

DISCOVERIES AROUND THE WORLD



GREAT MINDS AND FINDS IN EUROPE



MIKE DOWNS

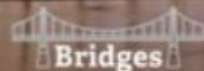
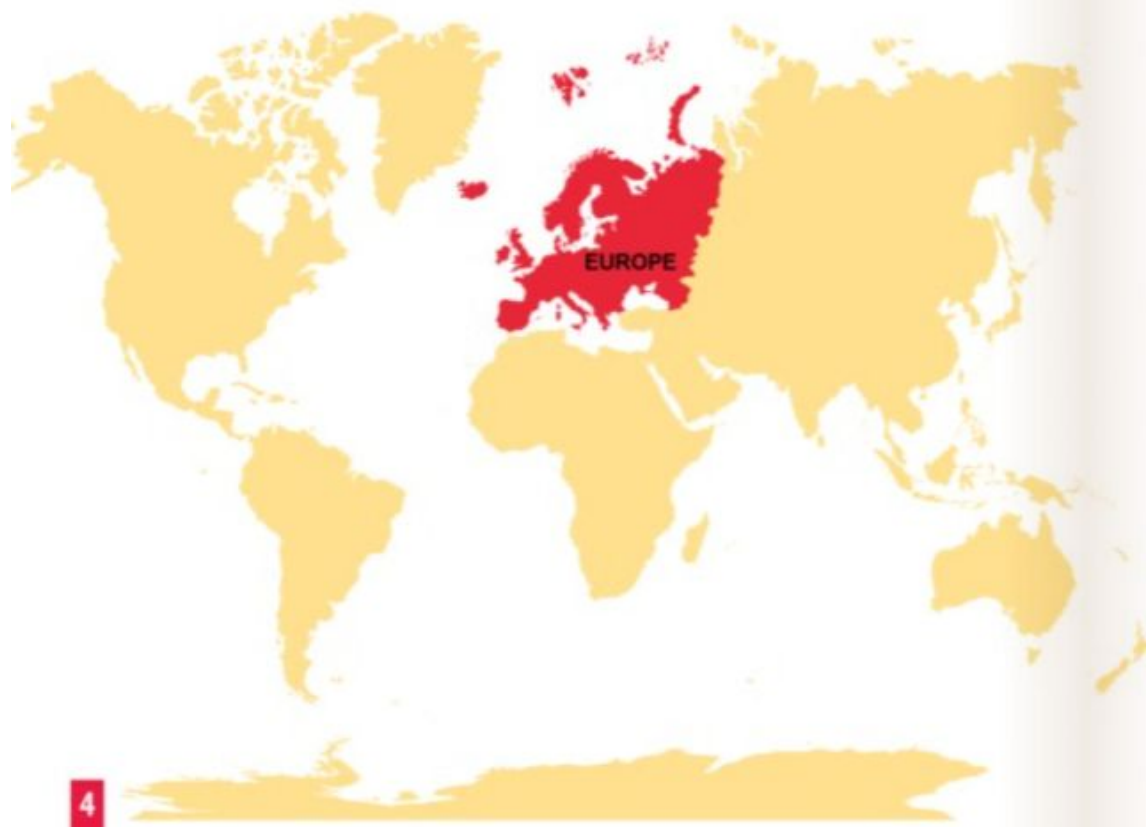


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WHERE IN THE WORLD IS EUROPE?

Surrounded on three sides by bodies of water, the continent of Europe contains 44 countries. It starts with Iceland in the West and stretches to the Asian border in the East. The icy Barents and Norwegian Seas lie to the north. The warm Mediterranean Sea is to the south.



The Mediterranean Sea has brilliant blue water.



Porto is the second largest city in the European country of Portugal.

Go on an adventure through Europe and find out about its fascinating people and places. Learn about the discoveries and inventions that started there.

Europe by the Numbers



Population: >746 million



Size: >26.3 million square kilometres



Highest Point: Mount Elbrus,
>5642 metres

MOUNTAINS, PLAINS AND OCEANS

You can find many different environments across Europe. The Alps mountain range stretches across eight countries. Ireland is famous for sea cliffs and green fields. In Norway, water has carved deep paths known as fjords between mountains. Large plains are home to animals such as reindeer and arctic foxes.



Arctic Fox



The Cliffs of Moher in Ireland are a specially protected breeding site for seabirds.



The Matterhorn mountain is on the border of Switzerland and Italy.

ICY CAVES AND BOG BODIES

In Werfen, Austria, a small tunnel opens in the side of a mountain. Inside it is the largest ice cave in the world. In 1879, Anton Posselt explored about 200 metres inside the cave. The people living around it thought that it was an entrance to an evil place and would not go inside. In 1912, Alexander von Mörk led a group to explore farther. Inside, they found *Eisriesenwelt*, an incredible limestone cave filled with ice. People come from all over the world to visit it today.



This entrance leads to Eisriesenwelt, a famous ice cave in Werfen, Austria.

Another unexpected European discovery is bog bodies. When ancient people fell into **bogs** and died, their bodies turned into mummies. The chemicals in the ground kept them from decaying. They are so well-preserved that they look alive. Some of the most famous bog bodies are from Denmark and Ireland.



Some bog bodies are mummies. Others are skeletons.

Ireland

Denmark

Werfen, Austria

TRAINS, CARS AND PLANES

Europe has been home to many inventions that get people where they need to go. The first steam-powered train operated in the country of Wales in 1804. It pulled 70 people for 14.5 kilometres.

But steam engines were too heavy to put inside cars. It wasn't until after the petrol engine was invented that cars became practical. Karl Benz invented the first petrol-powered car in Germany in 1885.

Another German inventor, Otto Lilienthal, became the world's first recorded pilot. He had taken more than 2000 **glider** flights when he crashed his glider and died in 1896.



Karl Benz helped start the car company that became Mercedes-Benz and makes cars such as this one.



Otto Lilienthal had a hill built where he could test his gliding machines.



Fearless Flyer

Europeans have had firsts in space travel as well. Samantha Cristoforetti is an astronaut born in Milan, Italy. In 2015, she set a record for the longest time spent in space by a woman on a single mission (199 days and 16 hours). This record was broken in 2017 and again in 2020.



ART AND ARCHITECTURE

On the soaring ceiling of the Sistine Chapel in Vatican City is the artist Michelangelo's huge painting *The Creation of Adam*. One of the most famous paintings in the world, the *Mona Lisa*, hangs in the Louvre museum in Paris, France. Both of these were painted in the past 500 years.

But European art was born much earlier. Paintings of animals that were discovered in caves in Lascaux, France, are thought to be tens of thousands of years old. Hundreds of other caves with ancient paintings have also been discovered.

Europe is home to important modern art as well. Sonia Boyce, a British Afro-Caribbean artist, works and lives in London. She uses her art to start conversations about unfair treatment and equal rights in society.



The Mona Lisa is also known as La Gioconda.



The paintings in the Sistine Chapel were made with watercolours on wet plaster.



Unusual Art

Antoni Gaudi was an artist who designed unusual buildings. His La Sagrada Familia chapel in Barcelona in the country of Spain is still under construction after more than 138 years.



People living in the Roman Empire that stretched across Europe 2000 years ago didn't invent the arch. But they did perfect it. Roman **viaducts** and ancient buildings used arches. In **architecture**, arches provide more support than square structures.

Stronger building materials now allow many unusual designs that arches cannot support. The Guggenheim Museum in Bilbao, Spain, is made of glass and titanium. The Eiffel Tower in Paris, France, is made of iron. This combination of famous art and architecture has made Europe a popular place for many people to visit.



The Guggenheim Museum in Bilbao, Spain, was designed by Frank Gehry.



Ancient Romans used viaducts to bring water from distant places into cities and towns.



First Prize

Zaha Hadid was a famous Iraqi-British architect. She was the first woman architect to win the international Pritzker Prize for architecture. Her unusual buildings can be found around the world.



UNDERWATER PICTURES



Divers can use SCUBA gear to explore the ocean.

In 1893, Louis Boutan, a biologist from Versailles, France, took the first pictures with an underwater camera. Fifty years later, Jacques Cousteau and Emile Gagnon, both from France, invented the Aqua-Lung (now called a "self-contained underwater breathing apparatus" or SCUBA). It allowed people to breathe underwater. Jacques Cousteau later made many films using SCUBA gear and underwater cameras. These films showed the world the amazing wonders of the oceans.



Jacques Cousteau became world-famous as a filmmaker and underwater explorer.



Jacques Cousteau also used submarines to study the world's oceans.

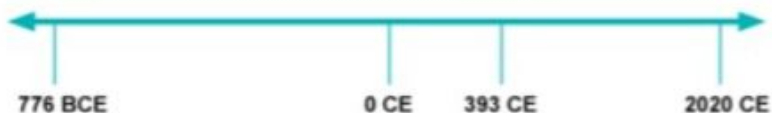
GOOD SPORTS

People from the country of Greece invented the **Olympic Games** in 776 BCE. Originally, these were religious and athletic festivals held every four years in the city of Athens. Only men were allowed, and they competed without clothes. They participated in sports such as wrestling and chariot racing. These games ended around 393 CE.

In the 17th century, people began holding the Olympic Games again. In 1896, the **marathon** was added as an Olympic event. The marathon is done in honour of an ancient messenger who ran between the cities of Marathon and Athens. He announced that the Greeks had defeated the Persians. According to legend, he died immediately after his exhausting run.

Common Era

We are living in the Common Era (CE). Ancient history happened before the Common Era (BCE).



The 2004 Olympics were held in Athens, Greece. They commemorated the first Olympics.



The modern Olympic Games provide a chance for contestants from around the world to compete. Women now make up nearly half of Olympic contestants.



Florence Nightingale's ideas on treating illness influenced how St Thomas' Hospital in London was designed. The hospital contains a museum dedicated to her.

STAYING HEALTHY

In the 1850s, in a European military hospital, more soldiers were dying from disease than from wounds. Florence Nightingale led a team of nurses. She had them clean the hospital while taking care of patients. With this new program, the death rate fell about 60 percent.



Florence Nightingale later wrote books about **hygiene** and proper nursing. She went on to create a school in London, England, that taught people how to be nurses. She changed the way that many hospitals were run. Hospitals today work to stay clean and **sterile**, just as Florence Nightingale taught.



Florence Nightingale is known as the founder of modern nursing.

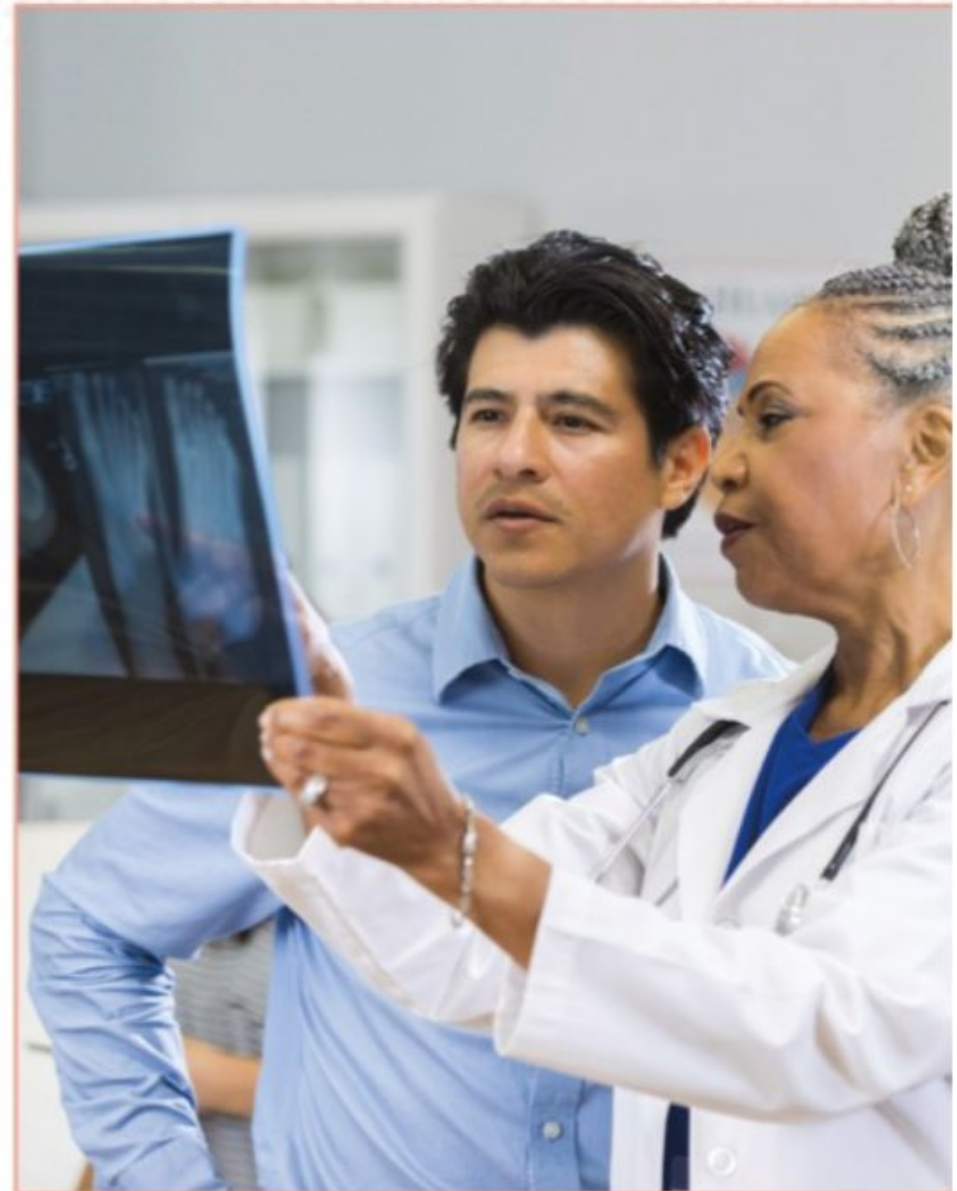
Medicine was forever changed with the discovery of X-rays. In 1895, Wilhelm Röntgen accidentally used these waves of energy while doing experiments in Germany. He tried again on his wife and saw the bones in her hand. It was the world's first X-ray photograph. X-rays can be used to detect broken bones, lumps and other medical conditions.



First X-ray photograph



Wilhelm Conrad Röntgen



X-rays can help doctors find even tiny injuries to bones.

SPREADING KNOWLEDGE

For much of history, people believed that the universe circled around Earth. In the 1530s, the Polish scientist Copernicus said Earth orbited the sun. The Italian scientist Galileo later observed the galaxy through **telescopes** and agreed with Copernicus.

Ideas like these spread throughout Europe because of Johannes Gutenberg. He invented a printing press to make books. They helped spread literacy and information around the world. The availability of knowledge led to the rise of great universities in Europe and beyond.



Modern telescopes are many times more powerful than the ones Galileo used.



The Gutenberg press was used to print books very quickly compared with older methods.



Copernicus was born in the city of Toruń in Poland. He made many important scientific discoveries.

The Galileo spacecraft was named after the Italian scientist.



Galaxy Gazing

With modern telescopes, scientists can see much more than Galileo could. They have observed black holes, exploding stars and beautiful galaxies.



SCIENCE BEYOND LIMITS

In the early 1900s, Englishman Alan Turing wrote about computer science and **artificial intelligence**. Computers did not exist yet, but he was already thinking about how to make them. His ideas made it possible for modern scientists to use computers to develop new ideas about our universe.

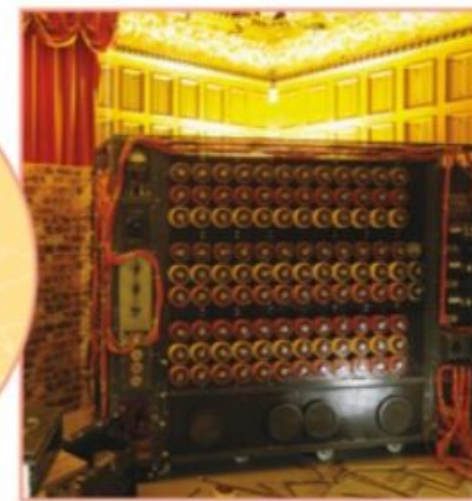
One big new idea is to find out how the universe originally formed. Scientists at the European Organisation for Nuclear Research, also known as CERN, want to answer this question. They designed the Large Hadron Collider to help. This machine is 27 kilometres long and built underground near Geneva, Switzerland. It makes tiny particles move at nearly the speed of light and then crashes them together. Scientists study the results to learn more about our universe.



The Large Hadron Collider is the largest machine in the world.



Alan Turing is famous for helping break the "Enigma Code" in World War II.



Turing machines are simple computers that worked using strips of tape.

UNIQUE EUROPE

From trains and planes to art and architecture, Europe is a continent of wonders and beauty. How would your life be different without inventions and discoveries from Europe? Take a closer look and you'll learn even more about the great minds and finds on this amazing continent.



England



Ireland



Spain



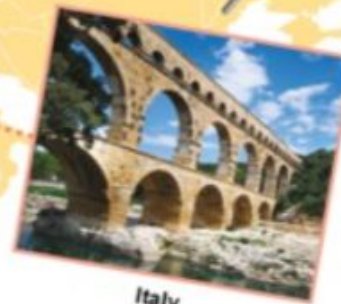
Switzerland



Poland



Italy



Italy

Glossary

architecture: the activity of designing and drawing plans for buildings

artificial intelligence: the science of making computers do things that previously needed human intelligence, such as understanding language

bogs: areas of soft, wet land

glider: a very light aircraft designed to fly without engine power

hygiene: keeping yourself and the things around you clean in order to stay healthy

marathon: a running race that is about 42 kilometres long

Olympic Games: a competition for athletes from all over the world

sterile: free from germs and dirt

telescopes: instruments that make distant objects seem larger and closer, especially when studying the stars and other heavenly bodies

viaducts: large bridges that carry a road or pipeline across a valley or over a city street

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Text-Dependent Questions

1. What are two types of transportation that came from Europe?
2. How can X-rays be used?
3. What does the Large Hadron Collider do?
4. Which natural feature did Alexander von Mörk discover?
5. How do bogs create mummies?

Extension Activity

You are a journalist writing about the great discoveries and inventions of Europe. Pick three things to highlight for an article. Include at least one that is new to you. How would you describe them? Why are they important? Write a beginning version of your article and share it with a friend.

About the Author

Mike Downs loves writing books and flying. He also enjoys visiting Europe. On his next trip he plans to visit the Otto Lilienthal museum to learn more about this amazing pilot.



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