

For Europe

This sweeping book explores the profound shift in the way European kings and queens were regarded by their subjects between the Reformation and the Enlightenment. Once viewed as godlike beings, by 1715 monarchs had come to represent the human, visible side of the rational state. The author offers new insights into the relations between kings and their subjects and the interplay between monarchy and religion.

A compelling history of the bloody battle that ended Louis XIV's dream of European domination and changed the course of history "Had it not been for Blenheim, all Europe might at this day suffer under the effect of French conquests resembling those of Alexander in extent and those of the Romans in durability." —Sir Edward Creasy, *The Fifteen Decisive Battles of the World* In 1704, the armies of the French king Louis XIV, undefeated for two generations, were poised to extend the French frontiers to the Rhine and install a French prince on the Spanish throne. But as French forces marched toward Vienna, allied armies under the command of John Churchill, Duke of Marlborough, and Prince Eugène of Savoy set out to oppose them. The two forces met at Blenheim, in Bavaria, and the French were utterly defeated, ending France's

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dream of European domination. Based on original sources, this page-turning narrative brings the battle to life, effortlessly moving from the deliberations of kings to the travails of the common foot soldier. "Thoughtful, interesting, and well-written. . . . Spencer recovers an approach and authorial voice associated with Winston Churchill, whom indeed he quotes effectively and appropriately. . . . From the excellent scene-setting of the Prologue to the effective battle descriptions, which ably draw on the memoirs of the participants, Charles Spencer successfully combines narrative with analysis." —The Sunday Telegraph "A remarkable debut . . . not to be missed." —Evening Standard "Charles Spencer explores the decisive battle of Blenheim, the campaign that broke Louis XIV's domination of Europe and established the enduring reputation of the British redcoat . . . in this compelling, page-turning narrative . . . of a battle that changed the destiny of Europe." —Soldier

The Europe of 1991, when this story finishes, is vastly different from the continent of 40 years ago when the WHO Regional Office for Europe began its work. Europe not only lay devastated by the Second World War, but was embarking on decades of what came to be known as the "cold War" between east and west. Yet despite the apparently irreconcilable ideological differences, and their expression in political and military confrontation, the record of the Regional Office

and its Member States of all political persuasions is one of unqualified success. Trade mark law practitioners agree that Ulrich Hildebrandt's Harmonized Trade Mark Law in Europe hugely enhances their work. This third edition, retitled Trade Mark Law in Europe, follows the same well known intensely practical, time-saving format, with each provision of current law (Directive 2015/2436) reproduced in its original English wording and annotated with relevant passages from all relevant decisions of the European Court of Justice, as well as relevant provisions of the Community Trade Mark Regulation and the national trade mark acts of all Member States implementing the Directive. The author's expert commentary on each provision expressly marks major changes to previous versions of the Directive, highlights when case law concerning a previous version remains relevant, and translates passages that lack an official English text. Among the fundamental questions addressed are the following: * When is it possible to register a geographical indication as a trademark? * Are colours and sounds capable of registration? * When may the reputation of a mark be invoked to protect it? * How mundane could a sign be and still claim to be distinctive? * When can it be said that there has been no genuine use of a trade mark? * Where does the Court's function theory influence the trademark law? Given a topic or keyword, appendices assist in the quick finding of any provision of the

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Directive and relevant case law. There is no other resource presenting the original wording of ECJ case law, broken down by specific point of law and directly related on an article-by-article basis to EU and Member State trade mark legislation. As a highly organized presentation of key information, this is an ideal initial tool that makes any research into European trade mark law fast and easy, whether for academic purposes or actual legal practice. Lawyers, in-house counsel, judges, and academics will all welcome this new edition.

For 25 years, members of the Euromedia Research Group have analyzed the connection between mass media, the public, and politics. On the basis of established and new theoretical approaches, this collection of papers — by members of the Group — examines the changes in the European media. It also looks at the European trends of central media-political concepts, such as media diversity, journalistic responsibility, and media governance.

More than 20 years have passed since the introduction of the Universal Character Set. However, legacy applications still cannot even render German umlauts correctly. Part of this problem is a hidden political agenda: Consciously or unconsciously, patterns of the Cold War are continued in the interaction between Western and Eastern European languages. This book examines the current use of diacritical marks in Western Europe, such as the use of names from Slavic languages in electronic data processing systems. The role of the media as multiplier receives particular attention, with most error

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examples taken from actual media coverage. Considering international, EU, and national law and referring to landmark court decisions, Kappenberg answers the question: 'Is there a right to diacritical marks in people's names?' This is followed by a description of current practice in several European countries. Finally, *Setting Signs for Europe* answers the question how in the framework of the EU's multilingualism policy, effective approaches can be created to raise awareness among software vendors, the media, government agencies, and individuals regarding the correct handling of diacritics. Kappenberg also assesses the use of diacritics as a style element and offers an improved input method for diacritics.

Working for the institutions of the European Union means working for a better future. Since its foundation, the EU has achieved peace and stability for its Member States and changed the way we live, work and travel. The EU institutions span a very broad range of policy areas, from development aid to environmental policy, from fighting organised crime to ensuring the rights of minorities, from promoting research and innovation to supporting regional development.

A masterly account of prehistoric farming and its potential to influence today's industrial farmers.

Democratic institutions and laws are essential, but they cannot bring about democracy on their own. They will only function if they build on a culture of democracy, and our societies will not be able to develop and sustain such a culture unless education plays an essential role. Student

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engagement is crucial: democracy cannot be taught unless it is practised within institutions, among students and in relations between higher education and society in general. This 20th volume of the Council of Europe Higher Education Series demonstrates the importance of student engagement for the development and maintenance of the democratic culture that enables democratic institutions and laws to function in practice. This volume covers three aspects of student engagement that are seldom explored: its role in society through political participation and civic involvement; its place in higher education policy processes and policy-making structures; and how student unions represent the most institutionalised form of student engagement. The authors are accomplished scholars, policy makers, students and student leaders.

Europe currently is the oldest continent in the world and its population is still ageing. This demographic shift affects society, economy, and welfare states. Scholars from various disciplines and the public noted this development and wonder what effects it may have, but lack adequate information. They call for explanations that are concise and easily accessible. The book at hand fills this lacuna. It introduces readers to the most important developments, theories, concepts, and discussions in ageing studies – always keeping an eye on the current situation in Europe. Each chapter adopts the perspective of a different discipline, e.g. public health, sociology, economics, or technology. To make the explanations easy to understand, the book includes learning tools such as learning objectives, multiple choice questions, and a glossary.

The study is based on information provided by the health administrations of 25 out of 32 member states of the who, european region, the material collected represents precise, up-to-

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date and complete data on the most important features of health legislation of Europe and its evolution during a span of 13 years. The country profiles have been systematically presented to permit an easy reference to the main items for comparison purposes and to show how they relate to one another in several countries.

The Yearbook on Space Policy aims to be the reference publication analyzing space policy developments. Each year it presents issues and trends in space policy and the space sector as a whole. Its scope is global and its perspective is European.

Enkeltafsnit: Détente, Moscow's View - Decision making in the USSR - Soviet Policy and the Domestic Politics of Western Europe - Soviet-East European Relations - Soviet Military Capabilities and Intentions in Europe - Soviet Military Posture and Policy in Europe - Soviet Economic Relations with Western Europe - West European Economic Relations with the Soviet Union

This book is an invaluable resource for anyone interested in researching or just learning more about the changing role and status of English across Europe. The status of English today is explained in its historical context before the authors present some of the key debates and ideas relating to the challenge English poses for learners, teachers, and language policy makers.

The contributions to this book stem from an international conference entitled 'Ideas for the Future of Europe' and focus on ideas and challenges in the context of existing crises in Europe and particularly in the European Union. In doing so, it adopts both a historical and a political science perspective.

Dieser Band gibt einen Überblick zu den Entwicklungen der Demokratie in den europäischen

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Ländern und zum europäischen Stand der Forschung.

The first English translation of a comprehensive legal history of Europe from the early middle ages to the twentieth century, encompassing both the common aspects and the original developments of different countries. As well as legal scholars and professionals, it will appeal to those interested in the general history of European civilisation.

The Investment Plan for Europe aims to relaunch investment and restore EU competitiveness. The European Commission and the European Investment Bank proposed the Investment Plan for Europe in November 2014, as an initiative to fight economic weakness lingering from the 2008 financial crisis. The aim: to relaunch investment and restore EU competitiveness, thus increasing growth and creating jobs. The original goal of EFSI was to trigger EUR 315 billion in additional investments over three years. The initiative was extended in late 2017 and now aims to mobilise EUR 500 billion by 2020. This will be possible with the help of a EUR 26 billion guarantee from the EU. The EIB plans to complement this guarantee with EUR 7.5 billion from its own resources. The total new amount of EUR 33.5 billion will be used to leverage more investment in two ways: It will enable the EIB Group to support the European economy with some EUR 100 billion on top of the Bank's normal activity ; Since the EIB Group is never the only

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investor in a project, each euro of EIB financing will generate third-party investment worth several times this amount. This process of attracting co-investment is called "crowding in".

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