



European Integration



Term	Definition
Accession	The process by which countries join the EU.
Brexit	The withdrawal of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland from the EU; the word is a shortened version of 'British exit'.
Common Agricultural Policy	The CAP provides financial support for farms and rural development in the EU. It accounts for approximately 40% of the EU budget spending.
Common Fisheries Policy	The CFP provides financial support for the EU fishing fleet and for EU fisheries development.
Common Market	The EU member states trade freely with each other and agree common import duties on goods from non-EU countries.
Enlargement	Increase in the number of member countries in the EU
Equal Pay	Workers doing the same work would get the same pay.
Freedom of Movement	The right to move freely within the territory of the EU.
Human Rights	Rights that belong to all human beings (people), irrespective of race, colour, religion or sex.
International Co-operation	Co-operation between countries; countries working together to achieve certain aims
International Relations	The political relations between two or more countries, based on each country's foreign policy.
Justice	The system of laws that judges people or the administration of laws in a country
North Atlantic Treaty Organisation (NATO)	An international military alliance between 30 North American and European countries. The alliance is based on the North Atlantic Treaty that was signed on 4 April 1949.
Organisation for European Economic Co-Operation (OEEC, 1948)	Established to administer the Marshall Plan for the reconstruction of Europe after World War II.
Reunification of Germany	German Democratic Republic (East Germany) joined the Federal Republic of Germany (West Germany), and Berlin became one city again.
Single Market	The free movement of goods, services, money and people between EU member states.
Sovereignty	A country's independence and power.
The Cold War	An intense rivalry between countries that may include political and economic action, propaganda and proxy wars but does not involve direct warfare.
The Council of Europe 1949	An international organization founded in 1949, dedicated to upholding human rights, democracy and the rule of law in Europe.
The Council of Ministers	A meeting of government ministers responsible for a particular area from each member state.
The European Commission	Each member state nominates one commissioner for a five-year term. They make proposals to the Council and the Parliament.
The European Convention on Human Rights	A treaty to protect human rights and fundamental freedoms in Europe, drafted in 1950 by the Council of Europe.
The European Council	A meeting of the heads of government from each member state.
The European Court of Human Rights	A court in Strasbourg, France, that hears cases of alleged violations of the rights set out in the European Convention on Human Rights.
The European Court of Justice	A court that ensures that EU law is applied the same way throughout the member states. It has one judge from each member state.
The European Economic Community	An organisation established by the Treaty of Rome in 1957; the precursor to the European Union.
The European Parliament	EU citizens elect their representative every five years. Members of the European Parliament are called MEPs.
The European Union	The EU is an international organisation formed by treaties between member states, involving political, economic and social co-operation.
The Eurozone	EU member states that use the euro as their official currency.
The Single Currency	The euro, the official currency of the European Union's Eurozone, used by 19 of the 27 EU countries.
The Treaty of Rome	The international agreement that led to the founding of the European

3.12 **EVALUATE** the role of a movement or organisation, such as the European Union or United Nations, in promoting international cooperation, justice and human rights

2.13 **ANALYSE** the evolution and development of Ireland's links with Europe.

The Stone Age		
The Treaty of Paris (1951)	Britain, Denmark, and Ireland Join the European Community (1973)	The Treaty of Rome and The Maastricht Treaty
<p>The Treaty of Paris, signed in 1951, was a key milestone in the process of European integration. It established the European Coal and Steel Community, which brought together six European countries - France, West Germany, Italy, Belgium, the Netherlands, and Luxembourg - to pool their resources and create a common market for coal and steel. The treaty was significant in that it established a new framework for economic cooperation in Europe, and paved the way for the eventual creation of the European Union. It also marked a major step forward in the post-war reconciliation process between France and Germany.</p>	<p>Following initial applications failing in 1963, the United Kingdom, Denmark, and Ireland joined the European Economic Community (EEC), which was established by the Treaty of Rome in 1957. This was a significant development, as it marked the first time that the EEC had expanded beyond its original six members. The accession of these three countries brought the total membership of the EEC to nine, and paved the way for further enlargement in the years to come. The accession of the UK, in particular, was significant, as it brought one of Europe's major powers into the fold of European integration.</p>	<p>The Treaty of Rome, signed in 1957, was a key milestone in the process of European integration. It established the European Economic Community, which aimed to create a common market for goods, services, and capital among the member states. The treaty was significant in that it established the framework for the eventual creation of the European Union.</p> <p>The Maastricht Treaty, signed in 1992, was another key milestone in the process of European integration. It established the European Union as a political and economic union, and laid the groundwork for the creation of a single currency, the euro. The treaty also established the framework for common policies in areas such as foreign and security policy, justice and home affairs, and cooperation in the fields of education, culture, and sport.</p>
The Eurozone	Ireland and the EU	Brexit
<p>The Eurozone is a group of 19 European Union countries that have adopted the euro as their currency. The creation of the Eurozone was a major step forward in the process of European integration, as it represented a significant degree of economic and monetary cooperation among the member states. The Eurozone was established in 1999, when the euro was introduced as a virtual currency, and was fully implemented in 2002. The Eurozone has faced a number of challenges over the years, including the global financial crisis of 2008 and the ongoing debt crisis in Greece. However, it remains a significant symbol of European integration and a major player in the global economy.</p>	<p>Ireland's relationship with the EU has been complex. While it has been an EU member since 1973, it has been critical of the EU's fiscal policies, particularly its focus on austerity measures. The country has also been vocal about its disagreements with the EU's tax policies, particularly around the common corporate tax base. Despite this, Ireland has been a strong supporter of the EU's efforts to combat climate change and promote human rights and social justice. However, Ireland has faced significant challenges due to its relationship with the EU, such as the ongoing Brexit negotiations, as it has close economic ties with the UK. The country has also faced criticism from other EU member states over its tax policies, particularly after the "Paradise Papers" scandal. Despite these challenges, Ireland remains a committed member of the EU and will likely continue to play a significant role in shaping the EU's future policies and priorities.</p>	<p>Brexit refers to the process by which the United Kingdom withdrew from the European Union. The process was initiated by a referendum held in June 2016, in which a majority of UK voters voted to leave the EU. The withdrawal process took several years to negotiate, and was completed on January 31, 2020. Brexit was a significant development in the process of European integration, as it represented the first time that a member state had chosen to leave the EU. The withdrawal process has had significant economic and political implications for both the UK and the EU, and has raised questions about the future of European integration. The long-term effects of Brexit on the European Union and the UK remain to be seen.</p>

