

The European Union

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.



- 31.1 Timeline
- 31.2 Cornell Notes
- 31.3 Keywords
- 31.4 Knowledge Organiser
- 31.5 Questions

This chapter will focus on the history and impact of European integration, including the formation of the European Union and the challenges facing European societies today.

The European Union



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.



Treaty of Rome creates the European Economic Community

Britain, Denmark and Ireland join the European Community

The Euro is introduced




1951




Treaty of Paris establishes the ECSC between France, Germany, the Benelux States and Italy

1957




UK, Ireland and Denmark apply for membership of the EEC - UK are vetoed by France, Ireland and Denmark pulls out

1961




1973




The Maastricht Treaty creates the European Union which comes into effect in 1993

1991




2002

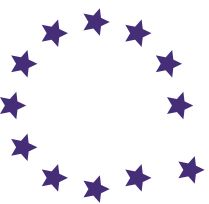
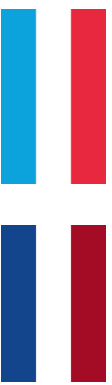


The Euro is introduced

2020



The UK vote to leave the EU, officially leaving on the 31st January 2020.



The European Union

Headings	Notes
<p>REASONS FOR EUROPEAN INTEGRATION</p> <p>EUROPE'S POST-WAR LEADERS</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> As the Cold War began, Western European leaders were emerging who wanted to end war and the extremism that caused it, and to ensure that Europe would work together in the future. These leaders included: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Konrad Adenauer – Chancellor and Minister for Foreign Affairs (West Germany) Robert Schuman – Minister for Foreign Affairs (France) Alcide De Gasperi – Prime Minister and Minister for Foreign Affairs (Italy)
<p>THE REASONS FOR EUROPEAN INTEGRATION</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The two World Wars had devastated Europe and killed millions. Many wanted to replace competition between states with cooperation, especially between France and Germany. The leaders believed that only a united Europe would be able to compete with the two Cold War superpowers. The Western countries needed to work together to stop the spread of communism. Europe needed to rebuild after World War II. Increased trade and cooperation amongst states would boost their economies. The US wanted a strong trading partner and ally against communism.
<p>THE FIRST STEPS TOWARDS EUROPEAN INTEGRATION</p> <p>THE BENELUX AGREEMENT</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> European Integration was a gradual process which began in 1947 when Belgium, Luxemburg and the Netherlands agreed to abolish all customs duties on imports and exports between them. This was known as the Benelux Union (Be + Ne + Lux) and it tripled trade amongst the three nations.
<p>THE ORGANISATION OF EUROPEAN ECONOMIC CO-OPERATION (OEEC)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The OEEC was set up in 1948 to administer Marshall Plan funds to Europe on behalf of the US. This generated economic growth and raised living standards.
<p>THE COUNCIL OF EUROPE</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In 1948, the leaders of Western European states met at the Hague Congress. In 1949, ten states set up the Council of Europe in Strasbourg. Its aim was to promote common ideals and values, and to further European unity.
Keywords	Summary
<p>Konrad Adenauer</p> <p>Robert Schuman</p> <p>Alcide De Gasperi</p> <p>Benelux Union</p> <p>Marshall Plan</p> <p>The Hague Congress</p> <p>The Council of Europe</p>	

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Headings	Notes
<p>THE COUNCIL OF EUROPE</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Council's most significant actions were: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> It passed the European Convention Human Rights (ECHR), which guaranteed the basic rights of all citizens in Europe, for example to democracy, free speech, free media, fair trials and protection from torture. It also set up the European Court of Human Rights (ECtHR) to rule on the Convention. Any citizen could take a case to the European Court of Human Rights if their rights had been violated by their own government.
<p>THE NORTH ATLANTIC TREATY ORGANISATION (NATO)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In 1949, NATO is a military alliance against the Soviet Union that was formed by the United States, Belgium, the Netherlands, Luxembourg, France, the United Kingdom, Iceland, Canada, Portugal, Italy, Norway, and Denmark.
<p>THE EUROPEAN COAL AND STEEL COMMUNITY (ECSC)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The ECSC was the most important step towards European unity. By 1950, France feared the re-emergence of West Germany as a powerful state in Europe. In 1950, French foreign minister Robert Schuman put forward the Schuman Plan. Under this, the coal and steel industries for France and Germany would be under a single High Authority. The Schuman Plan led to the Treaty of Paris (1951), which set up the European Coal and Steel Community (1952). This was signed by West Germany, France, Italy, and the Benelux countries. For the first time, these states had agreed to hand over some of their sovereignty (power and independence) to an outside body. Steel production increased and industrial production doubled.
<p>THE EUROPEAN ECONOMIC COMMUNITY THE TREATY OF ROME</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In 1957, the Treaty of Rome created the European Economic Community (EEC). Their core aims were to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Promote economic activity and trade amongst its members. Raise the standard of living.

Keywords	Summary
<p>European Convention Human Rights</p> <p>European Court of Human Rights</p> <p>North Atlantic Treaty Organisation</p> <p>The European Coal and Steel Community</p> <p>EEC</p>	

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Headings	Notes
THE TREATY OF ROME	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Create 'an ever closer union among the peoples of Europe'.
THE STRUCTURE OF THE EEC	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• The EEC was made up of the following institutions which are still in place today:<ul style="list-style-type: none">• The Commission runs the EEC on a day-to-day basis and implements treaties. It is made up of nominees of the member states, called commissioners.• The Council of Ministers: National ministers meet regularly to discuss common issues and make decisions.• The European Parliament represents the people of Europe. Since 1979, its members have been directly elected. Over time it gained equal powers with the Commission and Council.• The Court of Justice rules on interpretations of treaties and on any disputes between member states.
MAIN POLICIES OF THE EEC	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• The following main policies were agreed in the Treaty of Rome:<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Common market: A free trade area created by eliminating tariffs and custom duties on trade on all goods amongst members. Common external tariffs would exist for goods coming into the free trade area.• Freedom of movement meant no restrictions on the movement of money, people, goods and services amongst member states.• The Common Agricultural Policy (CAP) guaranteed the prices paid to farmers for food produced and set high standards for production and food quality.• Investment fund: to improve less-developed areas of the EEC through funding from more prosperous states.
THE DEVELOPMENT OF EUROPEAN UNITY AFTER 1958 ENLARGEMENT	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Phase 1: Britain, Ireland and Denmark (1973)<ul style="list-style-type: none">• The EEC was a tremendous success. Other states also wanted to join and enjoy the benefits.• In 1961, Britain, Ireland and Denmark applied for membership. However, French President, Charles de Gaulle, believed that Britain was too close to the US and vetoed its application.

Keywords	Summary
Treaty of Rome Commission Council of Ministers European Parliament Court of Justice Common Market Freedom of movement Common Agriculture Policy Investment Fund	

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Headings	Notes
ENLARGEMENT	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Ireland and Denmark had to withdraw their applications. In 1967, they tried again, with the same result.• In 1973, the three states joined, making the EEC, not the European Community (EC), a nine member club.• Phase 2: Greece, Portugal and Spain (1981, 1986)<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Only democratic states could join the EC. After the dictatorships that ruled Greece, Portugal and Spain collapsed in the 1970s, they applied for EC membership.• In 1981, Greece joined while Portugal and Spain joined in 1986.• Phase 3: Austria, Sweden and Finland (1995)<ul style="list-style-type: none">• When communism collapsed in 1989, Austria, Sweden and Finland applied to join.• In 1995, they were admitted to the European Union (EU), created by the Maastricht Treaty of 1992.• Phase 4: Eastern Europe (2004-2013)<ul style="list-style-type: none">• After the fall of communism in 1989, the EC loaned all of the former communist states in Eastern Europe large sums of money to stabilise their economies and promised membership to all of them.• In 2004, Poland, the Czech Republic, Slovakia, Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania, Hungary, Malta, Slovenia and Cyprus joined the EU.• In 2007, Romania and Bulgaria joined while Croatia joined in 2013.• In 2016, the UK voted to leave the EU. It's departure (also known as 'Brexit') became official in January 2021.
FROM COMMUNITY TO UNION	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• The Treaty of Rome has been revised several times through acts and treaties.• The Single European Act (1986) created the Single Market, which removed all barriers to the movement of people, goods, money and services among member states.• The Maastricht Treaty (1992) was a significant move towards full European unity. It created the European Union (EU), established the rules for a single currency (the euro) and gave more power to the European Parliament.
Keywords	Summary
European Community European Union Maastricht Treaty Brexit Single European Act The Single Market The Euro	

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Headings	Notes
FROM COMMUNITY TO UNION	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Treaty of Amsterdam (1997) and the Treaty of Nice (2001) reformed EU institutions to cater to so many new members.
SUCCESSSES OF THE EU	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Peace has been maintained in Europe. • Prosperity in Europe increased significantly and the EU leads the world in areas such as education, healthcare and welfare. • Memberships grew from 6 to 28 members (now 27, with the exit of the UK). • The EU is the world's largest trading bloc. • Social and structural funding of over €1 trillion has been spent to improve the economic conditions in poorer areas, including Ireland in the 1990s. • Workers have better protections due to European laws.
PROBLEMS OF THE EU	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Some people feel that there is a lack of democracy in the EU institutions. • Some feel that their national identities are being lost within the EU. • The EU has so far failed to develop a common foreign policy. • Some states feel they are forced to do things against their preference. • A large gap still exists between the richest and poorest states.
IRELAND AND EUROPEAN INTEGRATION	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ireland had joined the OEEC in 1948 and the Council of Europe in 1949. • In the 1950s, Ireland was following a protectionist economic policy. • Seán Lemass changed Irish economic policy to favour exports and trade. In 1961, when Britain and Denmark applied to join the EEC, so did Ireland. In 1967, when Britain reapplied (to no avail), Ireland had as well. • Ireland eventually joined the EC in 1973, alongside Britain and Denmark.
JOINING EUROPE	
THE IMPACT ON IRELAND	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ireland has benefited significantly from EU membership. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Irish trade with the rest of Europe is 150 times what it was in 1973.

Keywords	Summary
<p>Treaty of Amsterdam</p> <p>Treaty of Nice</p> <p>Largest Trading Bloc</p> <p>OEEC</p> <p>Council of Europe</p> <p>Seán Lemass</p> <p>EC</p>	

The European Union

<i>Headings</i>	<i>Notes</i>
THE IMPACT ON IRELAND	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Irish citizens can move, work and live within any of the other member states.• From 1973 to 2015, Ireland received over €74.3 billion from the EU.• From 1973 to 2014, Irish farmers received €54 billion from the EU Common Agricultural Policy (CAP).• The EU helped to foster peace in Northern Ireland during the Troubles.• Irish people have benefitted from EU laws such as equal pay, human rights, workers' rights and consumer safety in food, medicine and other goods.• However, in 2001 (Treaty of Nice) and 2008 (Lisbon Treaty) Ireland rejected European Treaties in referendums. These treaties were subsequently passed but with changes.• Ireland has also resisted moves towards a common European defence policy.• Ireland has opposed European plans to set a common tax rate for businesses.
<i>Keywords</i> Freedom of movement Investment fund The Troubles Treaty of Nice Lisbon Treaty Defence policy Tax rate	<i>Summary</i>

The European Union

Keywords	Definition
Accession	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The process by which countries join the EU.
Brexit	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The CFP provides financial support for the EU fishing fleet and for EU fisheries development.
Common Market	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The EU member states trade freely with each other and agree common import duties on goods from non-EU countries.
Enlargement	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase in the number of member countries in the EU
Equal Pay	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Workers doing the same work would get the same pay.
Freedom of Movement	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The right to move freely within the territory of the EU.
Human Rights	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rights that belong to all human beings (people), irrespective of race, colour, religion or sex.
International Co-operation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Co-operation between countries; countries working together to achieve certain aims
International Relations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The political relations between two or more countries, based on each country's foreign policy.
Justice	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The system of laws that judges people or the administration of laws in a country
NATO	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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.
OEEC, 1948	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Established to administer the Marshall Plan for the reconstruction of Europe after World War II.
Reunification of Germany	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • German Democratic Republic (East Germany) joined the Federal Republic of Germany (West Germany), and Berlin became one city again.
Single Market	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The free movement of goods, services, money and people between EU member states.
Sovereignty	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A country's independence and power.
The Cold War	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An international organization founded in 1949, dedicated to upholding human rights, democracy and the rule of law in Europe.
The Council of Ministers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A meeting of government ministers responsible for a particular area from each member state.
The European Commission	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Each member state nominates one commissioner for a five-year term. They make proposals to the Council and the Parliament.
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The European Court of Human Rights	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An organisation established by the Treaty of Rome in 1957; the precursor to the European Union.
The European Parliament	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • EU citizens elect their representative every five years. Members of the European Parliament are called MEPs.
The European Union	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The EU is an international organisation formed by treaties between member states, involving political, economic and social co-operation.
The Eurozone	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • EU member states that use the euro as their official currency.
The Single Currency	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The euro, the official currency of the European Union's Eurozone, used by 19 of the 27 EU countries.
The Treaty of Rome, 1957	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The international agreement that led to the founding of the European Economic Community (EEC) on 1 January 1958. It was signed on 25 March 1957 by Belgium, France, Italy, Luxembourg, the Netherlands and West Germany.

European Integration



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

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

The European Union has played a significant role in promoting international cooperation, justice, and human rights both within its member states and beyond. The EU has established various policies and initiatives to promote and protect human rights, such as the European Convention on Human Rights and the Charter of Fundamental Rights of the European Union. The EU has also actively participated in global efforts to promote justice, including supporting international criminal courts and tribunals. Furthermore, the EU has played a significant role in promoting international cooperation, through economic and political partnerships with other countries and regions. The EU has also been a major contributor to development aid, working with international organizations and individual countries to support sustainable development and poverty reduction efforts. By engaging in these various initiatives, the EU has demonstrated its commitment to promoting human rights and social justice, and has made significant contributions to international cooperation on these important issues. As a member of the European Union since 1973, Ireland has developed strong links with Europe and has played an active role in promoting the EU's values of human rights and cooperation. Ireland has been a vocal advocate for social justice and has worked to advance issues such as gender equality and LGBT+ rights at the EU level. Additionally, Ireland has benefited significantly from EU membership, through access to the single market and structural funds that have helped to support economic development and infrastructure projects. Overall, Ireland's membership in the EU has been a crucial factor in promoting international cooperation and advancing human rights both within and beyond its borders.

The Treaty of Paris (1951) Britain, Denmark, and Ireland Join the European Community (1973)

<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>
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The Eurozone Ireland and the EU

<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>
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Term	Definition
Accession	The process by which countries join the EU.
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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's 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 (OECC, 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 Paris (1951) Britain, Denmark, and Ireland Join the European Community (1973)



The European Union

Doodle Revision Page or Sketch Notes
Include heading(s), short notes, keywords, timelines,
images (maps, drawings, diagrams) as needed

REASONS FOR EUROPEAN INTEGRATION

- **Post-War Europe:** After World War II, Europe was devastated, with 60 million people killed and significant economic damage. European leaders were determined to prevent future wars and rebuild the continent.
- **Cold War:** As the Cold War developed, leaders believed a **united Europe** was necessary to counterbalance the US and the Soviet Union. A strong Europe was needed to compete with the **superpowers** and stop the spread of **communism** in Western Europe.
- **Economic Cooperation:** War-torn Europe needed cooperation to rebuild and improve **living standards**, while avoiding the rise of **fascism** or **Nazism**.
- **American Support:** The **US** wanted a strong European trading partner and ally against communism.

FIRST STEPS TOWARDS EUROPEAN INTEGRATION

- **Benelux Agreement (1947):** Belgium, the Netherlands, and Luxembourg formed a customs union, abolishing tariffs and tripling trade between them by 1957.
- **OEEC (1948):** The **Organisation for European Economic Co-operation** was established to administer **Marshall Plan** funds and promote economic growth.
- **Council of Europe (1949):** The Council promoted European unity and established the **European Convention on Human Rights (ECHR)** and the **European Court of Human Rights** to protect democracy and individual freedoms.
- **NATO (1949):** The **North Atlantic Treaty Organization** was created as a military alliance between the US, Canada, and several Western European states to protect against Soviet expansion.
- **European Coal and Steel Community (ECSC, 1952):** Proposed by **Robert Schuman** to unite France and Germany's coal and steel industries under one authority. This integration made war between the two countries "unthinkable" and was the first instance of **sovereignty** being shared by European nations.

THE EUROPEAN ECONOMIC COMMUNITY (EEC)

- **Treaty of Rome (1957):** Established the EEC with the goals of promoting economic activity, raising living standards, and fostering closer European unity.
- **EEC Structure:**
 - **Commission:** Runs day-to-day operations.
 - **Council of Ministers:** National ministers meet to make decisions.
 - **European Parliament:** Represents European citizens; initially limited in power but gradually expanded through direct elections starting in 1979.
 - **Court of Justice:** Interprets the treaties and settles disputes.
- **Policies:**
 - **Common Market:** Eliminated tariffs between member states and established common external tariffs for goods from outside.
 - **Freedom of Movement:** The "Four Freedoms" of movement for goods, services, people, and money.
 - **Common Agricultural Policy (CAP):** Set guaranteed prices for farmers and ensured high-quality standards.
 - **Investment Fund:** Funded infrastructure and development projects in less-developed areas.

THE DEVELOPMENT OF EUROPEAN INTEGRATION (1958-PRESENT)

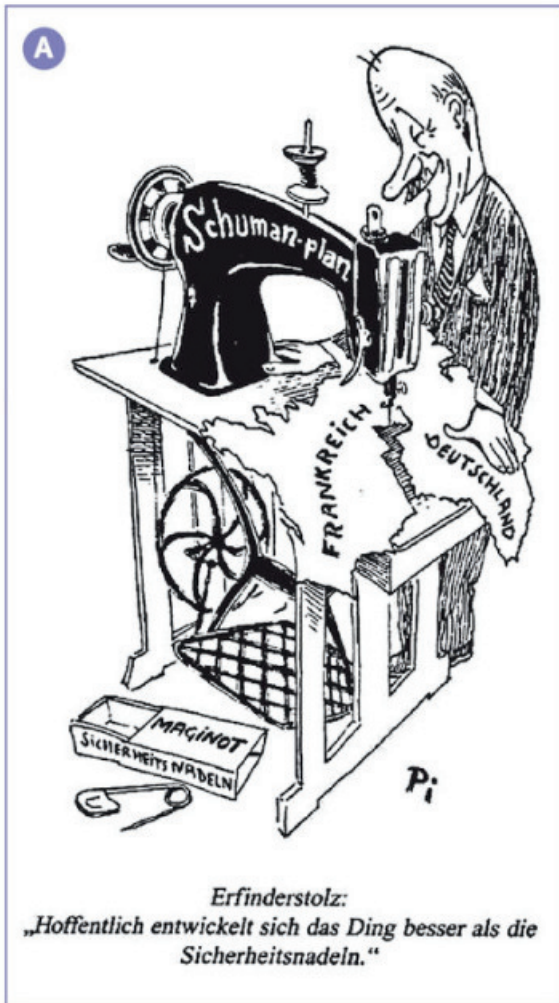
- **Expansion:** The success of the EEC led to its growth as more countries joined, including:
 - **1973:** Britain, Ireland, and Denmark.
 - **1981:** Greece.
 - **1986:** Spain and Portugal.
 - **1995:** Austria, Finland, and Sweden.
 - **2004-2007:** Ten new members from Central and Eastern Europe, following the collapse of communism.
- **The Single European Act (1986):** Created a **Single Market**, removing remaining barriers to trade and movement among member states.
- **The Maastricht Treaty (1992):** Formed the **European Union (EU)**, introduced the **euro** (currency in 2002), and enhanced the powers of the **European Parliament**.

IRELAND AND EUROPEAN INTEGRATION

- **Joining the EU:** Ireland applied for **EEC membership** in 1961 but was blocked by **France** along with Britain. When Britain reapplied in 1973, Ireland joined alongside the UK and Denmark.
- **Economic Benefits:**
 - Access to a **market of 510 million** people increased Irish trade **150 times** since 1973.
 - **EU funding:** Ireland received **€74.3 billion** between 1973 and 2015, improving infrastructure (e.g., motorways).
 - **CAP:** Irish farmers received **€54 billion** in support.
 - **Workers' Rights:** Irish workers benefited from **EU laws on equal pay and workers' protections**.
- **Challenges:**
 - Ireland rejected the **Nice Treaty (2001)** and **Lisbon Treaty (2008)** in referendums but later accepted them with amendments.
 - Ireland has resisted a **common European defence policy** and tax harmonisation.
- **Social Progress:** EU laws advanced **civil rights** in Ireland, including the **decriminalisation of homosexuality** and **equal pay for women**.

Ch. 31 - The European Union

Source A is a cartoon showing Schuman stitching France and Germany together using the Schuman Plan. Its original caption reads: "Hopefully this will work out better than the safety pins' [the Maginot Line]. Source B is an extract from the Schuman Declaration in May 1951. Examine both sources and answer the questions that follow.



Europe will not be made all at once, or according to a single plan. It will be built through concrete achievements. The coming together of the nations of Europe requires the elimination of the age-old opposition of France and Germany. Any action taken must in the first place concern these two countries.

[The French Government] proposes that Franco-German production of coal and steel as a whole be placed under a common High Authority [joint body], within the framework of an organisation open to the participation of the other countries of Europe. The pooling of coal and steel production should immediately provide for the setting up of common foundations for economic development as a first step in the federation of Europe, and will change the destinies of those regions which have long been devoted to the manufacture of munitions of war, of which they have been the most constant victims. The solidarity in production thus established will make it plain that any war between France and Germany becomes not merely unthinkable, but materially impossible.

- What is required for the 'coming together of the nations of Europe'?
- What does the French government propose should be done?
- Why would this make war between Germany and France 'materially impossible'?
- What is the message of the cartoon? Explain your answer.
- What is the attitude of the cartoonist to the Schuman Plan? Explain your answer.
- This cartoon is in German. The speech was originally delivered in French. Why might this present a problem for historians researching this topic? How might they overcome this?
- Outline how an international organisation you have studied contributed to promoting international cooperation, justice and human rights in the twentieth century.
- Write an account of how Ireland has been influenced by its links with Europe.

Question 8

In May of 1972, a referendum was held and the Irish people voted overwhelmingly in favour of joining the EEC. The following poster was published by the Fianna Fáil government urging people to vote yes. Examine it and answer the questions which follow.

THE EEC AND PRICES

WHAT ARE THE FACTS?

★ Yes, some food items will increase

★ But most food items **WILL NOT**

Beef, lamb, butter, cheese and milk prices will increase because our farmers will get higher prices for these products — both exported and sold at home.

THERE WILL BE NO INCREASE in the prices of other food items as a result of joining the EEC. These include :

Eggs, Tea, Bread, Sugar, Coffee, Fruit, Potatoes, Poultry, Vegetables.

The prices of some fruit and vegetables should come down.

There is no such thing as an 'EEC price' to consumers

Prices for food and other items in the household budget vary greatly from one EEC country to another. Our prices **will not** have to be raised to the levels in any other EEC country. To say that Belgian or German prices will apply here is **simply not true.**

★ It is our duty to advise you that among the LIES circulated in the Referendum campaign by anti-marketeers you have been given **alleged** German prices which bear no resemblance to actual German prices.

Actual German prices are lower :

Cheese	22p lower per lb.
Milk	3p lower per pt.
Sugar	3p lower per lb.
Pork	6p lower per lb.
Eggs	10p lower per doz.
Tea	42p lower per lb.

VOTE YES

You know that paying only a little more next year for a limited number of food items is not as important as more jobs, better wages—a better Ireland in a better Europe.

Published by Fianna Fail

IRISH PRINTERS LTD.—0351

(a) What **five** goods will increase in price and what is the reason given for this?



(b) The poster accuses the anti-marketeers of using false information in their campaign. What does the poster say is simply not true?

(c) From your study of the Junior Cycle History course, what do the letters EEC stand for?

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(d) The EEC went on to change its name and became the EU (European Union). Identify **two** benefits to Ireland of being a member of the EU.

As part of your Junior Cycle History course, you studied patterns of change across different time periods in a chosen theme relating to life and society (such as crime and punishment; food and drink; work and leisure; fashion and appearance or health and medicine).

(e) Name the theme you studied.

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Question 10

The United Nations' peacekeeping programme has tried to keep peace in many countries worldwide for decades. Use the infographic below, published in 2018, to answer the questions that follow.

UNITED NATIONS PEACEKEEPING WORKING FOR PEACE AND SECURITY WORLDWIDE

COUNTRIES CONTRIBUTING TO PEACEKEEPING







OVER **124** COUNTRIES
CONTRIBUTE

OVER **100,000**
TROOPS, POLICE AND CIVILIAN PERSONNEL

\$ BUDGET* **6.69**
BILLION

LESS THAN **0.5%** OF GLOBAL
MILITARY EXPENDITURES

A GLOBAL LOGISTICS OPERATION

	11,023	VEHICLES
	271	MEDICAL CLINICS
	132	HELICOPTERS
	58	AIRPLANES
	18	UUAVs unarmed, unmanned aerial vehicles
	6	SHIPS

PEACEKEEPING INCLUDES

14 MISSIONS ACROSS **4** CONTINENTS
AND **11** TIME ZONES

UN PEACEKEEPERS HELP PEOPLE AROUND THE WORLD

7 Million TOTAL SQUARE KILOMETRES
IN WHICH WE OPERATE

OVER **100 Million** TOTAL POPULATION OF AREAS
IN WHICH WE OPERATE

FOR THE MOST RECENT INFORMATION VISIT peacekeeping.un.org

Data used from 2017-2018 *Approved budgets for the period from 1 July 2018 to 30 June 2019

MORE THAN **95%** OF UN
PEACEKEEPERS
WORK IN MISSIONS
WITH A PROTECTION OF
CIVILIANS MANDATE

OVER **600** HUMAN RIGHTS STAFF
DEPLOYED IN NINE PEACEKEEPING OPERATIONS
TO SUPPORT THE PROMOTION AND PROTECTION
OF HUMAN RIGHTS WITH **235** CIVIL AFFAIRS
OFFICERS ACROSS ALL MISSIONS

120 GENDER AND
CONDUCT
AND DISCIPLINE
STAFF

LARGEST MISSION

DR Congo MONUSCO

22,492 authorized strength

Troops: **16,215**
Military observers: **660**
Police: **1,441**
Civilian staff: **3,424**

SIX PEACEKEEPING OPERATIONS IMPLEMENT

DISARMAMENT, DEMOBILISATION AND
REINTEGRATION PROGRAMMES TARGETING

215,000
BENEFICIARIES

OVER **15,000** PERSONNEL IN **12** PEACEKEEPING
OPERATIONS
WORK IN STRENGTHENING THE RULE OF LAW
AND SECURITY INSTITUTIONS

IN FIVE YEARS OF MINE ACTION SERVICE

2.4 Million REMNANTS OF WAR AND LANDMINES DESTROYED

12.2 Million
MEN, WOMEN AND CHILDREN TRAINED IN SAFE BEHAVIOUR

24,700 Police
Teachers
Military Personnel
Healthcare Workers

ACTION
FOR PEACEKEEPING



(a) What is the budget of the United Nations' peacekeeping programme?

(b) How many countries contribute personnel to the peacekeeping programme?

(c) How many people do United Nations' peacekeepers help worldwide?

(d) From the infographic, give details of four specific tasks carried out by United Nations' peacekeeping personnel.

1.
2.
3.
4.

