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| <p>Traveling they say, broadens the mind. And when we travel in Europe we wonder:</p> | <p>Kažu da putovanja proširuju vidike. Kada putujemo Europom pitamo se:</p> | |
| <p>How did mosques and Ottoman built bridges like this get into southeast Europe—like here in Bosnia</p> | <p>Kako je moguće da su u jugoistočnoj Europi izgrađene džamije i mostovi u osmanskome stilu – kao ovdje u Bosni;</p> |  |
| <p>and while we certainly think that Prague is beautiful,</p> | <p>i iako smo potpuno sigurni da je Prag prekrasan,</p> | |
| <p>many Czechs will tell you that all this glorious baroque architecture was built by the Austrians, not the Czechs</p> | <p>mnogo Čeha će vam reći da su ovu veličanstvenu baroknu arhitekturu izgradili Austrijanci, a ne Česi.</p> |  |
| <p>And when you visit Warsaw, Poles will tell you that hideous buildings like this are soviet, not theirs</p> | <p>A kada ste u posjeti Varšavi, Poljaci će vam reći da su odvratne zgrade kao ova sovjetske, ne njihove.</p> | |
| <p>So this short trip through</p> | <p>Ovaj kratki</p> | |

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| <p>Europe's maps is meant to explain just a little about how borders moved, and how cultures moved with them</p> | <p>izlet po karti Europe pomoći će nam da malo bolje razumijemo i objasnimo kako su se pomicale granice, i kako su kulture putovale s njima.</p> | |
| <p>This is how Central Europe looked after the Treaty of Vienna in 1815. There were three big empires—the Austrian Empire, ruled by the Habsburgs The Ottoman, or Turkish empire, ruled by its sultans, and the Russian empire, ruled by the Romanovs. Germany— there wasn't a country called Germany yet - - Prussia was the dominant state. Poland? From the 1790s until 1918 there was no country called Poland—it had been carved up by the Russians, the Prussians and the Austrians</p> | <p>Ovako je izgledala središnja Europa nakon kongresa u Beču 1815. Postojala su tri velika carstva – Austrijsko, kojim su vladali Habsburgovci, Osmansko ili Tursko Carstvo, kojim su vladali njihovi sultani, i Rusko Carstvo, kojim su vladali Romanovi. Njemačka? U to vrijeme još nije bilo zemlje koja se zove Njemačka – Prusija je bila najutjecajnija njemačka država. Poljska? Od</p> |  <p>The map, titled "East Central Europe, 1815", illustrates the territorial divisions of the region following the Congress of Vienna. It shows the Austrian Empire (shaded in light blue) occupying Central Europe, the Russian Empire (shaded in light pink) to the east, and the Ottoman Empire (shaded in light green) to the south. Other visible territories include Prussia (shaded in light purple), Poland (shaded in light orange), and various smaller states and provinces. The map includes a legend for international, national, and provincial boundaries, as well as a scale bar.</p> |

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| | <p>1790. do 1918. nije bilo države koja se zove Poljska – bila je raskomadana između Rusa, Prusa i Austijanaca.</p> | |
| <p>By the beginning of 20th century, the Ottoman Empire had been greatly reduced and these four countries came into existence: Romania Bulgaria Serbia Montenegro and since 1867 the weakened Austrian Empire had become the Austro-Hungarian Empire. Beginning in 1871 Germany was united under Chancellor Von Bismarck and ruled by Kaiser Willelm I and his successors</p> | <p>Početak 20. stoljeća, Osmansko Carstvo znatno se smanjilo, te su nastale su ove četiri zemlje: Rumunjska Bugarska Srbija Crna Gora. Od 1867. oslabljeno Austrijsko Carstvo postalo je Austro-Ugarska Monarhija. Početak 1871., Njemačka je ujedinjena pod kancelarom Von Bismarckom, a njome su vladali su car Willelm I. i njegovi nasljednici.</p> | <p>East Central Europe, 1910</p>   |

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| <p>Here's the Austrian archduke Franz Ferdinand in Sarajevo in June 1914—A few minutes after this picture was taken, he and his wife were assassinated</p> | <p>Ovdje je austrijski nadvojvoda Franz Ferdinand u Sarajevu, u lipnju, 1914. – nekoliko minuta nakon što je ovo fotografirano, on i njegova supruga ubijeni su u atentatu.</p> |  |
| <p>This was the event that touched off the First World War. Some called it the Great War. Millions died. And when the smoke cleared in 1918, all the great empires of Europe had vanished</p> | <p>To je bio događaj koji je izazvao Prvi svjetski rat. Neki su ga zvali Veliki rat. Milijuni ljudi su umrli. A kada se dim razišao 1918., sva velika europska carstva su nestala.</p> | |
| <p>Afterwards, Russia became the Soviet Union</p> | <p>Kasnije je Rusija postala Sovjetski Savez</p> | |
| <p>—led first by Lenin, then Stalin</p> | <p>-prvo na čelu s Lenjinom, kasnije sa Staljinom.</p> | |
| <p>Germany became a very weak democracy</p> | <p>Njemačka je postala slaba demokracija,</p> | |
| <p>—to be replaced in 1933 by Adolf Hitler's Nazi Germany</p> | <p>koju je 1933. godine naslijedila nacistička Njemačka Adolfa Hitlera.</p> |  |
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| <p>And here is what Europe looked like between the two world wars:</p> <p>Poland was reborn, And here is a new country called Czechoslovakia. Austria and Hungary were greatly shrunken while Romania, which had been on the Allied side in the First World War, was greatly enlarged.</p> | <p>Evo kako je Europa izgledala između dva svjetska rata:</p> <p>Poljska je bila obnovljena, nastala je nova država, imenovana Čehoslovaška. Austrija i Mađarska su bile uvelike smanjene, dok se Rumunjska, koja je tijekom Prvog svjetskog rata bila na strani saveznika, značajno povećala.</p> |  <p>A map of East Central Europe around 1930, showing the borders of various countries. Poland is highlighted in yellow, Czechoslovakia in light blue, and Romania in light pink. Other countries shown include Austria, Hungary, Yugoslavia, Bulgaria, Greece, and Turkey. The map includes a legend with symbols for international boundaries, state capitals, and administrative divisions. A scale bar at the bottom right indicates 100 kilometers.</p> |
| <p>Here's another country formed out of disparate states—Yugoslavia</p> | <p>Iz različitih zemalja ili njihovih dijelova, formirana je još jedna nova država – Jugoslavija.</p> | |
| <p>So the winners from this redrawing of Europe were happy but too many others weren't. And war came again.</p> | <p>Dobitnici ove nove podjele Europe bili su sretni, ali mnogi drugi nisu. I rat je opet počeo.</p> | |
| <p>The Second World War saw tens of millions dead, cities destroyed,</p> | <p>Drugi svjetski rat donio je desetke milijuna mrtvih, razorene gradove</p> | |
| <p>and of course, the destruction of the vast majority of Europe's Jewish population</p> | <p>i naravno, uništavanje većine</p> | |

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| | europskog židovskog stanovništva. | |
| The Soviet Union occupied these countries and during the cold war that followed | Sovjetski Savez okupirao je ove zemlje i tijekom Hladnog rata koji je uslijedio, | Post war map |
| the Berlin Wall—erected right in the center of what had been the capital of Germany—became the symbol of a divided Europe | u samom središtu onoga što je bio glavni grad Njemačke, podignut je Berlinski zid – koji je postao simbol podijeljene Europe. | |
| And then it was over. 1989 was the Annus Mirabilis—the miracle year. Communism collapsed in Central Europe, | A onda je sve bilo gotovo. 1989. bila je Annus Mirabilis – čudesna godina. Komunizam je srušen u središnjoj Europi, | |
| And two years later in 1991-- it collapsed in the Soviet Union as well. | a dvije godine kasnije, 1991., srušen je i u Sovjetskom Savezu. |  <p>East Central Europe, 1992</p> |
| And then a year after that, Yugoslavia was torn apart, creating these new countries. | Godinu dana nakon toga raspala se Jugoslavija – te su nastale | |

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| | su ove nove države. | |
| And it's still not finished—as I think you've seen from this presentation, history never is. | I još uvijek nije gotovo – kao što ste i mogli vidjeti u ovoj prezentaciji, povijest nikada nije gotova. | |