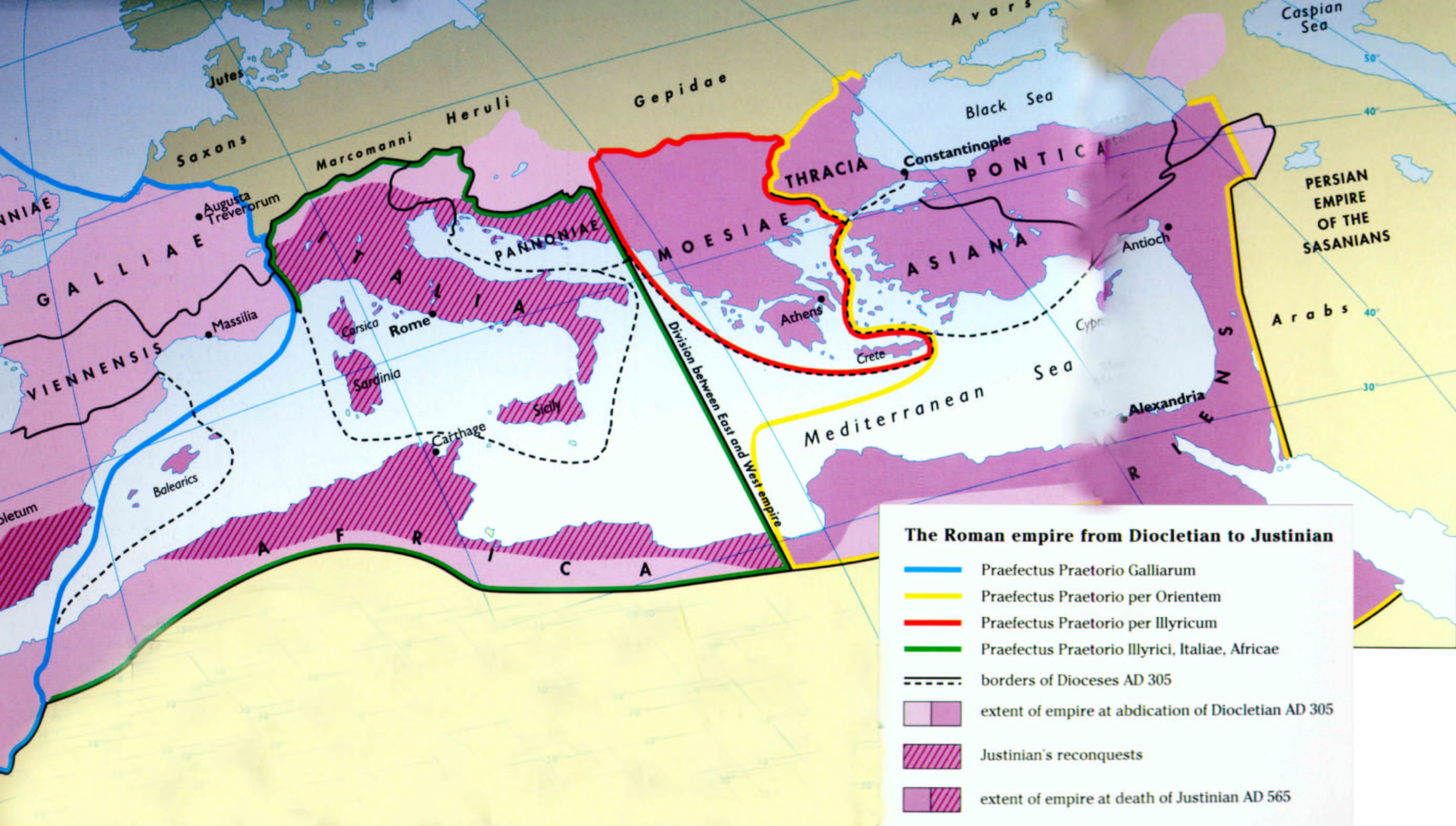








MILETUS 500 BC

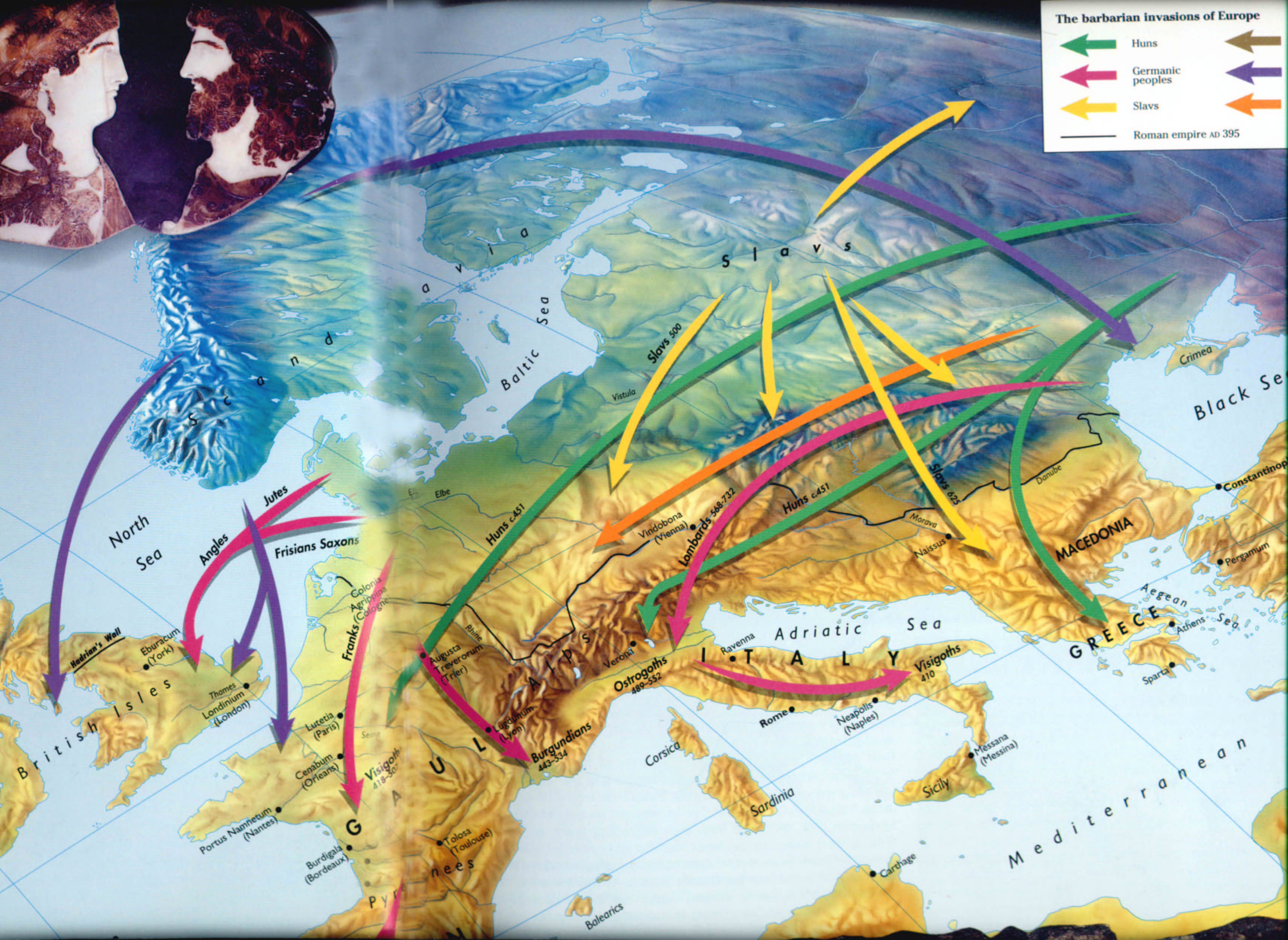


**The Roman empire from Diocletian to Justinian**

- Praefectus Praetorio Galliarum
- Praefectus Praetorio per Orientem
- Praefectus Praetorio per Illyricum
- Praefectus Praetorio Illyrici, Italiae, Africae
- borders of Dioceses AD 305
- extent of empire at abdication of Diocletian AD 305
- Justinian's reconquests
- extent of empire at death of Justinian AD 565







**The barbarian invasions of Europe**

	Huns	
	Germanic peoples	
	Slavs	
	Roman empire AD 395	



The main thrust of Christian expansion into Europe was north and east from the line of the Rhine and the Danube. In both directions the Frankish church took the lead. Meanwhile, Rome and Constantinople competed for the allegiance of the Balkans

**The spread of Christendom, from the 8th to the 12th centuries**

-  main route of mission
-  metropolitan see
-  bishopric
-  monastery/hermitage
-  Frankish realm 714
-  furthest extent of Frankish empire 814





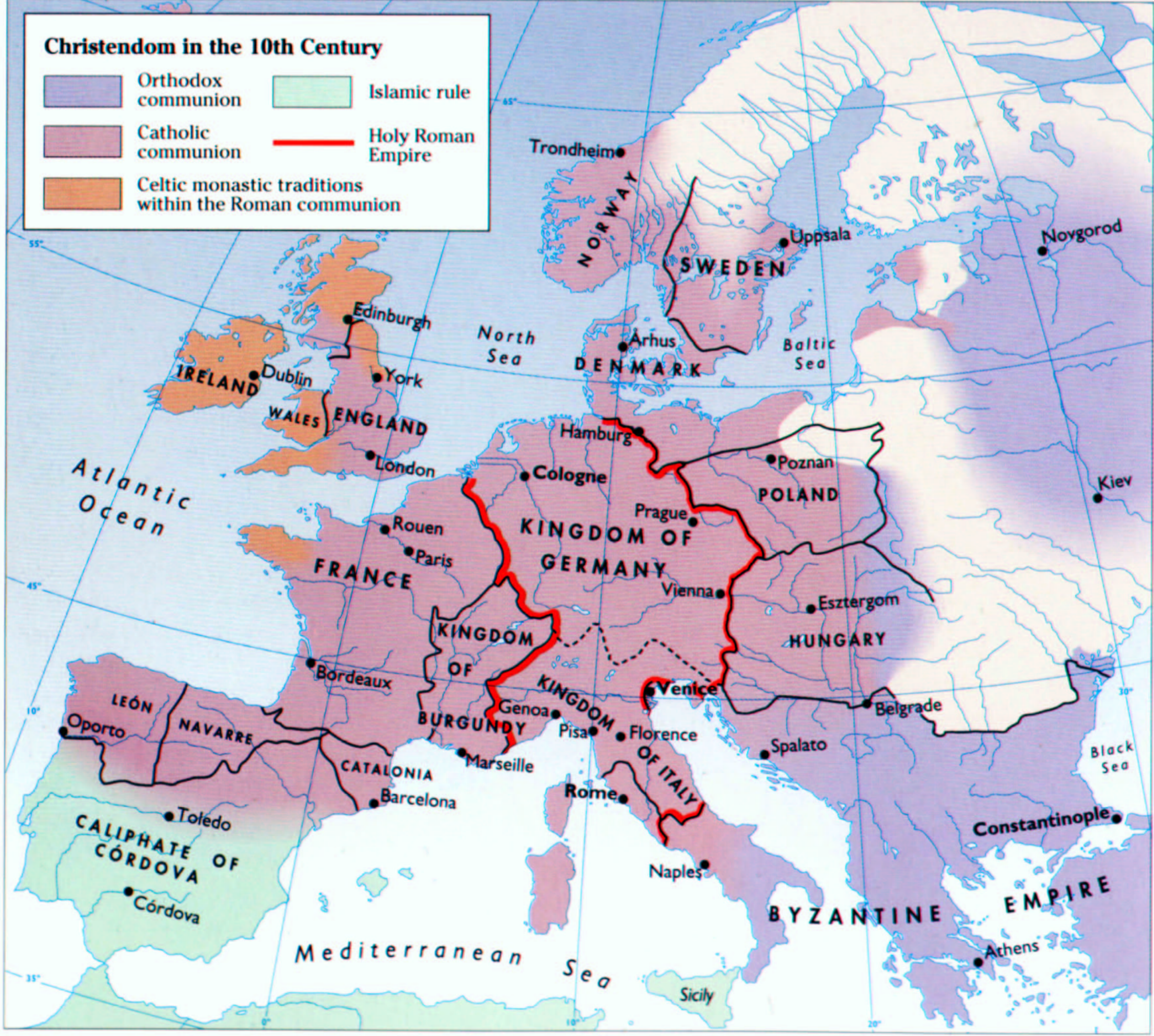
The inhospitable lands of the north successfully resisted absorption into Islamic Spain *map left*. The Asturian kingdom became home by the ninth century to a rich culture, and, as the kingdom of León, formed one of the nuclei of Christian expansion southwards from the tenth century. By the eleventh century, Christian states were well-established in the north of Spain, which could effectively challenge the increasingly enfeebled Muslim states to the south.

**Northern Spain: Christian States, 718–1030**

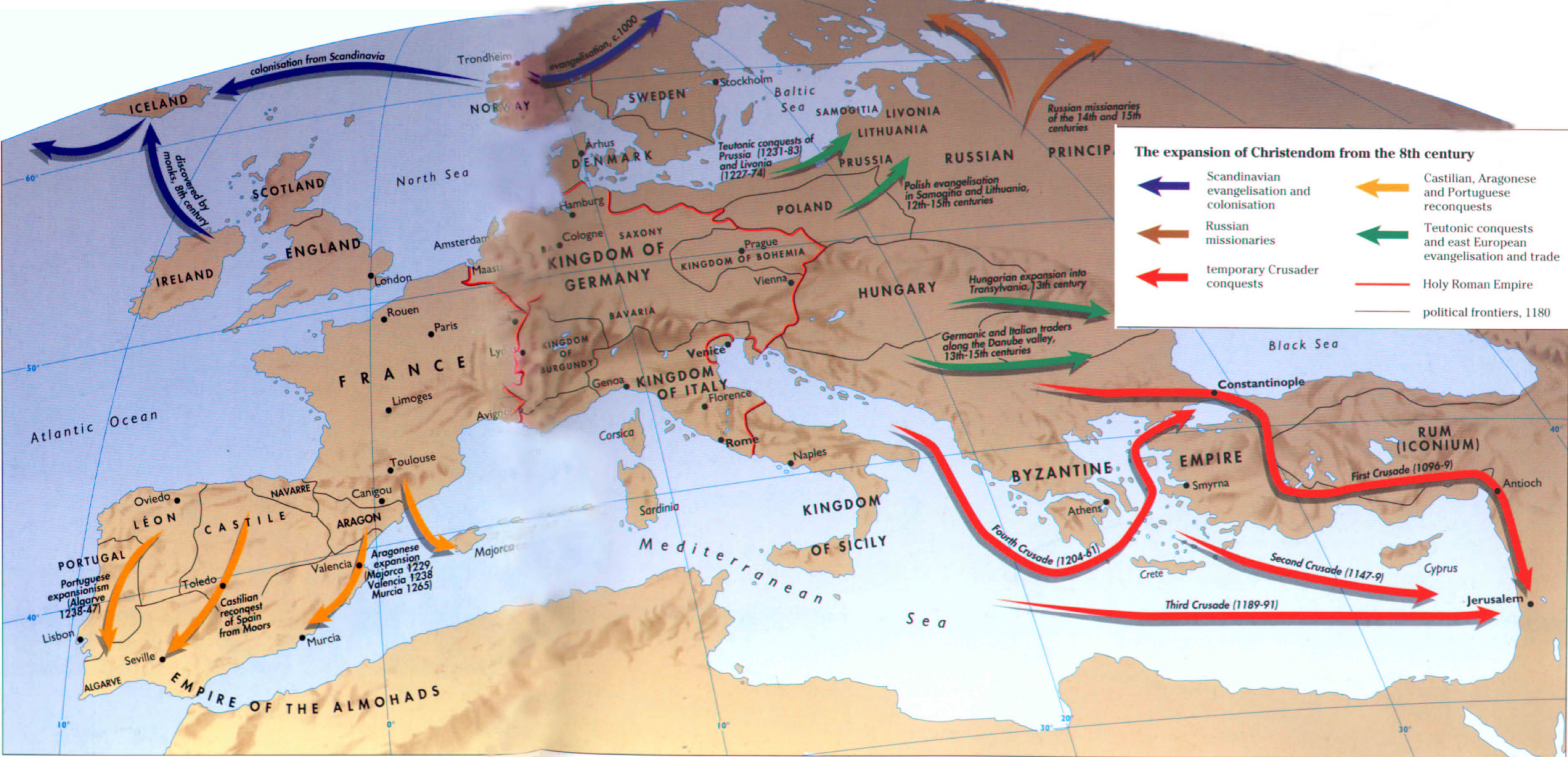
- northern boundary of Islamic conquest by c.740
- Catalan counties
- frontiers of the Frankish empire and of Asturias in 814
- Asturias from 718
- frontiers, 1030

### Christendom in the 10th Century

- Orthodox communion
- Catholic communion
- Celtic monastic traditions within the Roman communion
- Islamic rule
- Holy Roman Empire



Although by the eleventh century Christendom seemed to be making gains at the expense of the Muslims and pagans who had previously threatened to engulf her, the church remained divided between eastern and western communions *map left*. Bitter competition for the allegiance of the Balkans was exacerbated by theological differences. In 1054 a formal schism occurred, with the excommunication of the orthodox patriarch by a papal legate.



**The expansion of Christendom from the 8th century**

	Scandinavian evangelisation and colonisation		Castilian, Aragonese and Portuguese reconquests
	Russian missionaries		Teutonic conquests and east European evangelisation and trade
	temporary Crusader conquests		Holy Roman Empire
			political frontiers, 1180

ICELAND  
discovered by monks, 8th century

colonisation from Scandinavia

evangelisation, c.1000

Teutonic conquests of Prussia (1231-83) and Livonia (1227-74)

Polish evangelisation in Samogitia and Lithuania, 12th-15th centuries

Russian missionaries of the 14th and 15th centuries

Hungarian expansion into Transylvania, 13th century

Germanic and Italian traders along the Danube valley, 13th-15th centuries

Portuguese expansionism (Algarve 1238-47)

Castilian reconquest of Spain from Moors

Aragonese expansion (Majorca 1229, Valencia 1238, Murcia 1265)

Fourth Crusade (1204-61)

Second Crusade (1147-9)

Third Crusade (1189-91)

First Crusade (1096-9)

Jerusalem








The Hanseatic League map left, led by Lübeck in the Baltic, promoted trading privileges and monopolies for its member towns. From its beginnings in the twelfth century, the League grew to 70 members and around 200 associated cities. The cities were ideally placed for access to markets where Mediterranean produce and commercial interests met those of the Baltic and the North Sea.



**The last nomadic conquests in Europe, 1223-41**

-  Mongol incursion of Dzhebe and Subedeya
-  routes of Batya's conquering horde
-  movement of Russian forces



### The expansion of the Ottoman Turks into Europe

- Ottoman empire, 1359
- added by 1389
- added by 1402
- added by 1464
- added by 1500
- Ottoman vassals by 1500
- main routes of the Ottoman advance
- battles



Turkish raiders first devastated, then occupied large tracts of the Byzantine empire in Asia Minor from the mid-thirteenth century, crossing over into Europe from the mid-fourteenth. This 16th-century fresco *left* depicts the results of one such raid in 1352: the monks of the monastery of Saint Simon are martyred by the turbaned invaders. The expansion of the Ottoman Turks into the Balkans *map right* would take them as far as the gates of Vienna by the early sixteenth century.

Cyprus  
Venetian 1489  
Ottoman tributary 1517



**The growth of Muscovy to 1505**

- Muscovite territory at the end of 13th century
- acquisitions to 1462
- acquisitions under Ivan III 1462-1505
- boundary of Russian territories in 1462

**London**  
 Court of Henry VIII.  
 Humanism: visits of Erasmus, 1505-11, to the circle of Thomas More. Eustache Chapuys, Imperial ambassador in London, 1529-44, brings wide range of humanist contacts from Turin.  
 Florentine sculptor Torrigiano visits England, c. 1511-20. His pupils del Nunziato and Penni naturalised in England, 1537.  
 Sir Thomas Wyatt travels to Rome in 1527; brings back Italian verse forms  
 Hans Holbein, humanist and portrait painter, visits England 1526-28 and 1532-43; decisively influences English portrait styles.  
 Renaissance architecture introduced through patronage of Cardinal Wolsey from c. 1529. Nonsuch Palace, begun in 1538, sees introduction of further Italian architectural influences, mediated via Loire.

**Fontainebleau**  
 Court of Francis I.  
 During Francis's Italian campaign in 1515 he sees "all the best works in Italy"; acquires services of Leonardo and Andrea del Sarto. In Rome, he acquires cast of Laocöon and large collection of casts and bronzes of classical statuary. Francis patronises Florentine artists, e.g. Rosso (1530), Primaticcio (1532) and Cellini (1540). In 1541, Venetian architect Serlio recruited to work at Fontainebleau.

**Basle**  
 Humanist printers patronised. Holbein visits Lombardy c.1520? Correspondence of Erasmus and other Basle humanists with Venice, Florence and Rome; trade in engravings.  
 5 Visits of Erasmus to Brussels and London.

**Toledo**  
 Influence of Andrea Navagiero, Venetian ambassador 1522-8. Italian verse-forms introduced (1520s) by Bosca and De la Vega (latter exiled to Naples, 1532-6). Classicising Hospital de Tavera built by de Covarrubias, 1541.

**Lisbon**  
 Sá de Miranda returns from Italy (1526) with Italian verse forms.

**Seville**  
 Classical influences mediated via Toledo and Granada: e.g. classicising tomb of Cardinal Mendoza (1510) and Town Hall by Riaño (1527).

**Granada**  
 Close contacts with Italy reflected in classicising buildings: cathedral by de Siloe (1528) and palace of Charles V by Pedro Machuca (1531).

**Brussels**  
 Court of Mary of Hungary. After Ottoman rout of Hungarians at Mohács in 1526, Mary brings tradition of court of Matthias Corvinus to Brussels: patronises painters and humanists from Basle and Florence. From the 1540s, she forms a large collection of paintings by Titian.

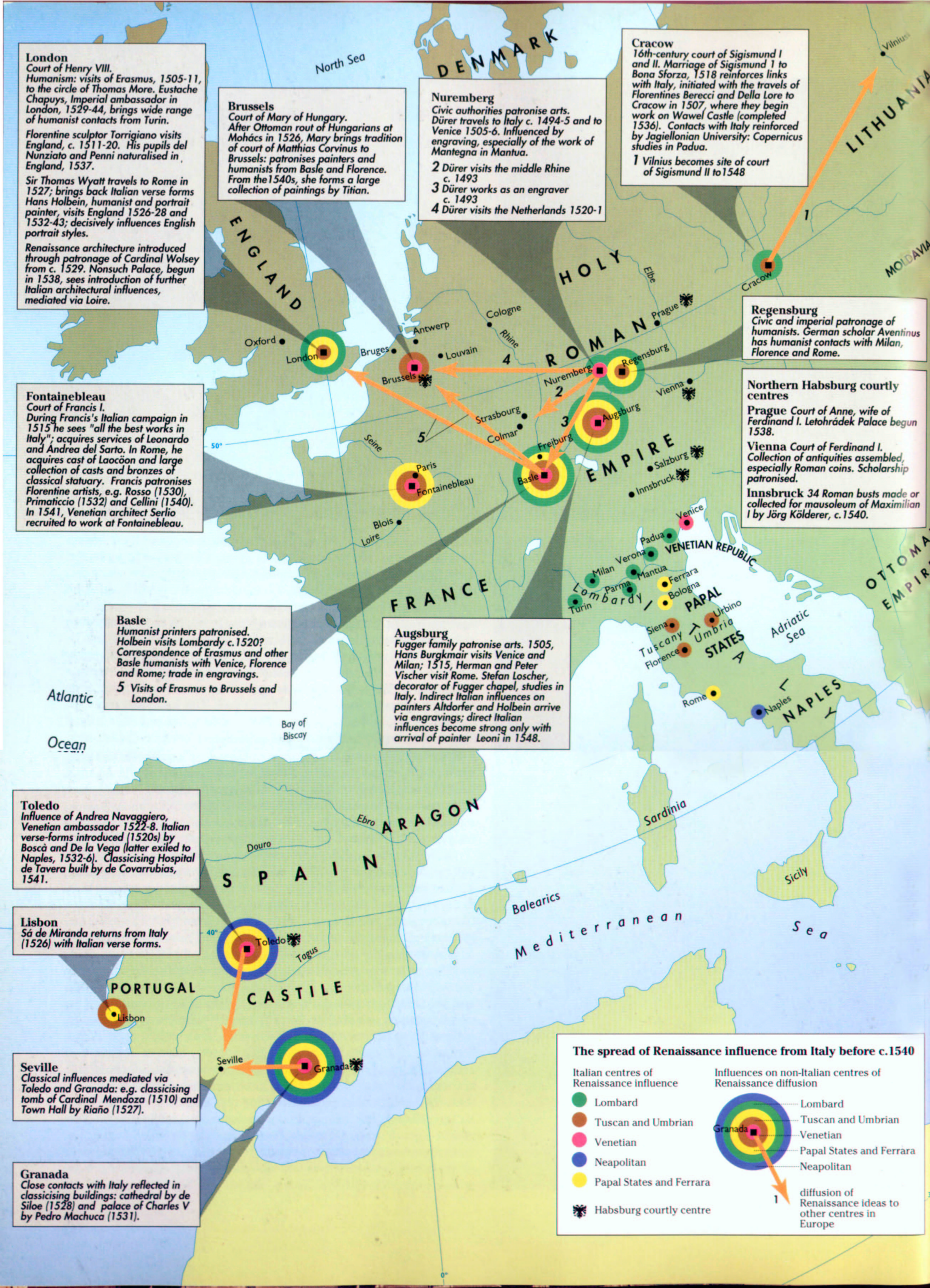
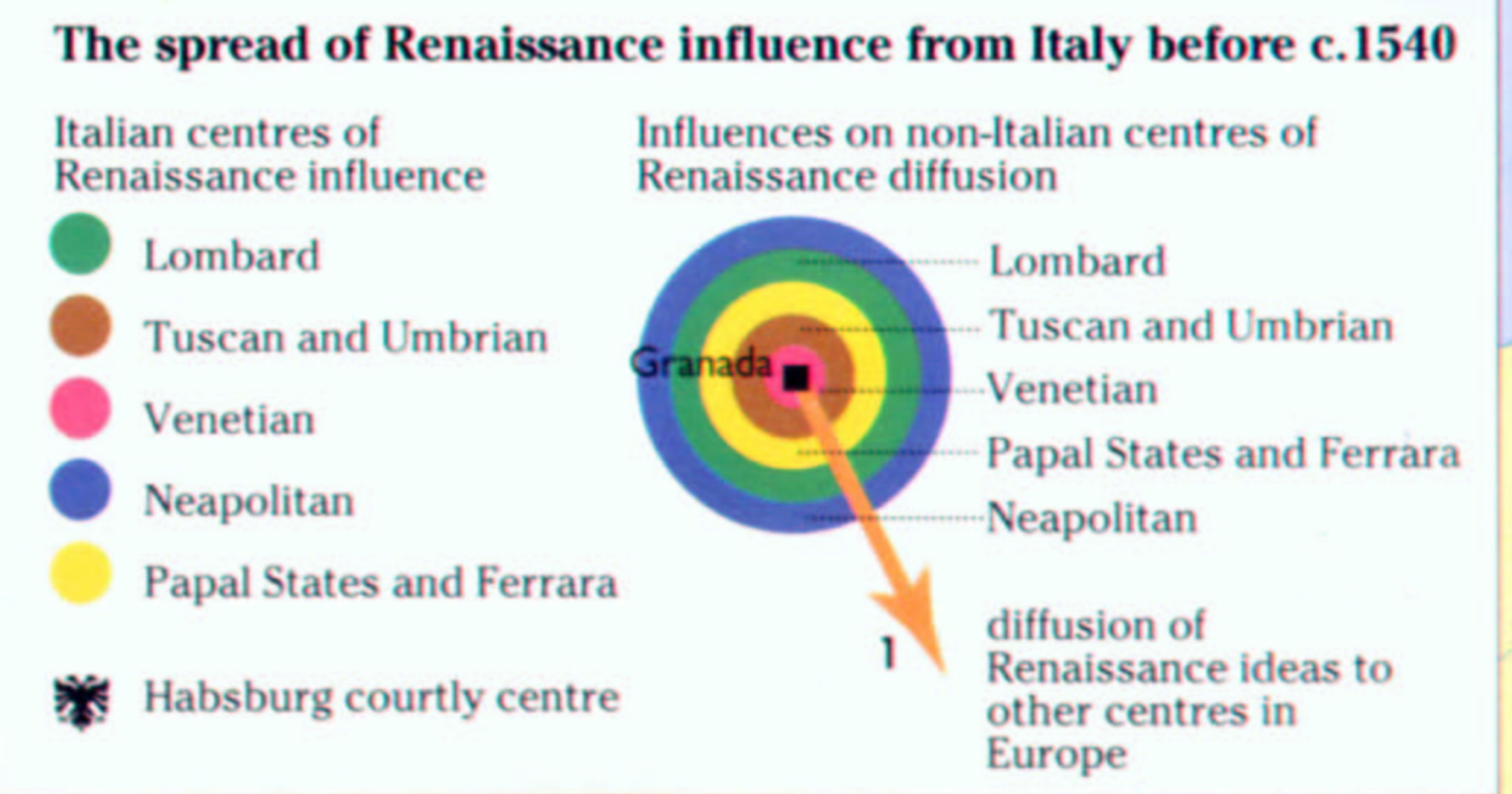
**Nuremberg**  
 Civic authorities patronise arts. Dürer travels to Italy c. 1494-5 and to Venice 1505-6. Influenced by engraving, especially of the work of Mantegna in Mantua.  
 2 Dürer visits the middle Rhine c. 1493  
 3 Dürer works as an engraver c. 1493  
 4 Dürer visits the Netherlands 1520-1

**Cracow**  
 16th-century court of Sigismund I and II. Marriage of Sigismund I to Bona Sforza, 1518 reinforces links with Italy, initiated with the travels of Florentines Berecci and Della Lore to Cracow in 1507, where they begin work on Wavel Castle (completed 1536). Contacts with Italy reinforced by Jagiellonian University: Copernicus studies in Padua.  
 1 Vilnius becomes site of court of Sigismund II to 1548

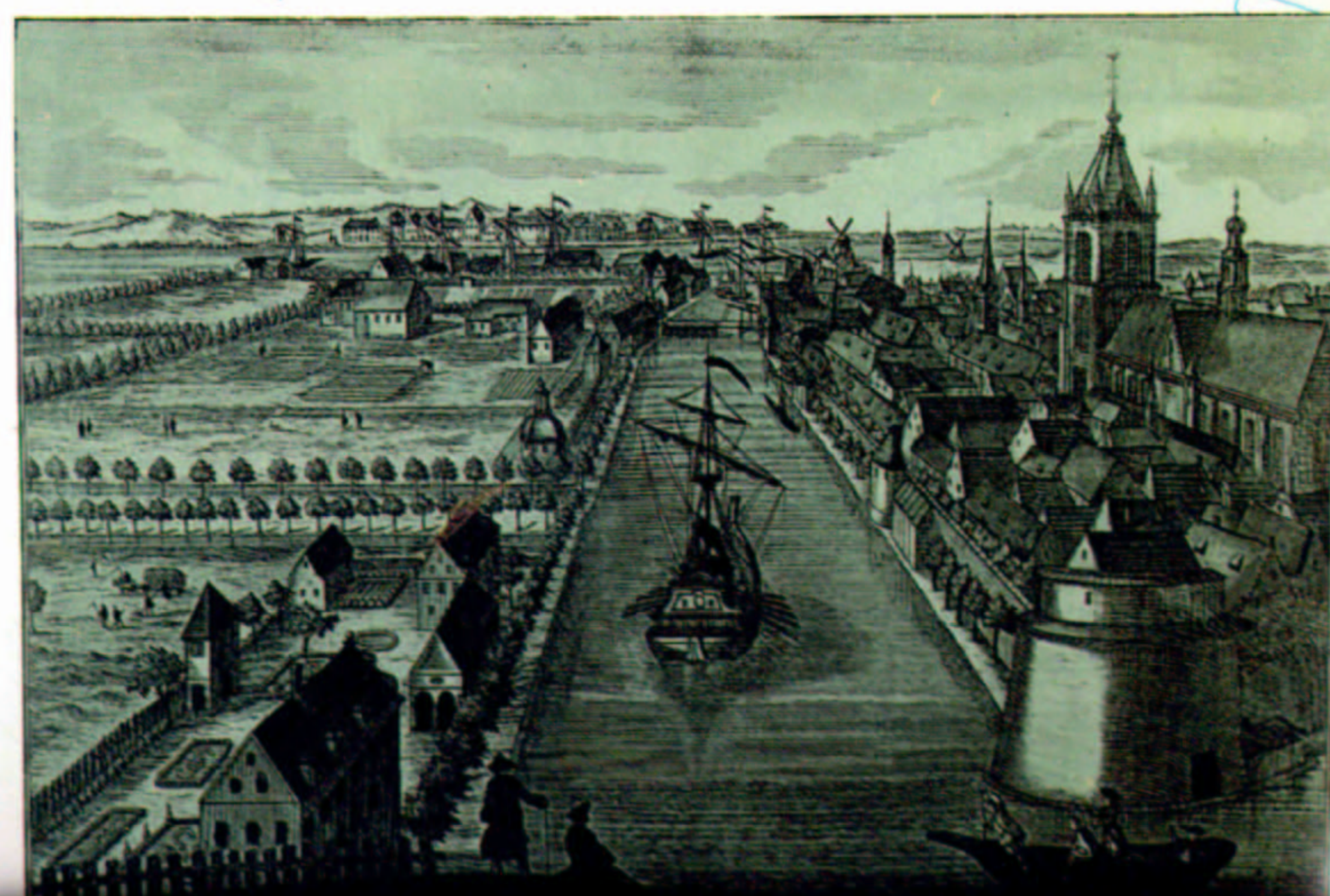
**Regensburg**  
 Civic and imperial patronage of humanists. German scholar Aventinus has humanist contacts with Milan, Florence and Rome.

**Northern Habsburg courtly centres**  
**Prague** Court of Anne, wife of Ferdinand I. Letohrádek Palace begun 1538.  
**Vienna** Court of Ferdinand I. Collection of antiquities assembled, especially Roman coins. Scholarship patronised.  
**Innsbruck** 34 Roman busts made or collected for mausoleum of Maximilian I by Jörg Kölderer, c.1540.

**Augsburg**  
 Fugger family patronise arts. 1505, Hans Burgkmair visits Venice and Milan; 1515, Herman and Peter Vischer visit Rome. Stefan Loscher, decorator of Fugger chapel, studies in Italy. Indirect Italian influences on painters Altdorfer and Holbein arrive via engravings; direct Italian influences become strong only with arrival of painter Leoni in 1548.



**Amsterdam:** works in shipyards of Dutch East India Company for four months. Studies surgery with Ruysch.  
**Zaandam:** takes carpenter's job in shipyard.  
**Texel:** visits Dutch whaling fleet, becomes disillusioned with Dutch shipbuilding.  
**Leiden:** studies anatomy with Boerhaave.  
**The Hague:** sits in on the negotiations for the Treaty of Ryswick.  
**Utrecht:** meets William III of England but finds him politically unhelpful.



# EUROPEAN TRAVELS OF PETER THE GREAT

**Religious divisions, 1560**

- date of change from Catholicism to Lutheranism
  - ▲ date of change to Calvinism or Zwinglianism
  - 2 delegates sent to last session of Council of Trent
  - Anabaptist minorities
  - ▲ Calvinist minorities
  - ▼ Lutheran minorities
  - Roman Catholic minorities
  - Muslim minorities
- |  |                |
|--|----------------|
|  | Roman Catholic |
|  | Calvinist      |
|  | Lutheran       |
|  | Anglican       |
|  | Hussite        |
|  | Orthodox       |
|  | Muslim         |

Scattered Jewish communities existed in the Ottoman empire, Hungary, Poland, Portugal, Bohemia and Italy.



Atlantic Ocean

North Sea

Baltic Sea

The heroism of the commonplace: bourgeois family values are painted by Frans Hals in plain clothes and muted colours left as if in parody of aristocratic group portraits.

In the early stages of the Reformation, Protestant, Catholic and Orthodox versions of Christianity were thoroughly intertwined and hard to tell apart, but by the second half of the sixteenth century, an attempt can be made to map the distribution of the frontiers of the various confessions, map this page, as the principle became established that the religion of the state was that of the ruler.



WATTASIDS

ZAYYANIDS

HAFSIDS

Malta

# Social and religious dissent, 1381-1400



**The expansion of European railways, 1850-1914**

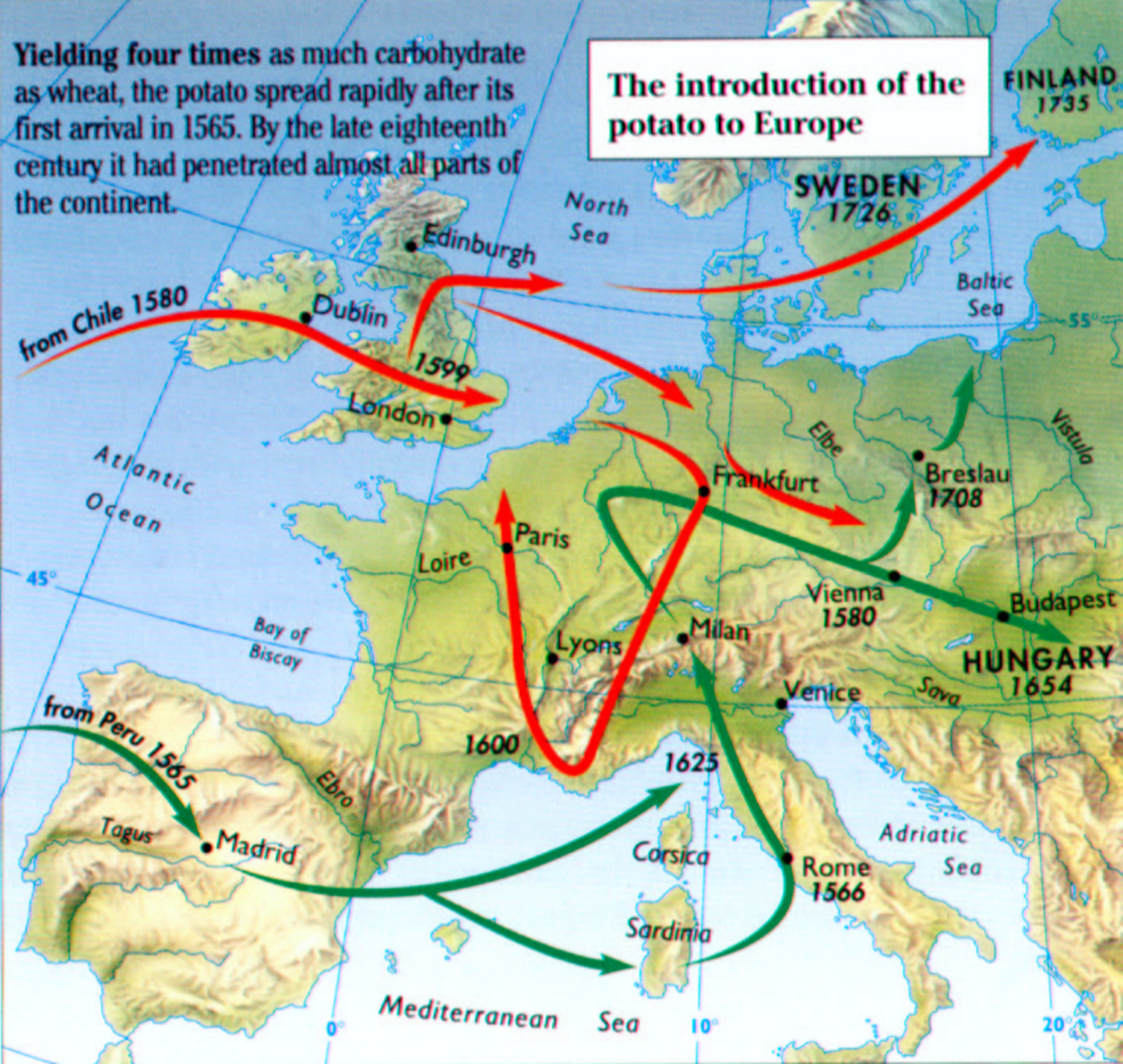
- railway network developed by 1850
- railway development 1850-1870
- railway development 1870-1914
- areas of industrial concentration 1870-1914
- frontiers, 1914



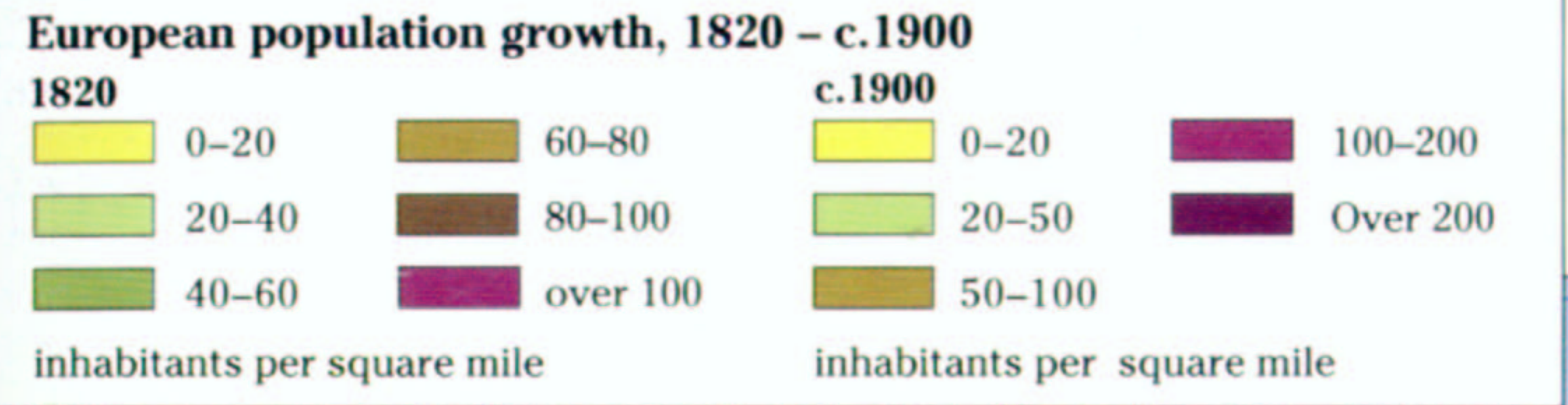


Yielding four times as much carbohydrate as wheat, the potato spread rapidly after its first arrival in 1565. By the late eighteenth century it had penetrated almost all parts of the continent.

### The introduction of the potato to Europe

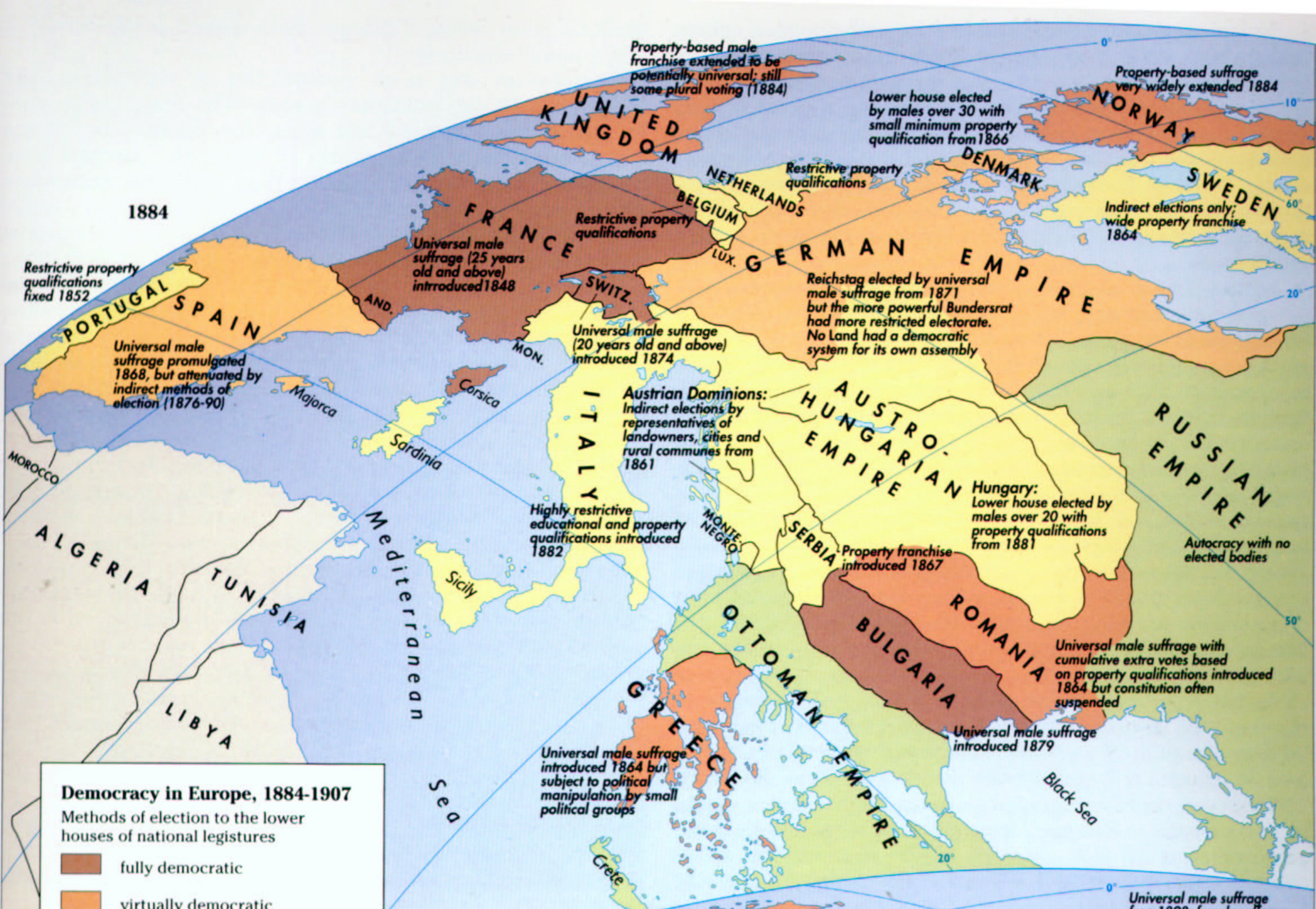


1820



**IN 1820, THE PRINCIPAL CENTERS OF POPULATION WERE THE INDUSTRIALIZED CENTERS OF THE UNITED KINGDOM, AND A FEW CITIES IN FRANCE, BELGIUM, ITALY AND GERMANY.**





**Democracy in Europe, 1884-1907**  
 Methods of election to the lower houses of national legislatures

- fully democratic
- virtually democratic
- democratic principle acknowledged
- little democratic progress
- no democratic progress



Democracy in Europe map above. The principle of universal or near-universal male suffrage, which in 1884 was excluded from most of the continent, had by 1907 become highly generalised.





**The Balkans, 1878-1913**

- frontier of Ottoman empire, 1800
- frontier of Ottoman empire, 1885
- national frontiers after the Balkan wars 1912-13

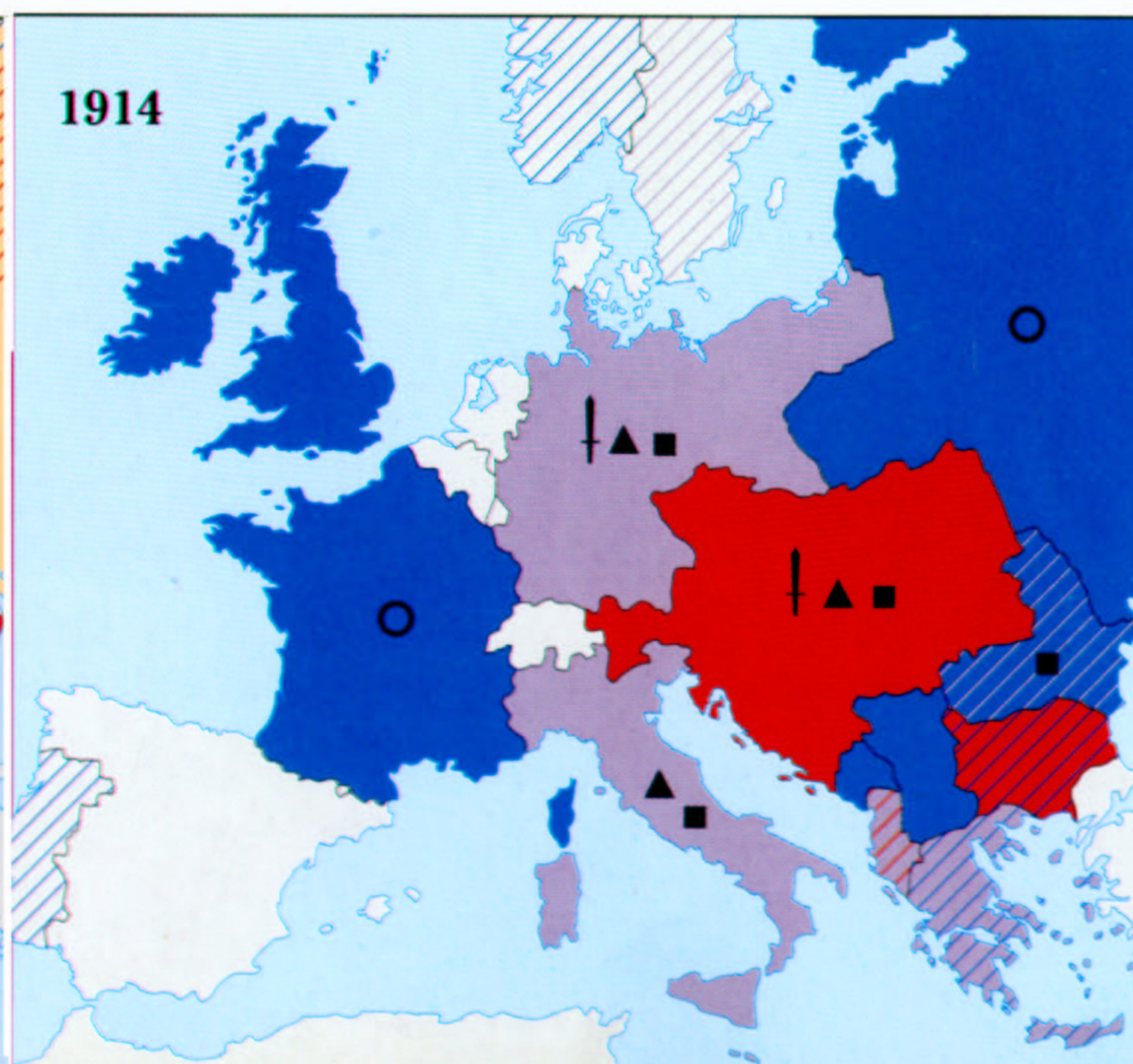
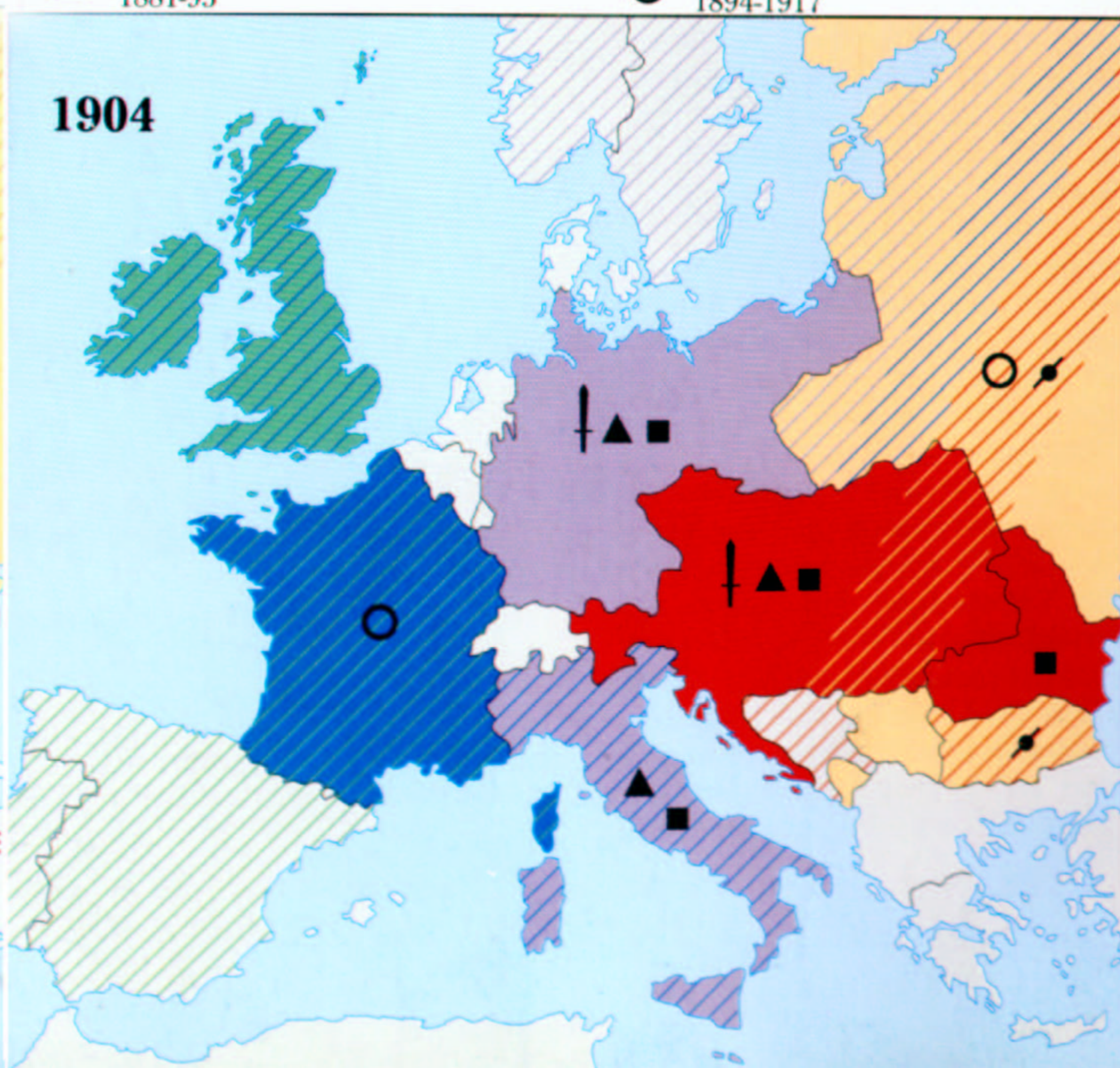
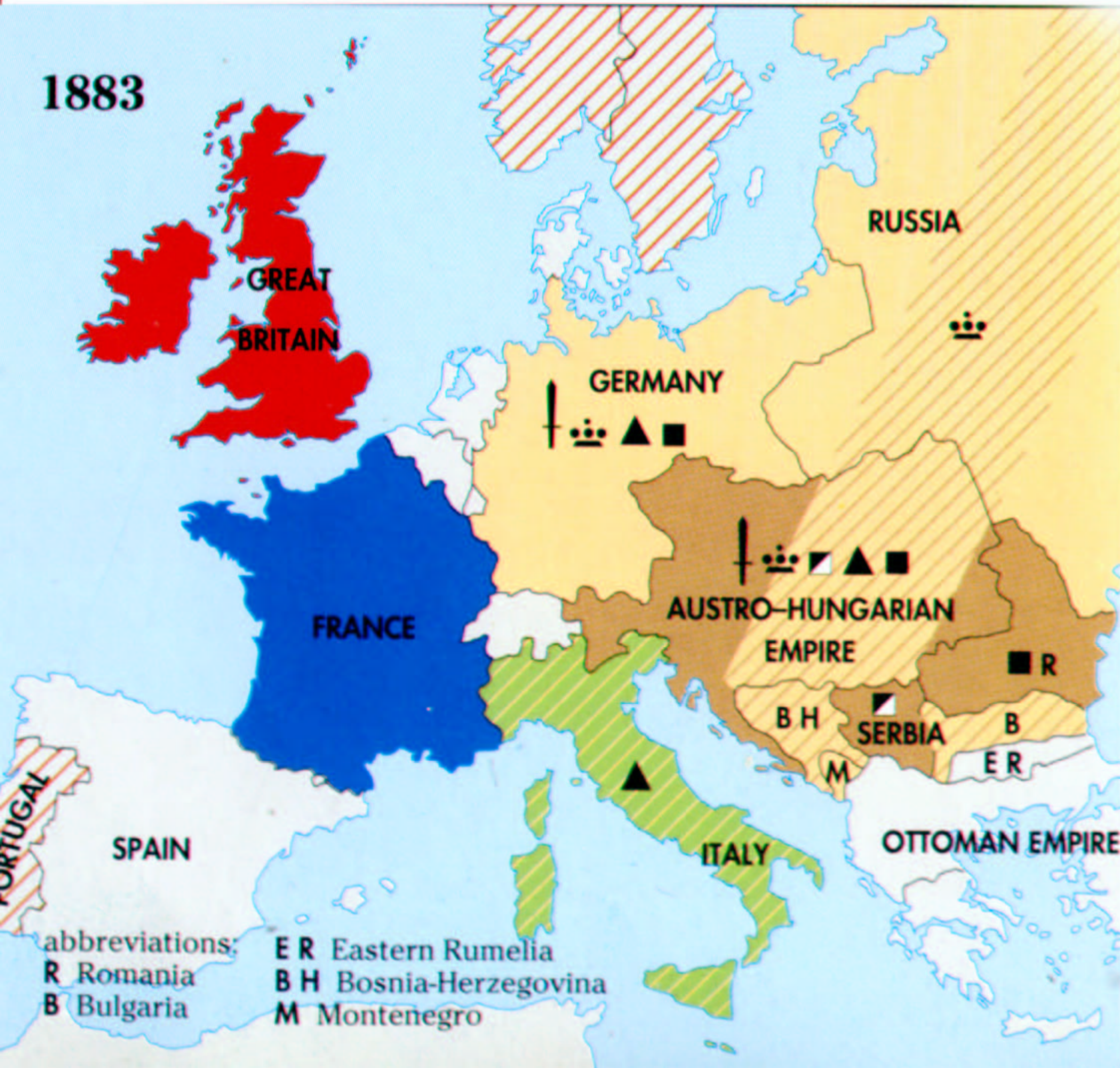
- ☐ Austro-Serbian Alliance 1881-95
- ▲ Triple Alliance 1882-1915

- ⚡ Russo-Bulgarian military convention 1902-13
- Stripes, similar and identical colours indicate an entente or community of interests

- European alliances**
- ⊥ Austro-German Alliance (the Dual Alliance) 1879-1918
  - ☑ Three Emperors' Alliance 1881-95

- Austro-German-Romanian Alliance 1883-1916
- Franco-Russian Alliance 1894-1917

**Alliance-systems in Europe, maps below.**  
**From 1871 until 1914 a flexible system of multi-faceted diplomatic alignments and**





**National conflicts and frontier disputes, 1919-36**

- frontier of German empire in 1914
- frontier of Austro-Hungarian empire in 1914
- frontier of Russian empire in 1914
- post-settlement frontiers
- new states
- conferences
- ▲ plebiscites held
- areas of dispute
- areas temporarily autonomous or independent
- areas under armed occupation
- areas under League of Nations High Commissioners

- 1 plebiscite Feb. 1920: divided between Denmark and Germany
- 2 occupied by France 1923-5
- 3 to Belgium 1919
- 4 to Belgium 1919
- 5 evacuated 1930, remilitarised 1936
- 6 League of Nations Mandate, by plebiscite to Germany 1935
- 7 to France 1919
- 8 divided between Germany and Poland by plebiscite Mar. 1921
- 9 allied occupation 1920-3, annexed by Lithuania 1923, autonomous 1924
- 10 plebiscite July 1920: to Germany
- 11 to Poland Dec. 1918
- 12 partitioned between Czechoslovakia and Poland 1920
- 13 to Hungary 1921
- 14 annexed by Poland 1920; to Poland by plebiscite 1922
- 15 to Greece from Bulgaria 1919
- 16 demilitarised 1924, remilitarised 1936
- 17 Greek-Bulgarian conflict 1925
- 18 independent, in personal union with Denmark 1918

# Social and political change in Europe, 1929-39

## Political regimes

- fascist or communist
- repressive or not fully democratic
- democratic

percentage of industrial workers unemployed  
23.2

## Major movements of protest and dissatisfaction, 1929-39

- strike wave
- riot or demonstration
- right-wing activity



**IRELAND**  
1931: fascist 'Blue-shirts' organised

**UNITED KINGDOM**  
1931: fascist 'Blue-shirts' organised  
1937, 1938: wave of strikes and union organisation  
1932-9: Oswald Mosley's blackshirts  
1935-6: miners' 'stay-down' strikes against company unions

**NETHERLANDS**  
1931-3: serious strikes and riots

**FRANCE**  
1932, 1935-7: strike waves  
1934: growing fascist (Rexist) activity  
Feb. 1934: Stavisky riots  
1936: wave of sit-down strikes - 2.5 million workers participate

**GERMANY**  
1929: Berlin riot  
1930: clashes between Nazis and communists  
1932: Nazi storm troopers officially permitted to operate: clashes with communists follow  
1933: Nazis come to power

**ITALY**  
1929-36: unstable, pre-revolutionary situation, marked by right and left wing strikes, demonstrations and uprisings  
1936-9: Spanish civil war

**NORWAY**  
1931, 1936-8: strike waves

**SWEDEN**  
1931, 1936-8: strike waves

**DENMARK**  
1933: North Schleswig German agitation

**FINLAND**  
Oct. 1930 and Feb. 1932: attempted fascist (Lapua) coup

**ESTONIA**  
1934: Pääts dictatorship established

**LATVIA**  
1934: Ulmanis coup established dictatorship

**LITHUANIA**  
1926: Smetona coup

**POLAND**  
1926-35: Pilsudski dictatorship  
1935-9: Colonels' regime  
1930-8: major strike waves affecting peasants and workers

**CZECHOSLOVAKIA**  
1933: Nazi activity amongst Germans in Sudetenland  
1938: annexed by Germany

**AUSTRIA**  
1932: attempted fascist coup in Styria  
1934: unsuccessful Nazi coup  
1938: annexed by Germany

**HUNGARY**  
April 1933: pro-Nazi demonstrations

**ROMANIA**  
1930-8: fascist 'Iron Guard' tolerated and financed by Carol II  
1933: Bucharest railway strike bloodily suppressed

**YUGOSLAVIA**  
1929: Alexander establishes royal dictatorship  
1935-8: strike wave

**BULGARIA**  
1934: army coup  
1936: Boris establishes royal dictatorship

**UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS**  
1928 onwards: state organised wave of mass annihilation of civilians and party cadres

**GREECE**  
1933: attempted republican coup  
1935: Venizelist riot  
1936-41: Metaxas dictator

**TURKEY**  
1923-38: Kemal Atatürk modernises Turkey  
Dec. 1930: Dervish rising near Izmir



As the German *Wehrmacht* was overwhelmed by the strain of fighting on two fronts, Allied advances cut deep into *Deutschland*.



**The defeat of Germany, 1942-45**

- "Grossdeutsches Reich" 1942
- maximum extent of Axis control, 1942
- ← Axis attacks
- ← Axis withdrawals
- ← Allied attacks
- cities under heavy air attack
- ◆ airborne landings
- ✎ partisan/resistance movements
- ★ major battle with date
- 🚀 V1 launching sites
- 🚀 V2 launching sites



### The collapse of communism, 1989-95

- Soviet Union to 1991
- Yugoslavia to 1991
- Czechoslovakia to 1993
- frontiers, 1993
- disputed area subject to military action, May 1995
- united with the Federal Rep. of Germany, 1990
- independent, 1991
- independent, 1992
- independent, 1993
- other formerly communist states 1994
- de facto independent states in 1994 on former USSR territory, internationally unrecognized

Oct.-Nov. 1989: mass demonstrations in GDR.  
 9 Nov: Berlin Wall breached; formally opened Dec.-Jan. 1990.  
 18 Mar. 1990: free elections in GDR.  
 1 July: currency union with West Germany.  
 3 Oct. 1990: reunification.  
 Nov. 1989: mass demonstrations spread from Prague leading to collapse of Communist rule.

1988: mass demonstrations in Yugoslavia against falling living standards. Declarations of independence by Croatia and Slovenia (25 June 1991) ignite civil war.  
 7 July 1991: Brioni Agreement ends fighting in Slovenia. Fighting continues in Croatia and spreads to Bosnia-Herzegovina following declaration of independence (Apr. 1992) as Serbs attempt to extend territory in Croatia and Bosnia.

May 1995: controlled by separatist Serb forces.

1945-90: under four-power military control.  
 June 1989: partially free elections.  
 Sept. 1989: Solidarity-led government takes office.  
 Jan. 1990: Communist party dissolves itself.  
 Oct. 1991: free elections under new constitution.

June 1992: Slovak nationalists win elections in Slovakia.  
 1 Jan. 1993: Slovak independence.

Oct. 1989: Communist rule ends peacefully, Apr./May 1990: free elections.

1988: mass demonstrations lead to armed uprisings and overthrow of Ceaușescu regime.  
 May 1990: free elections.  
 Nov. 1991: new constitution approved.

Nov. 1989: Dictator Zhivkov removed from office.  
 June 1990: free elections.

8 Apr. 1993: admitted to UN.  
 Dec. 1993: independence recognised by European Union.  
 Mar. 1991: free elections follow restoration of contact with West in 1989.

Nov. 1988: Estonian Supreme Soviet adopts right to veto all Union laws.  
 Mar. 1990 Congress of Estonia formed and independence declared.  
 Sept. 1991: independence recognised by USSR.

1989: mass anti-Communist demonstrations.  
 Jan. 1990: free elections.  
 Sept. 1991: independence recognised by USSR.

1989: mass anti-Communist demonstrations.  
 Mar. 1990: independence declared.  
 Sept. 1991: independence recognised by USSR.

June 1989: Popular Front founded.  
 Aug. 1991: independence declared.  
 Dec. 1991: founder member of CIS.

1 Dec. 1991: referendum vote for independence.  
 Dec. 1991: founder member of CIS.

June 1989: Popular Front (founded May 1989) wins 75% of votes in election.  
 27 Aug. 1991: independence declared.

Dec. 1989: mass demonstrations lead to armed uprisings and overthrow of Ceaușescu regime.  
 May 1990: free elections.  
 Nov. 1991: new constitution approved.

Nov. 1989: Dictator Zhivkov removed from office.  
 June 1990: free elections.

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June 1991: Boris Yeltsin directly elected President of Russian Federation.  
 14 Dec. 1991: Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS) established.  
 25 Dec. 1991: USSR dissolved.  
 Oct. 1993: crisis between Yeltsin and parliament; fighting in Moscow.  
 Dec. 1993: first free parliamentary elections.

Dec. 1991: Joins CIS.

May 1995: Area controlled by Armenian forces.

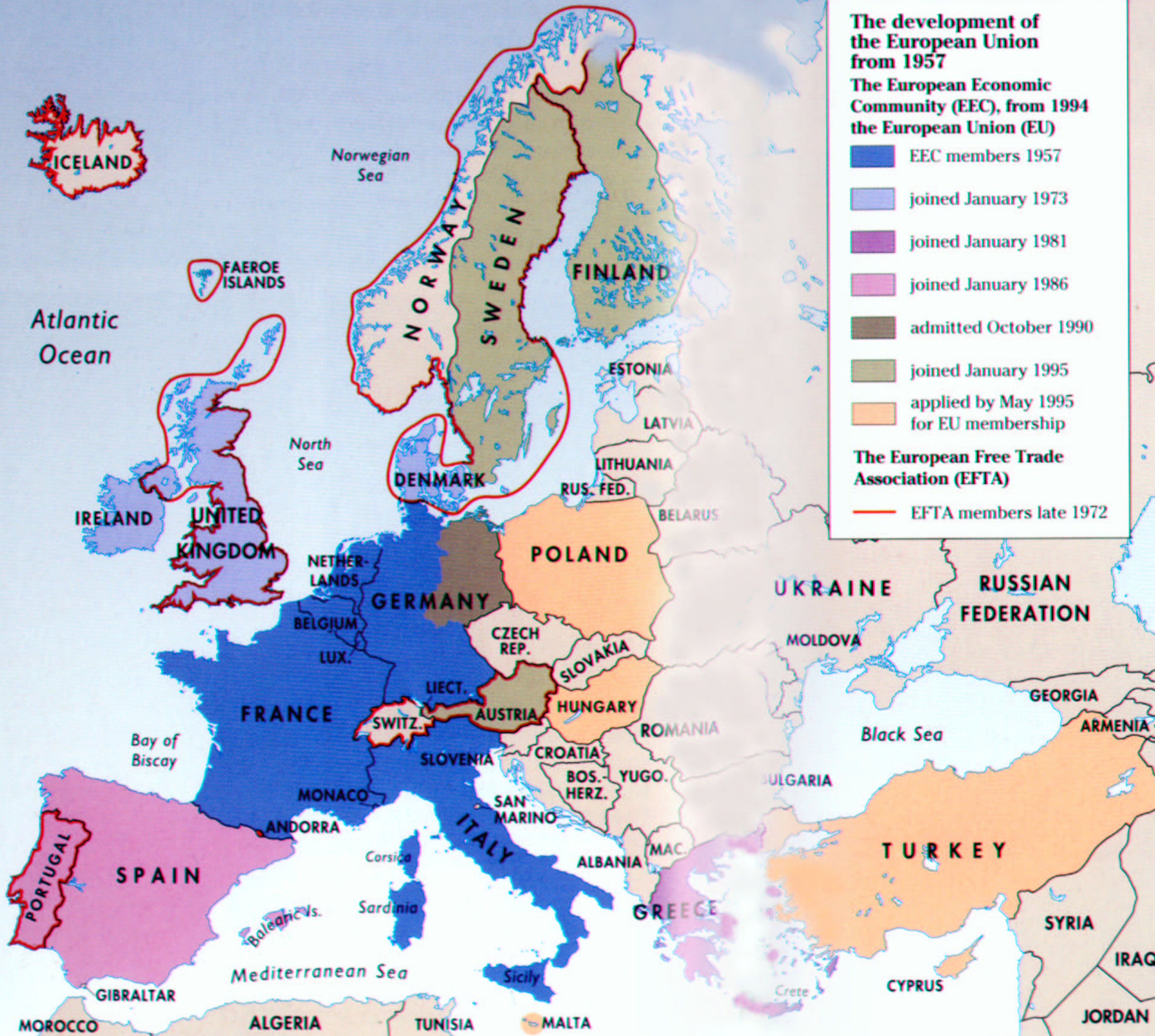
Dec. 1991: Joins CIS.

**The development of the European Union from 1957**  
**The European Economic Community (EEC), from 1994 the European Union (EU)**

- EEC members 1957
- joined January 1973
- joined January 1981
- joined January 1986
- admitted October 1990
- joined January 1995
- applied by May 1995 for EU membership

**The European Free Trade Association (EFTA)**

- EFTA members late 1972



TIMES BOOKS  
77-85 Fulham Palace Road  
London W6 8JB

First published by Times Books 1995  
Reprinted 1996  
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Typesetting by Times Books

Colour separations by Colourscan, Singapore

Printed and bound in Hong Kong  
by HarperCollins *Publishers*

British Library Cataloguing in Publication Data.  
A catalogue record for this book is available  
from the British Library.

ISBN 0 7230 0724 1

**Reprint of first edition – author's note:**

Some typographical errors have been corrected and, within the limits allowed by the format of the work, a number of passages which needed revision – especially in Part III – have been rewritten to incorporate material not duplicated in other, overlapping works of mine. I am grateful to Bill Rosen, Thomas Cussans and Philip Parker for help in identifying these.

Felipe Fernández-Armesto  
December 1995