

## EUROPEAN UNIFICATION

### A.P. European History

Spring 2010

Union does the following:

- Prevent future conflict in Western Europe (tie France and Germany together)
- Build European financial power (so can compete in world market with U.S., etc)
- Mutual security (tied to one another, also are military agreements)
- Improve domestic/internal affairs (economy and opportunities up)
- Goal is not to make united states of Europe (some want to go there as time passed, but was not original intent)

Is a SUPRA-NATIONAL ORGANIZATION

Goal is to continue to WIDEN and DEEPEN the community (expand nations, tie deeper together – euro ties deep with common currency)

The efforts at Unification in the post World War II period is very different from that during any other period we have examined. How so?

Rome – Empire try to conquer all they can

Charlemagne – Empire (him, then sons), conquered Italy, crowned (vest in authority) by Pope – connection between rule and church

Holy Roman Empire – Begin with Charlemagne (in a way), but is an attempt, with ties to church, to recreate the Western (European) portion of Rome's empire. Often dominated Central Europe and German areas

Bourbons Henry the Great to Louis XIV (try to dominate Europe, expand influence, sometimes war)

Hapsburgs – Intermarriage, Wars, Catholicism

Napoleon – Napoleonic Wars

Concert of Europe (Congress System) – Post Napoleon, Great Powers contain France via Balance of Power

Hitler – World War II

Benelux – Customs Union, signed before end of WWII, but in effect in 1947.

Agree to open trade on specific products and common administration over union (extra-national). Sets up a basic political structure to create policy and administer together (is a proto form of future)

European Coal and Steel Community – France, West Germany, Italy, Belgium,

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Netherlands and Luxembourg in 1952 – is supranational (coal and steel key to war production)

European Economic Community (Union) - 1957 – Treaty of Rome – expands steel and coal into other economic planning and open borders. Nations sign on at own rate. Begin with common ag prices and work from there, FRG, France, Italy, Benelux

European Free Trade Association, 1960

UK, Austria, Denmark, Norway, Portugal, Sweden, Switzerland (not part of EEC, but now take part in aspects (builds bridges))

Common Agricultural Policy, 1962

Try to increase ties across nations, but Price Supports/resulting over production are divisive

European Community – EEC, ECSC and Euratom (peaceful nuke issues) go together in 1967 (Merger Treaty, 1965)

1973 add U.K., Denmark and Ireland

Lome Convention (1975)

Deal with former colonies (tie into union, future advantages)

Financial Aid

Trade Relations

British Commonwealth and French Empire

Rivalry with U.S.

European Monetary System, 1979

Further deepens trade policy

Sets course for future currency and monetary policy (united)

Can't figure out how to deal with poor nations (Greece, Spain, Italy) so can do currency and monetary

U.K. and Denmark back away (fear financial chaos and mishandling by union of currency which puts their economies at risk (are strong themselves))

Greece 1981

Spain, Portugal in 1982

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#### Single European Act, 1986

Sets deadline for Single Market (1992)

Unifies procedures (consistency)

Drop national laws that are trade barriers

#### November 9, 1990 – REUNIFICATION OF GERMANY

Former East Germany – way behind, gets integrated in

European Union – 1992 with Maastricht Treaty – working toward full integration (economic and political).

U.K. blocks all references to federalism (do not want fast track to continental unity (end of independent nations)

3 Pillars of Maastricht Treaty

1<sup>st</sup> – European Community for monetary issues

2<sup>nd</sup> – Common Foreign and Security policy

3<sup>rd</sup> – Cooperation in justice and home affairs

1995 – Sweden, Finland, Austria

#### Amsterdam Treaty, 1997

Structural adjustments

Schengen Agreement (cross border w/out customs between nations for citizens of all nations in union)

2004 – Add Central and Eastern European Nations

Czech Republic, Slovakia, Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania, Poland, Hungary, Slovenia, Malta, Cyprus

2005 Candidates – Bulgaria, Romania, Croatia and Turkey (only Turkey does not make it, why)

9 May 2002 – Euro – concept issued as EMU in 1992 (Maastricht Treaty)

#### Constitution:

Treaties fulfill this. Early on don't want to over clarify, for will cause disunity and thus a demand for more federalism (which allows for differences, but also more governmental layers of control). From 2002-3 create a written constitution (President, Foreign Affairs Ministers, Official Anthem and Flag, need 15 nations to approve to pass a law

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June 18, 2004 – Meeting of Heads of State or Government – Approve Constitutional Treaty so individual nations can vote – all must approve – each nation sets how vote will be done (Parliament, general population, whatever