**SPORTS**

Widely recognized as the birthplace of modern sport, England and its historical emphasis on the benefits of sport served as important inspiration for the Modern Olympic Games. Since the revival of the Games in 1896, the Olympics have continued to bring the countries of the world together in friendly competition.

Other sporting events with similarly international audiences, such as tennis, soccer, and cricket, ensure that Europe stays connected in sport with the world when it’s not an Olympics year.

**ART**

A far more subtle indication of blossoming international relations than sporting events or war, a global flow of ideas is quite evident throughout the British Museum. During the Age of Exploration, expeditions from Europe to the nearby continents of Asia and Africa brought foreign inspiration to European artists.

Art additionally connects the nations of the world by projecting messages outwards for global consumption. One prominent example of this is the Berlin Wall, whose panels broadcasted the struggles of those living during the Cold War.

**WAR**

One of the more somber ways to keep the countries of the world internationally-oriented, global wars demand the flow of people and communication across borders. And, after wars have reached their conclusion, greater collaboration efforts ensue in aims of maintaining peace. This has led to the foundation of international organizations, like the European Union, designed to unite countries under common goals.

The opportunity to participate in a study abroad program and also direct a travel extension to expand my learning was both enriching and invaluable. I am forever grateful to the Summeys for making that possible not only for myself, but also for my cohort of scholars and the future cohorts to come.