



## ISD Virtual Learning

# World History/European Union

**May 19, 2020**



**Date must  
correlate with  
when it would  
be on ISD  
website**



# World History

## Lesson 43: **May 19, 2020**



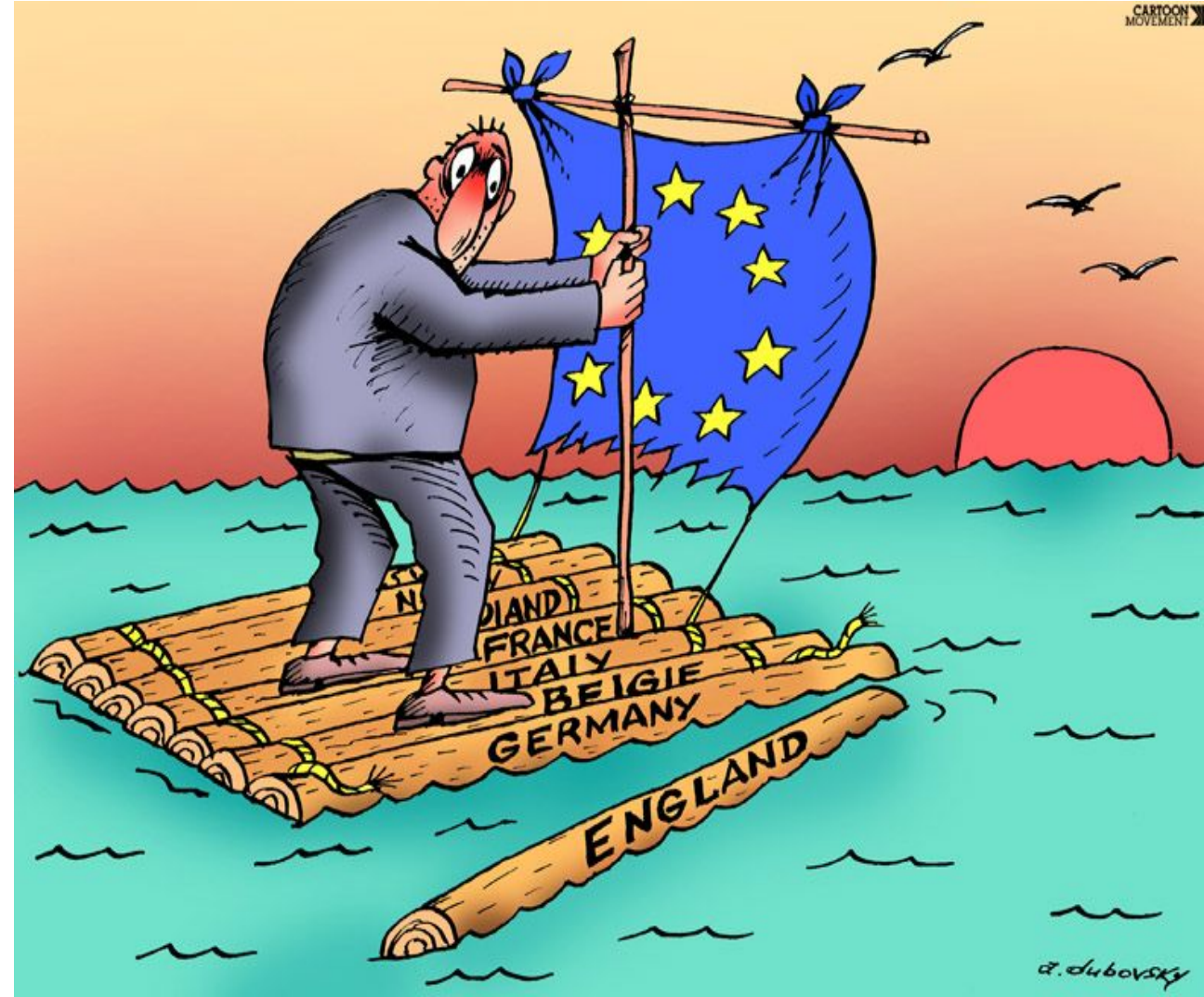
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### Objective/Learning Target:

**The European Union: What is it and how does it impact the world?**

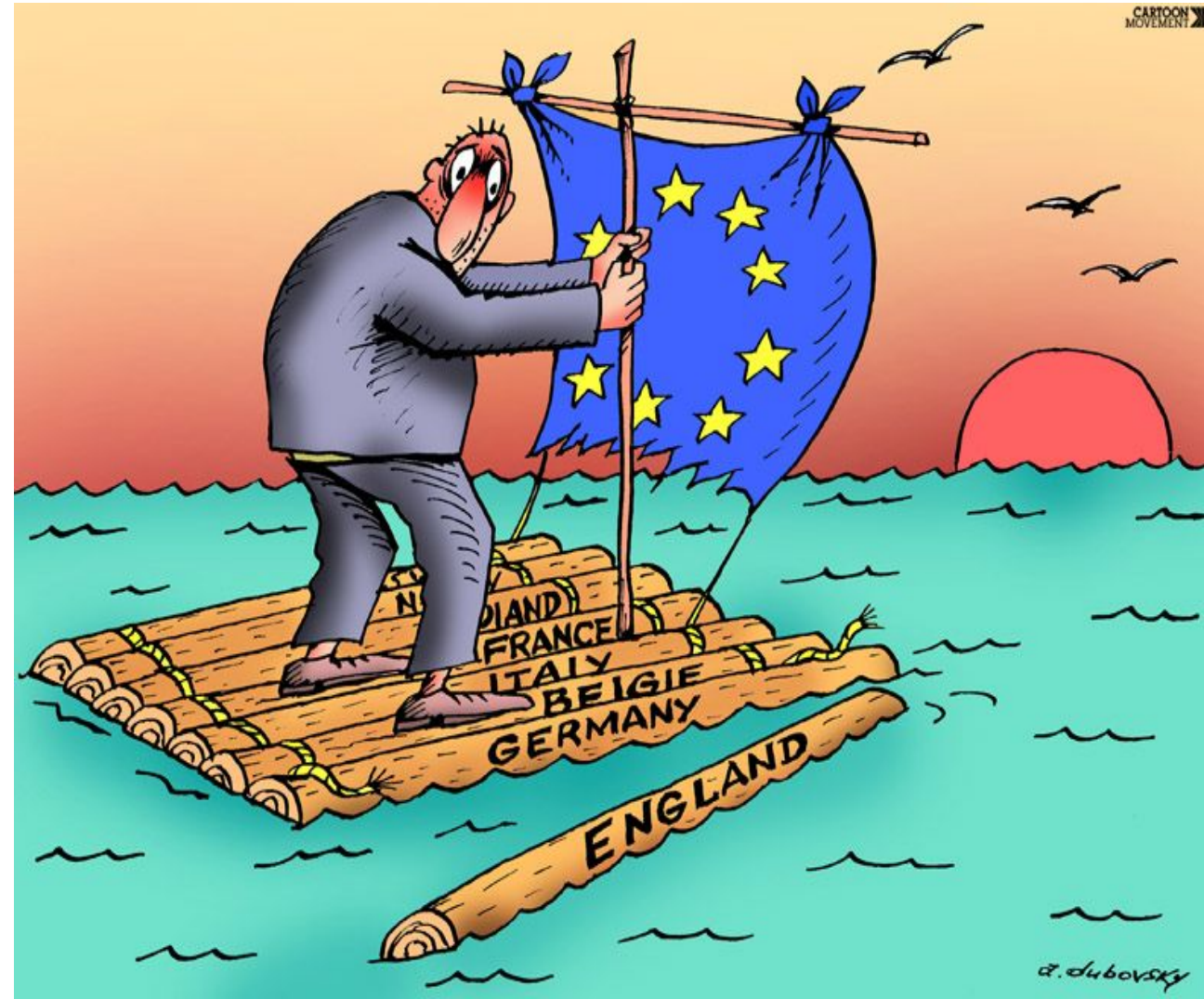
# Warm-up

What does this political cartoon suggest about the European Union?



# Warm-up

**What does this political cartoon suggest about the European Union?**  
**Students will suggest that it might be falling apart because of the piece of the raft labeled England is falling off. Also unstable being at sea possibly.**





# **An Introduction to the European Union**

# European Union: Member states and candidates for accession



# History of European integration

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- Origins of European integration: Integration initiatives launched in Western Europe in aftermath of World War II; period marked by political and economic reconstruction, beginning of Cold War
- Institutional foundations of today's European Union: Three Communities created in 1950s: European Coal and Steel Community (ECSC), European Atomic Energy Community (Euratom) and European Economic Community (EEC), with six member states
- Three trajectories of development: (1) Accession of more member states ("widening"); (2) transfer of more powers and decision-making autonomy to European institutions ("deepening"); (3) growing complexity of multiple, overlapping regional arrangements ("differentiated integration")

# Widening integration

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Original members:  
Germany, France, Italy, Belgium,  
Netherlands, Luxemburg



1973:  
UK, Ireland,  
Denmark



1981:  
Greece



1986:  
Portugal,  
Spain



1990:  
East  
Germany



1995:  
Austria, Sweden,  
Finland



2004:  
CEE countries,  
Cyprus, Malta



2007:  
Bulgaria,  
Romania



2013:  
Croatia



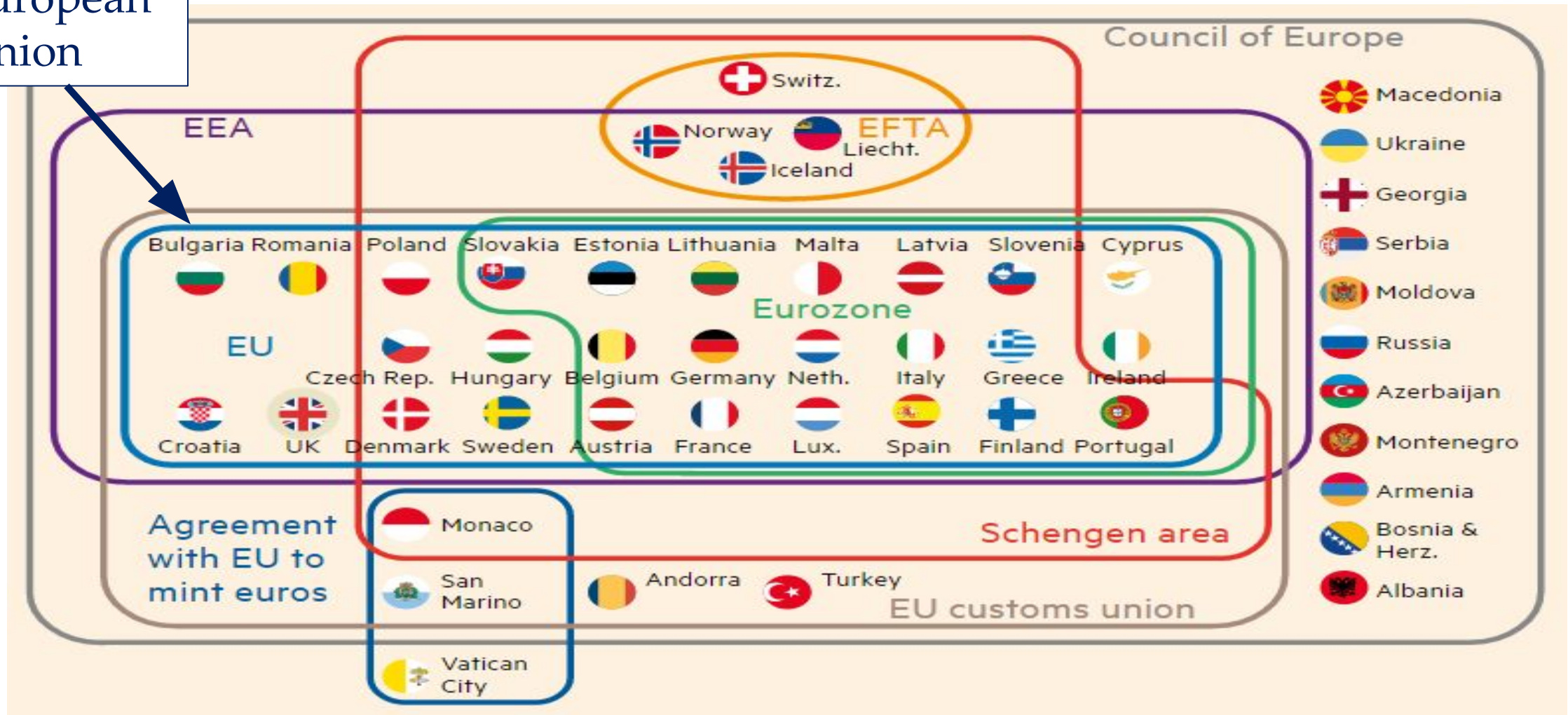
# Deepening integration

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- 1963/64: Court of Justice strengthens Community law against member states
- 1985: Single European Act abolishes member-state veto in many policy areas, strengthens European Parliament
- 1991: Maastricht Treaty creates European Union; lay groundwork for Euro; pushes integration beyond economics (foreign policy, home affairs)
- 1997/2000: Amsterdam and Nice Treaties reform EU institutions prior to enlargement; incorporate Schengen agreement into EU treaties
- 2007: Lisbon Treaty simplifies institutional structure, gives EU unified legal personality □ in force since 2009
- Since 2010: Succession of crises (Eurozone crisis, refugee crisis, Brexit) and rise of Euroscepticism

# Differentiated integration

European Union



# EU governance: Core characteristics

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More than an international organization, less than a state:

EU is combination of intergovernmentalism (member-state control) and supranationalism (pan-European mandate)

Multilevel governance:

EU makes binding laws in wide range of areas, but mainly framework laws specified by member states; member states charged with policy implementation

Precarious legitimacy:

More democratic mechanisms than in any other international organizations, but limited citizen interest/participation and increasing Euroscepticism

# Core EU institutions: A first overview

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Institution	Composition	Governance role
European Council (Brussels)	Member state leaders (intergovernmental)	Defines legislative, executive objectives
European Commission (Brussels)	EU bureaucrats (supranational)	Executive, some legislative functions
Council of the European Union (Brussels)	Member state ministers (intergovernmental)	Legislative, some executive functions
European Parliament (Strasbourg, Brussels)	Elected MEPs (supranational)	Legislative
Court of Justice (Luxembourg)	EU judges (supranational)	Judiciary

# European Council

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- Summits of heads of state or government from all member states, permanent president (Donald Tusk)
- Discusses pressing issues; defines policy objectives; decides on institutional reform and key personnel
- Usually meets 5-10 times per year, makes decisions by consensus (few exceptions)

# European Commission

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- One Commissioner per member state, responsible for specific portfolio, headed by president (Jean-Claude Juncker)
- Monitors implementation of EU law; manages EU programs and finances; initiates EU legislation; some front-line regulatory functions
- Seeks to speak with one voice (internal divisions usually not reported to the outside)

# Council of the European Union

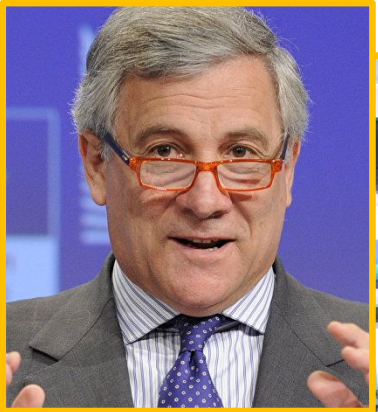
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- One minister per member state; composition varies by policy field; presidency rotates between member states every six months (currently: Estonia)
- Must pass all binding EU laws; monitors Commission; executive role through national bureaucracies
- Decides unanimously or per qualified majority (QMV)
- Also called “Council of Ministers” or just “Council”

# European Parliament

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- 751 elected members, organized in trans-national party groups, chaired by president (Antonio Tajani)
- Must pass EU laws in most policy areas (together with Council); scrutinizes of Commission
- Usually decides by simple majority



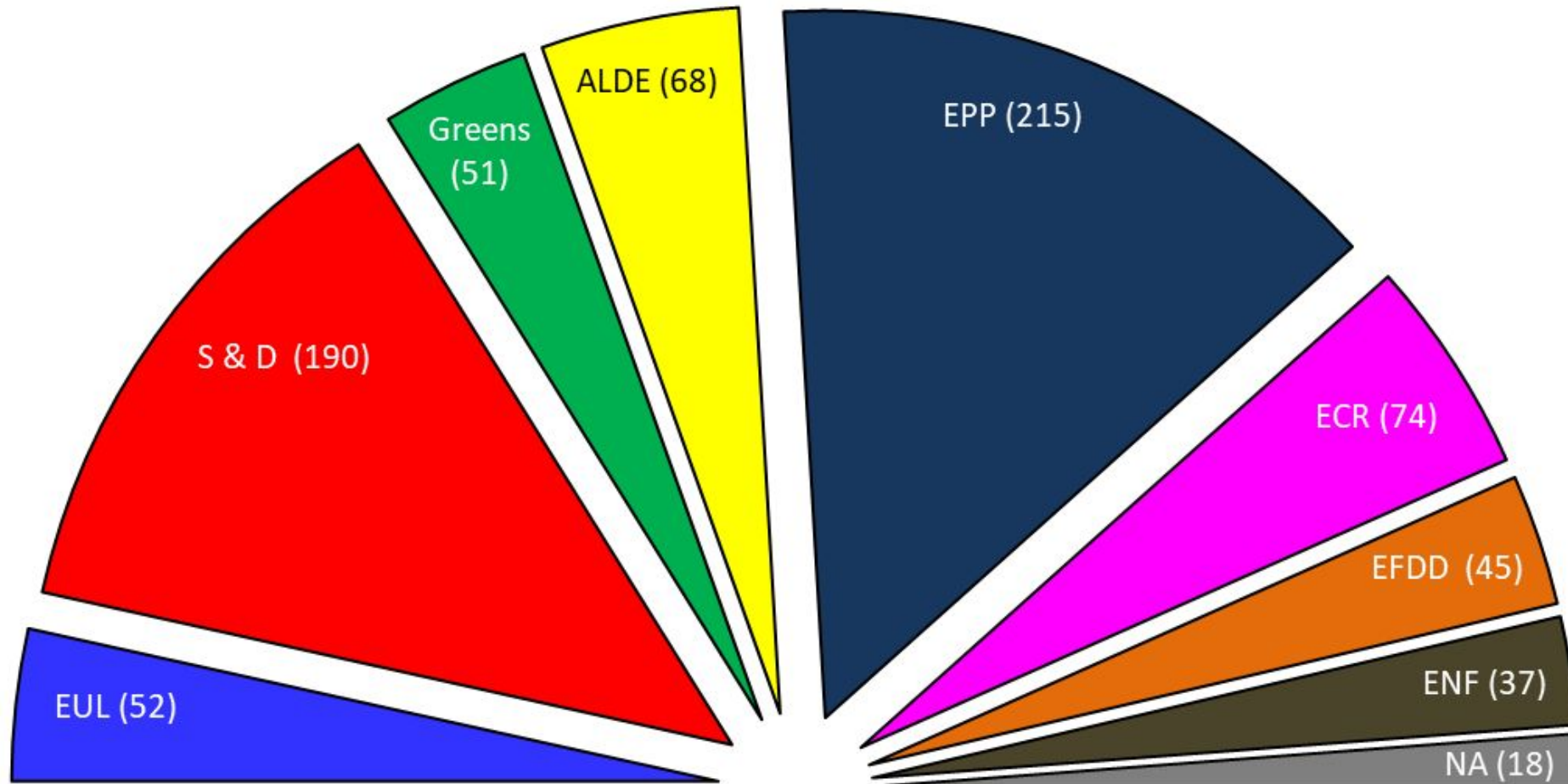
# Party Groups in the European Parliament

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- European People's Party (Christian Democrats) (EPP)
- Progressive Alliance of Socialists and Democrats in the European Parliament (S&D)
- European Conservatives and Reformists (ECR)
- Alliance of Liberals and Democrats for Europe (ALDE)
- European United Left – Nordic Green Left (GUE/NGL)
- Greens / European Free Alliance (Greens/EFA)
- Europe of Freedom and Direct Democracy (EFDD)
- Europe of Nations and Freedom (ENF)

# Composition of the European Parliament

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# Court of Justice

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- 28 judges, appointed by member states, chaired by president (Koen Lenaerts)
- Makes decisions on interpretation of EU law; most cases brought by national courts, EU institutions, or companies directly affected by EU decisions
- Most decisions made in chambers of 3 or 5 judges

# Core EU institutions: Another look

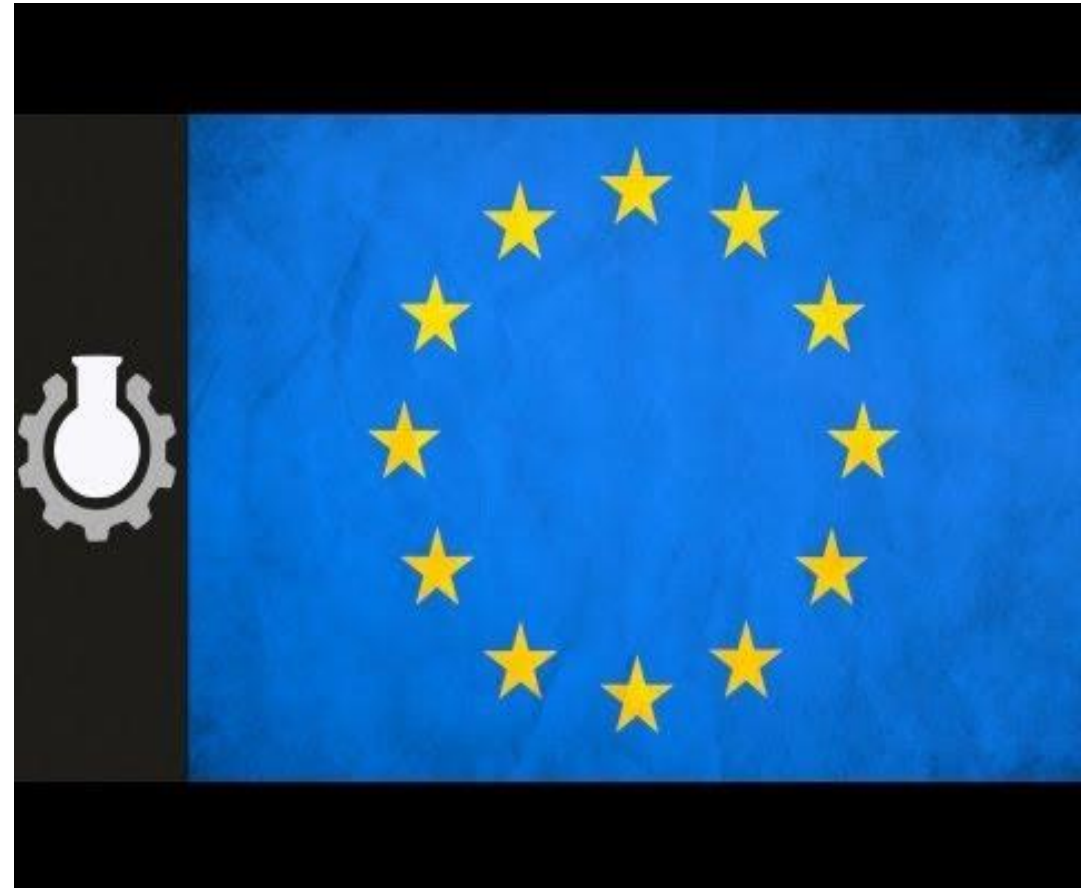
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# Answer the questions after watching the video

Where are all members of the European Union located?

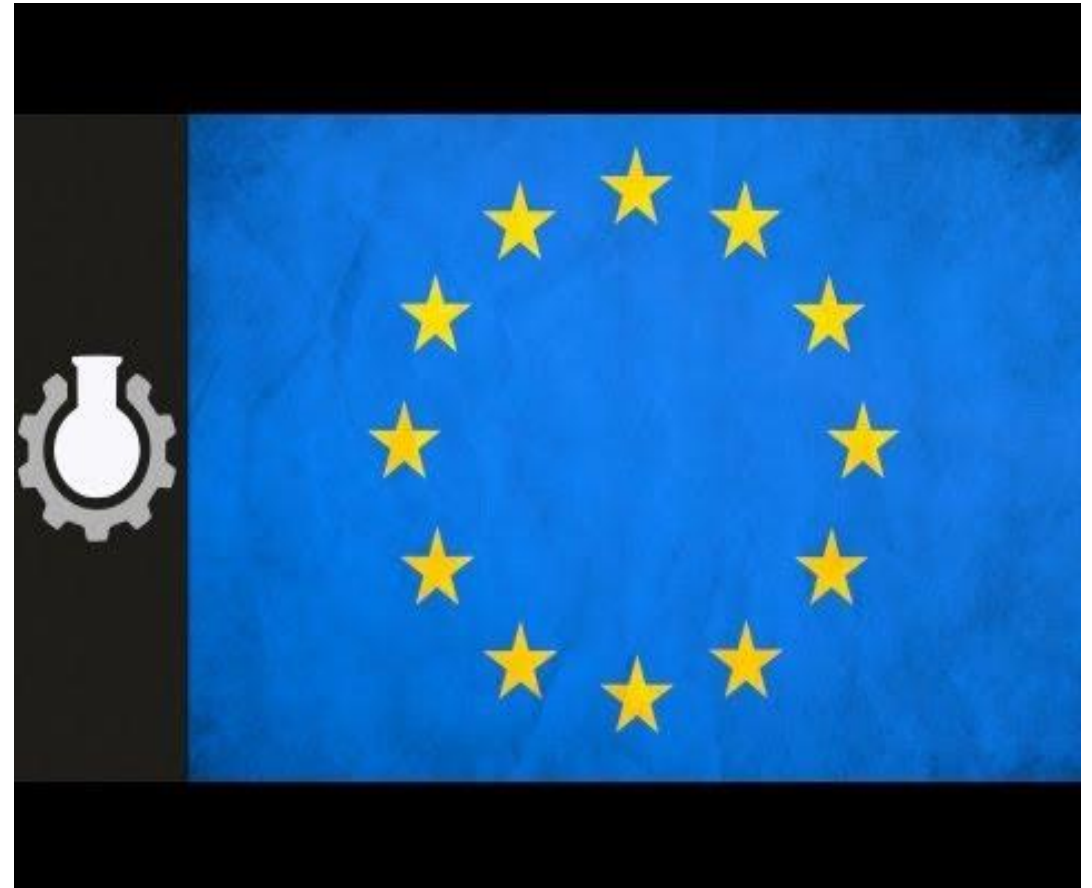
- Asia
- Eastern Europe
- Western Europe
- North America



# Answer the questions after watching the video

Where are all members of the European Union located?

- Asia
- Eastern Europe
- Western Europe
- Yes, most countries in the European Union are located in WESTERN Europe
- North America

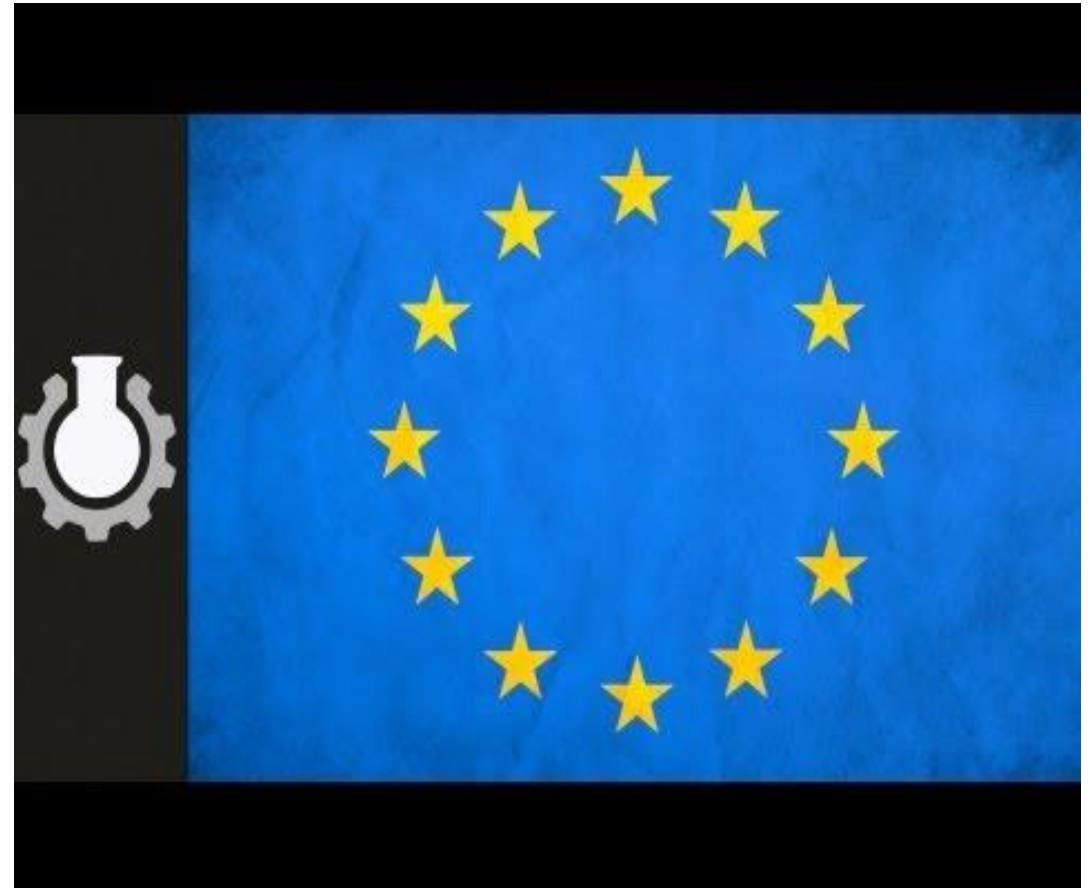


# Answer the questions after watching the video

Which of the following are requirements of the European Union?

(click all that apply)

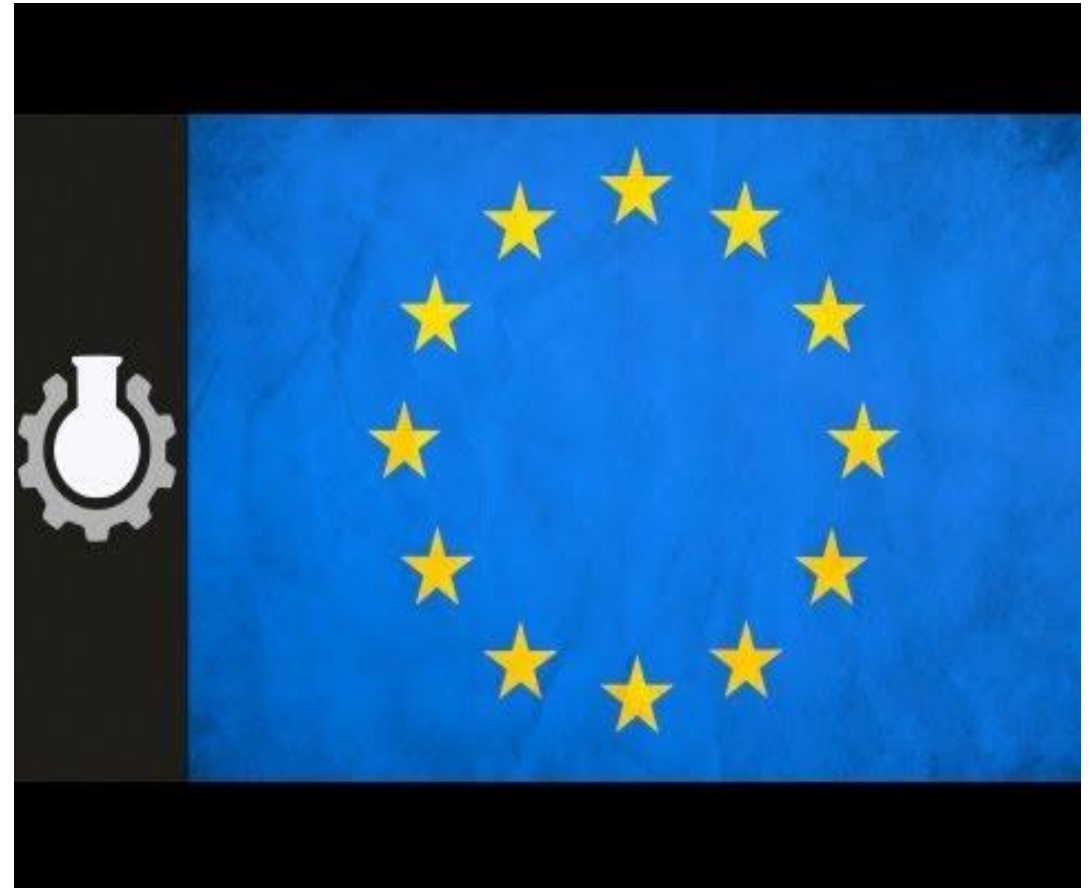
- Countries vote on laws
- Citizens of countries are also EU citizens
- Countries pay membership dues
- Countries share the same government



# Answer the questions after watching the video

## What is the Eurozone

- The Schengen Area
- All the members of the EU
- Only the countries that make up the United Kingdom
- All countries within the EU that use the Euro as their currency

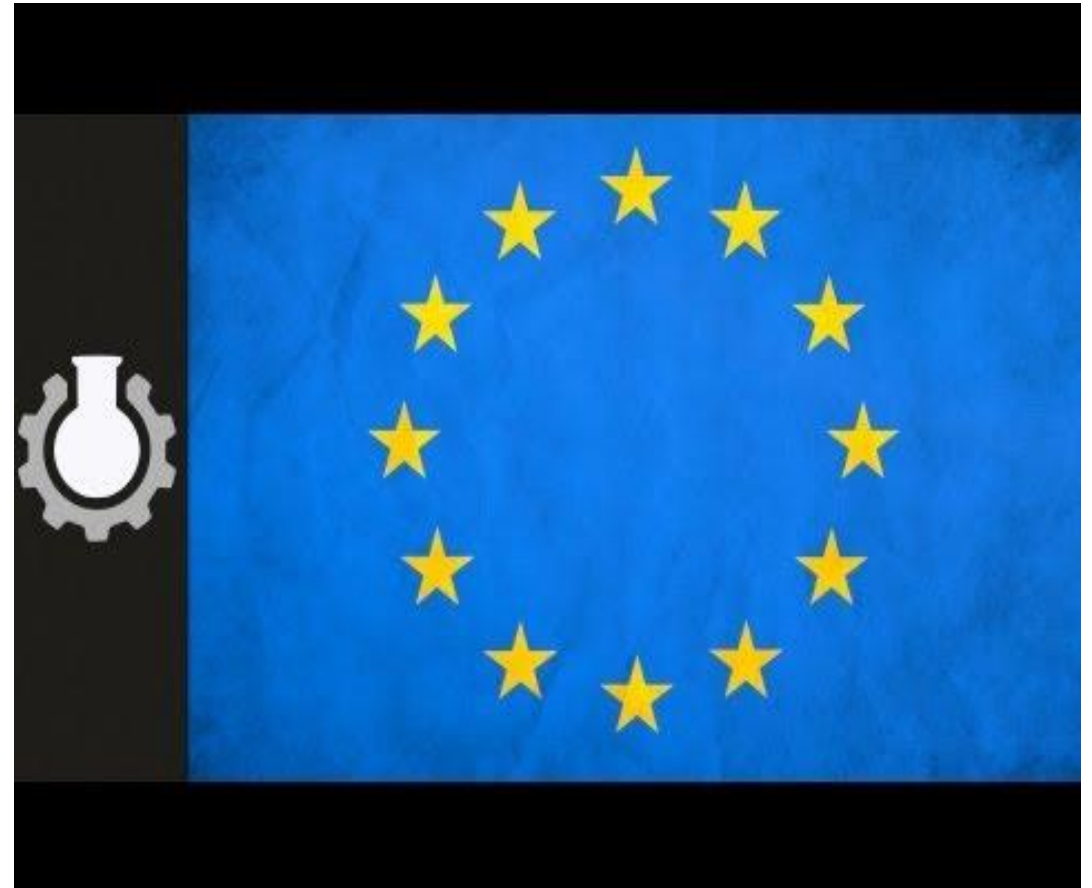




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# Reflection

**After going through the slides and the video what did you learn about the EU that really sticks out to you?**