The Medieval Europe gallery showcases many of the world's greatest medieval treasures. British, European and Byzantine objects tell the story of a period of great change when territorial wars and political turmoil shaped the continent we know today.

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Islam (/ ˈɪsləm /; Arabic: الإسلام, romanized: al-ʼIslām, () "submission [to God]") is an Abrahamic monotheistic religion teaching that Muhammad is a messenger of God. It is the world's second-largest religion with 1.8 billion followers or 24.9% of the world's population, known as Muslims.

Nazism - Wikipedia

As early as June 1933, military spending for the year was budgeted to be three times larger than the spending on all other states and industries in 1932. The share of military spending rose from 0.1% to 6.1% of GDP in 1933.

Sword - Wikipedia

The sword developed from the knife or dagger. A knife is unlike a dagger in that a knife has only one cutting surface, while a dagger has two cutting surfaces. Construction of longer blades became possible during the 3rd millennium BC in the Middle East, first in bronze, then in iron. Blades longer than 60 cm (24 in) were rare and not practical until the late Bronze Age because ...

Delhi - Wikipedia

Ancient and Early Medieval Periods. The area around Delhi was probably inhabited before the second millennium BCE and is rich in archaeological remains. Around c.1200 BCE. Around c.1200 BCE. Around c.1200 BCE. Around c.1200 BCE.

Morocco - Wikipedia

Morocco, officially the Kingdom of Morocco, is the westernmost country in the Maghreb region of North Africa. It overlooks the Strait of Gibraltar to the south and the Atlantic Ocean to the west. Morocco also claims the Spanish exclaves of Ceuta, Melilla and Peñón de Vélez de la Gomera, and the European cities of La Gomera and El Hierro. Under the rule of the Portuguese Empire (1415-1750) and the British Empire (1750-1956), Morocco and its territory were divided into several smaller territories. After World War II, Morocco was invaded by France and Spain. The Moroccan War of Independence (1921-1923) was fought against France and Spain. The war ended with the signing of the Treaty of Fez (1926), which recognized Morocco's independence.

Japan | History, Flag, Map, Population, & Facts | Britannica

Japan, island country lying off the east coast of Asia. It consists of a vast archipelago of islands and thousands of smaller islands, the four main islands; from north to south these are Hokkaido (Hokkaidō), Honshu (Honshū), Shikoku, and Kyushu (Kyūshū).

Bangladesh - Wikipedia

Bangladesh consists of the seven river basins that drain into the Bay of Bengal. The area is low-lying, with the highest point being 91 m (300 ft) above sea level. The climate is subtropical, with a monsoon season from May to October. The economy is dominated by agriculture, with rice being the most important crop.

History of Japan - Wikipedia

Settled by migrants from the Asian mainland back in the mists of prehistory, Japan has seen the rise and fall of empires, rule by various warlords, isolation from the outside world, expansion over most of Asia, defeat, and rebirth. One of the most remarkable tales of this is the early 20th century, Japan today offers a voice of pacifism and restraint on the international stage.

Islam - Wikipedia

Islam is a monotheistic religion that is based on the teachings of the Quran and the Hadith. It is the second-largest religion in the world, with over 1.8 billion followers, or 24.9% of the world's population.

Japan: Key Facts and History - ThoughtCo

Japan today often serves as a voice of pacifism and restraint on the international stage.

Bangladesh - Wikipedia

Bengali (/ bɛŋˈɡɔːli /; Bengali: বাংলা, romanized: bāṅgāla) is an Indo-Aryan language spoken by an estimated 163 million people as a first language, and over 450 million people as a second language. It is the official language of Bangladesh and is also spoken in West Bengal, India, and other parts of South Asia.

Delhi - Wikipedia

Delhi, also known as the "City of Lakes," is one of the main tourist attractions in India. The city is famous for its rich history and culture, including the ancient Mughal city of Delhi.

Morocco - Wikipedia

Morocco, officially the Kingdom of Morocco, is the westernmost country in the Maghreb region of North Africa. It overlooks the Strait of Gibraltar to the south and the Atlantic Ocean to the west. Morocco also claims the Spanish exclaves of Ceuta, Melilla and Peñón de Vélez de la Gomera, and the European cities of La Gomera and El Hierro. Under the rule of the Portuguese Empire (1415-1750) and the British Empire (1750-1956), Morocco and its territory were divided into several smaller territories. After World War II, Morocco was invaded by France and Spain. The Moroccan War of Independence (1921-1923) was fought against France and Spain. The war ended with the signing of the Treaty of Fez (1926), which recognized Morocco's independence.

Japan - Media and publishing | Britannica

The print and broadcast media have long been influential in Japan. Although their freedom is guarded by law, the postwar climate of democracy and economic growth facilitated a growth in the number of newspapers, magazines, and books.

Israel - Wikipedia

Israel is a country in the Middle East, located on the eastern side of the Mediterranean Sea and the southern end of the Black Sea. It is bordered by Syria to the north, Lebanon to the north-west, the Sea of Galilee and the Hula Valley to the north, Jordan to the east, Egypt to the south, and the Mediterranean Sea to the west. Israel is the only country in the Middle East with a high standard of living, with a per capita GDP of $39,930 (2020).

Japan - Wikipedia

Japan is a country located in the northwestern Pacific Ocean, consisting of four main islands: Hokkaido, Honshu, Shikoku, and Kyushu. It is the world's second-largest island country, with an area of 377,975 square kilometers (145,866 sq mi). Japan is the world's third-largest economy, with a GDP of $5.42 trillion (2020). The capital of Japan is Tokyo, which is the largest city in the world. Japan has a population of 126.8 million people (2020), making it the world's 45th most populous country.

Japan | History, Flag, Map, Population, & Facts | Britannica

Japan today often serves as a voice of pacifism and restraint on the international stage.

Morocco - Wikipedia

Morocco, officially the Kingdom of Morocco, is the westernmost country in the Maghreb region of North Africa. It overlooks the Strait of Gibraltar to the south and the Atlantic Ocean to the west. Morocco also claims the Spanish exclaves of Ceuta, Melilla and Peñón de Vélez de la Gomera, and the European cities of La Gomera and El Hierro. Under the rule of the Portuguese Empire (1415-1750) and the British Empire (1750-1956), Morocco and its territory were divided into several smaller territories. After World War II, Morocco was invaded by France and Spain. The Moroccan War of Independence (1921-1923) was fought against France and Spain. The war ended with the signing of the Treaty of Fez (1926), which recognized Morocco's independence.

Blas de Lezo - Wikipedia

Blas de Lezo (1740-1808) was a Spanish naval officer who served in the Spanish Navy during the Napoleonic Wars. He was a key figure in the defense of the Iberian Peninsula and played a significant role in the Battle of Trafalgar. De Lezo was born in Seville, Spain, and joined the Spanish Navy in his youth. He rose through the ranks and by the time of the Trafalgar campaign in 1805, he was serving as the commander of the Spanish fleet in the Mediterranean. De Lezo's fleet was heavily outnumbered by the British fleet under Admiral Horatio Nelson, but he managed to engage the British ships in a fierce battle. Although the Spanish fleet was ultimately defeated, de Lezo's leadership and determination during the battle earned him a reputation as a勇敢 and a knowledgeable tactician. After the battle, de Lezo was captured by the British and spent several years in captivity before being released in a prisoner exchange. He returned to Spain and continued to serve in the Spanish Navy, eventually retiring as a rear admiral in 1807. Blas de Lezo's legacy as a naval officer is remembered in Spain, and his name is invoked in the Spanish Navy as a symbol of courage and commitment to the crown. His contributions to the defense of the Iberian Peninsula and his role in the Trafalgar campaign are commemorated in various ways, including a statue in Seville and a naval college named after him.