

Meaning of European Integration

Lecture presentation CEVRO University

Lecture Overview



- Historical models of European unity
- From imperial domination to institutional integration
- Key figures and turning points

Europe: A Continent of States



- Europe consists of about 48 sovereign states
- Large differences in population, territory and power
- Political fragmentation shaped European history

Linguistic Diversity



- Europe is the most linguistically diverse continent
- EU alone recognizes 24 official languages
- Cultural differences complicate political unity

Three Models of European Unity



- Imperial
- Military
- Institutional

Integrations



- European history shows three different models of unity:
- Empire — Roman Empire
- Christian empire — Charlemagne
- Institutional integration — European Union
- The EU represents the first attempt to organize Europe without military domination.

Roman Empire

Characteristics

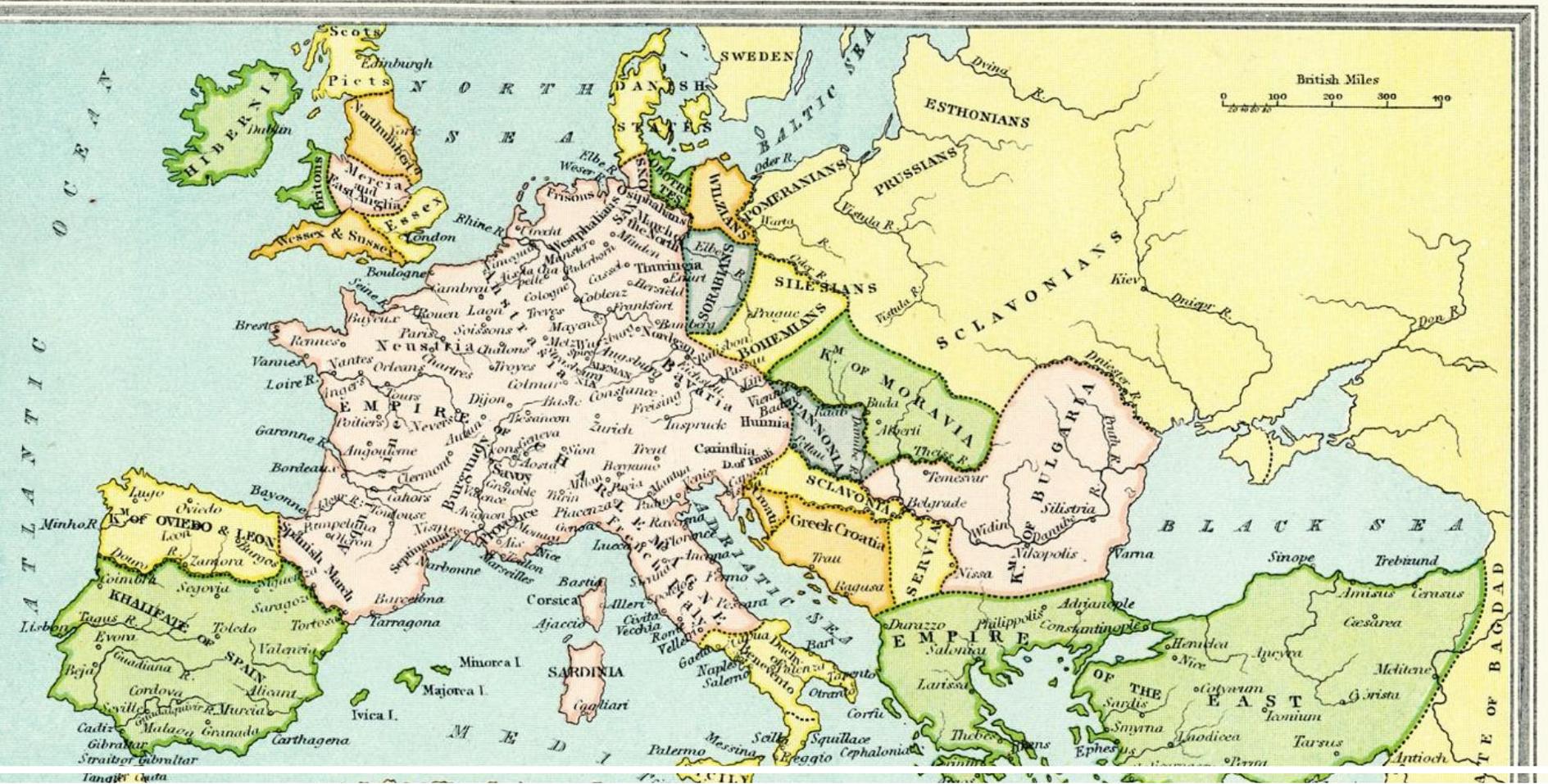
- first large political unification of Europe
- centralized imperial administration
- Roman law and infrastructure
- imperial authority of the emperor

Timeline of European Unification Attempts



- 476 Fall of Western Roman Empire
- 800 Charlemagne crowned Emperor
- 962 Holy Roman Empire
- 1815 Fall of Napoleon
- 1945 End of WWII
- 1951 ECSC
- 1993 Maastricht Treaty

EUROPE UNDER THE EMPIRE OF CHARLEMAGNE.



Charlemagne

Charlemagne

- **Characteristics**
- revival of Western Roman imperial idea
- Christian political order
- alliance between emperor and papacy
- administrative reforms



Napolen



Roman Empire: Political Unity

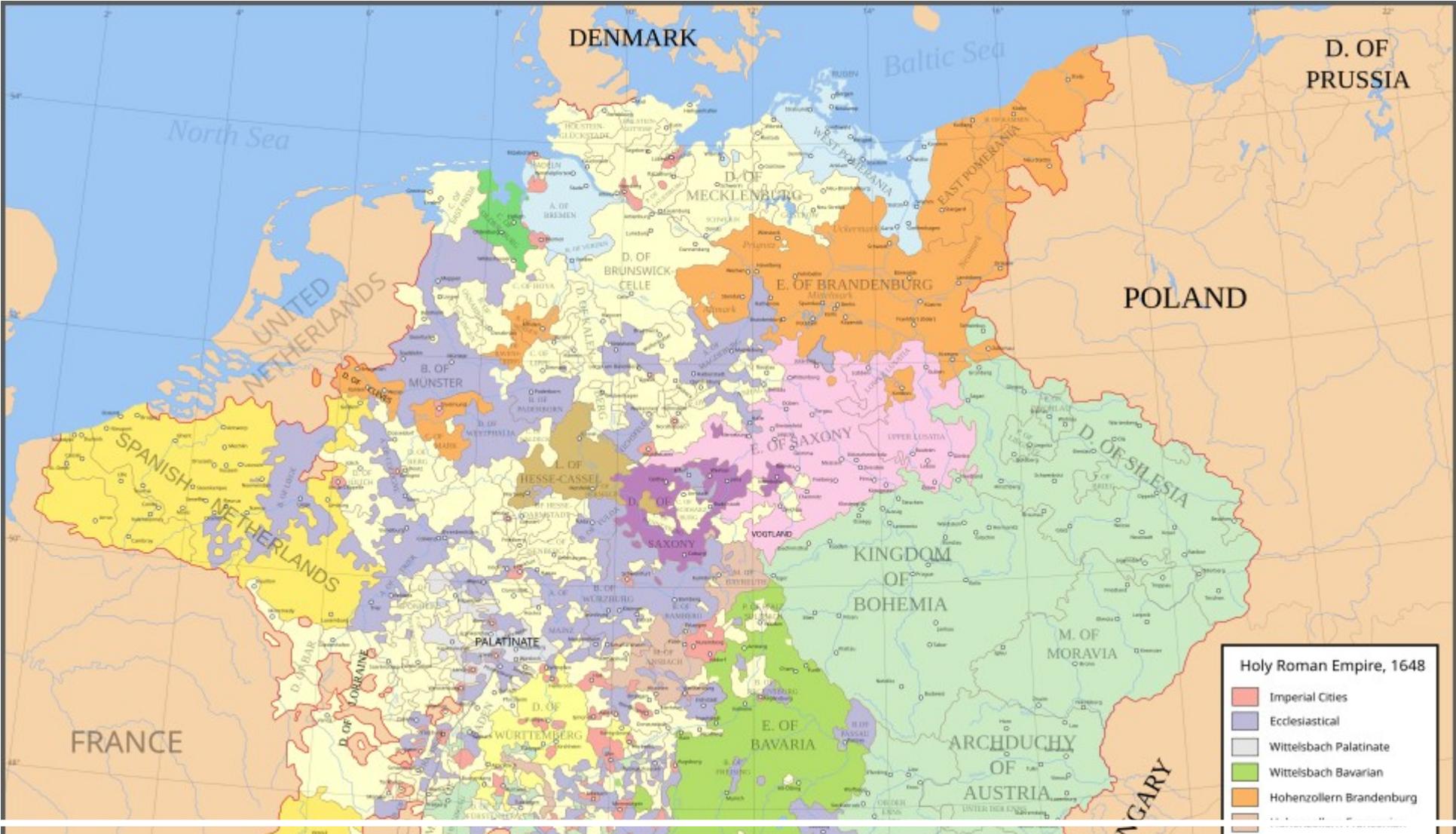


- First large-scale European political order
- Roman law and administration
- Infrastructure integration



Charlemagne's Empire





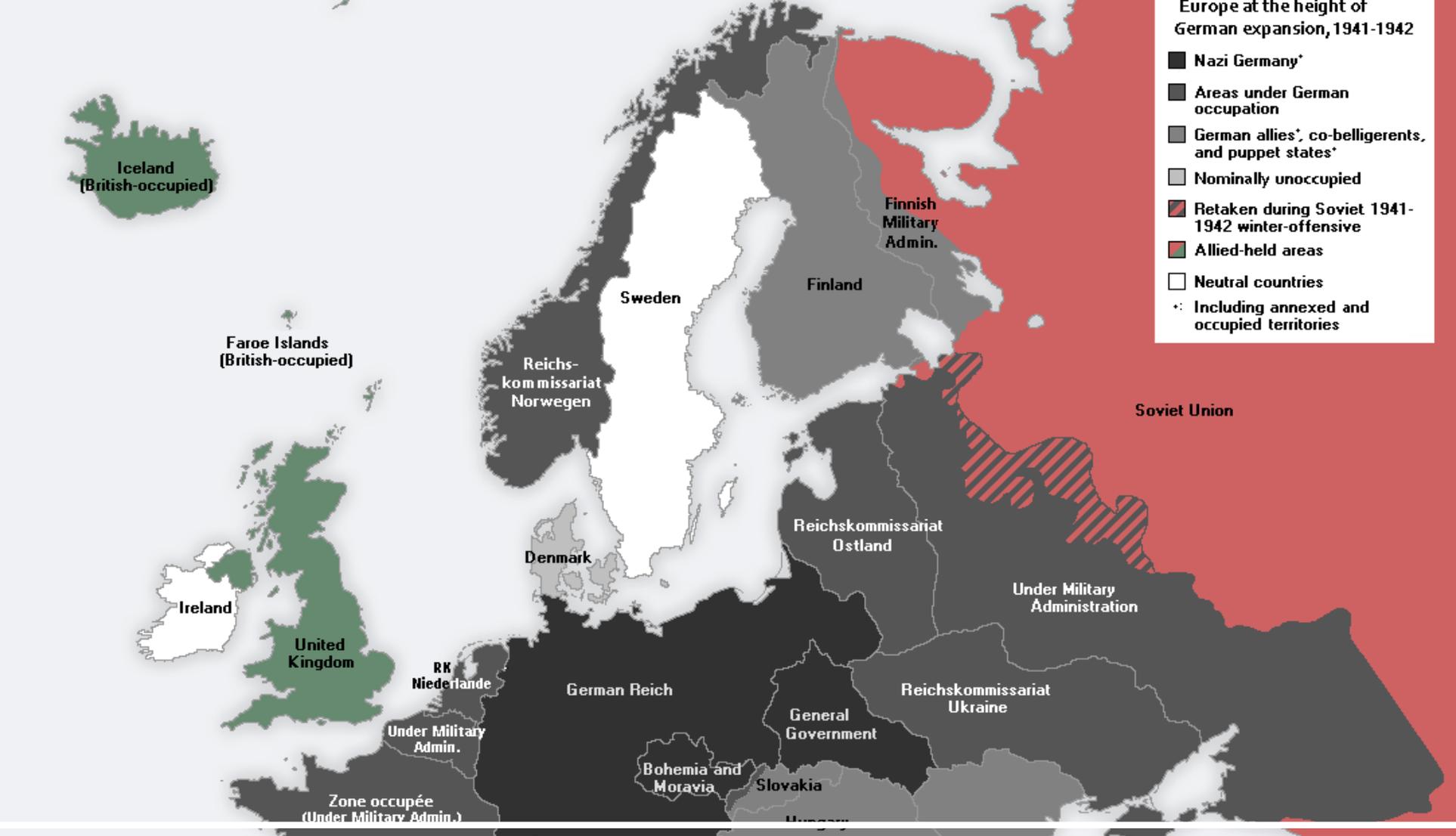
Holy Roman Empire





Europe after WWI





Nazi Europe



Ad Hoc Cooperation



- European states historically cooperated only temporarily
- Alliances were driven by immediate interests
- Long-term institutions were rare before the 20th century

Sovereignty as the Basis of Cooperation



- European states remained sovereign
- Integration developed through voluntary cooperation
- Shared institutions emerged gradually

War and Peace Cycles



- European history marked by repeated wars
- Major conflicts reshaped the political order
- Peace settlements often unstable

Attempts to Unify Europe by Force

- Napoleon attempted continental domination
- Hitler attempted violent unification during WWII
- Military domination proved unsustainable

Treaty of Versailles (1919)



- Ended World War I
- Imposed heavy reparations on Germany
- Created instability in Europe



Treaty of Versailles (1919)



League of Nations



- First international organization for collective security
- Lacked enforcement mechanisms
- Failed to prevent World War II

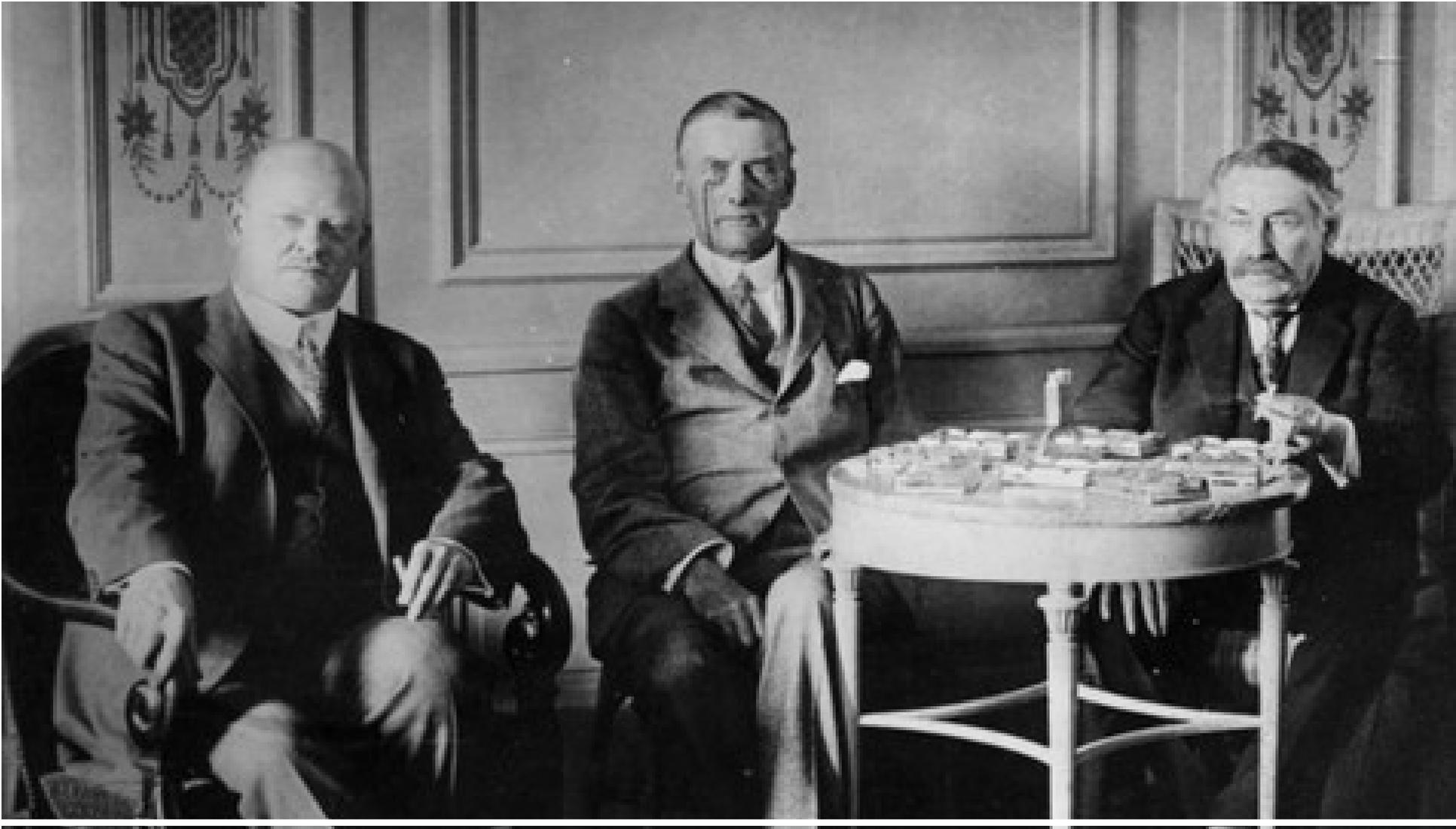


Richard Coudenhove-Kalergi

Pan-European Idea



- Richard Coudenhove-Kalergi proposed European unity
- Pan-European movement founded in 1923
- Inspired later integration projects



Locarno Treaties



Locarno Treaties (1925)

- Attempt to stabilize post-war Europe
- Germany accepted western borders
- Failed to prevent later conflict

19th Century Europe



- Rise of nationalism
- Industrial transformation



Adolf Hitler



Rise of Nazism



- Economic crisis and political radicalization
- Hitler came to power in 1933
- Led to expansion and war

Nazi Vision of Europe



- Neuordnung Europas
- Totalitarian domination



Yalta Conference



Yalta Conference (1945)



- Allied leaders discussed post-war order
- Division of influence in Europe
- Beginning of Cold War structure



Winston Churchill

Potsdam Conference (1945)

- Defined post-war policy toward Germany
- Demilitarization and denazification
- Confirmed division of Europe

Creation of the United Nations



- Founded in 1945
- Goal: maintain international peace
- Central institution of global governance



UN Security Council

UN Security Council

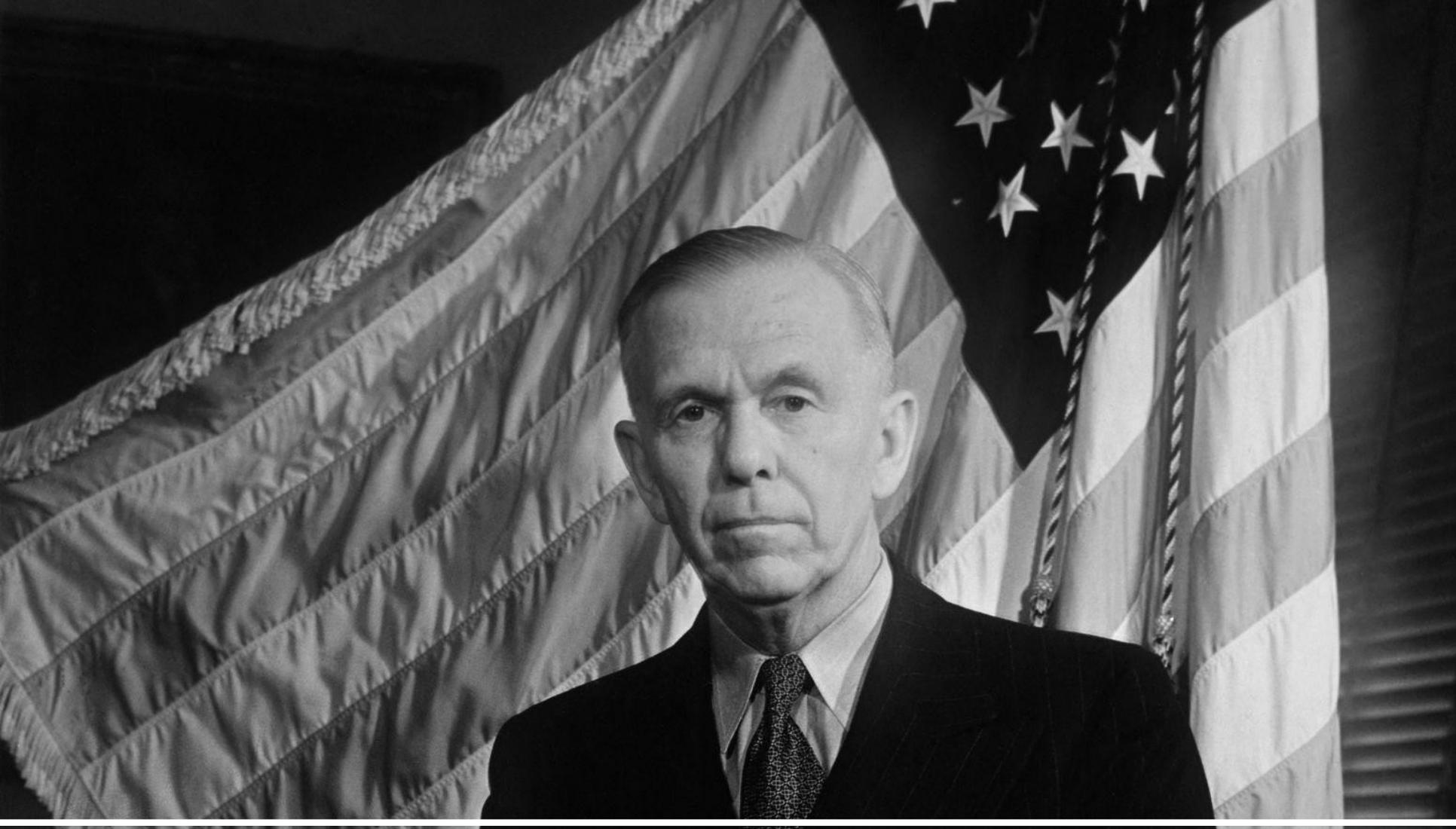


- Responsible for international peace
- Five permanent members with veto
- Reflects post-WWII power balance

Post-War Reconstruction



- Political devastation
- Need for stable peace



George Marshall

Marshall Plan



- US economic assistance
- Stimulated European cooperation

Marshall Plan



- US program for European reconstruction
- Encouraged economic cooperation
- Stabilized Western Europe

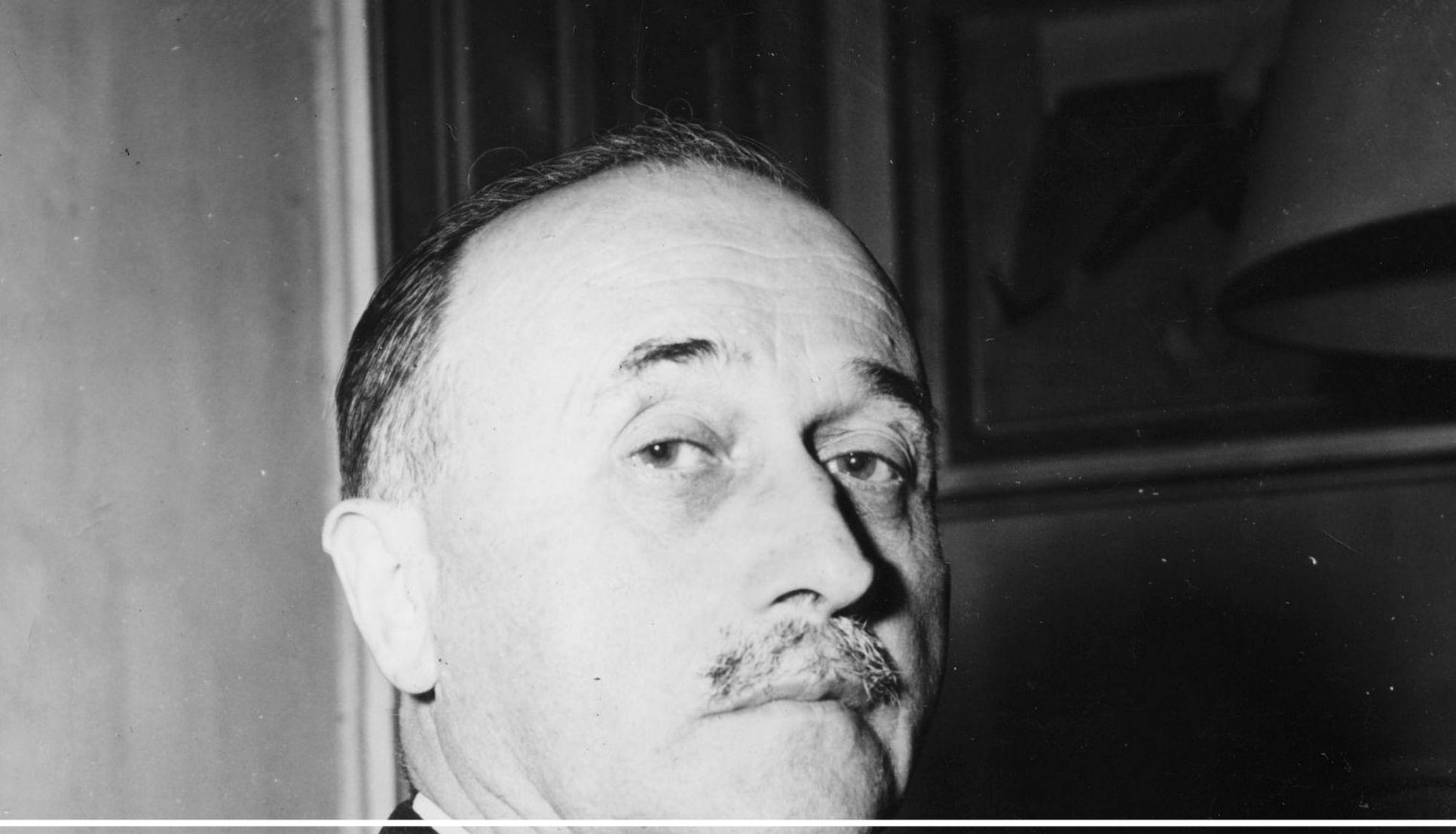
Cold War Europe

- Division East vs West

Founders of European Integration



- Jean Monnet
- Robert Schuman



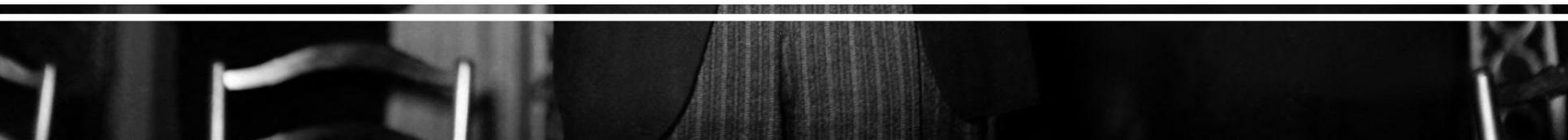
Jean Monet

Jean Monnet

- Architect of supranational integration
- Promoted economic cooperation
- Key strategist of European unity



Robert Schuman



Robert Schuman

- French foreign minister
- Author of the Schuman Declaration
- Initiated European integration

Schuman Declaration 1950



- Coal and steel integration proposal

Schuman Declaration (1950)



- Coal and steel integration proposal
- Aimed to make war impossible
- Foundation of ECSC



Konrad Adenauer

Konrad Adenauer



- German Chancellor
- Promoted reconciliation with France
- Supported European integration



Alcide De Gasperi

Alcide De Gasperi

- Italian prime minister
- Advocated democratic reconstruction
- Founding father of Europe

European Coal and Steel Community



- Founded in 1951
- Integrated key industries
- First supranational European institution

European Coal and Steel Community



- First supranational institution

COMECON



- Eastern bloc economic organization
- Created by Soviet Union
- Counterpart to Western integration



Henri Spaak

Paul-Henri Spaak



- Belgian statesman
- Key negotiator of Rome Treaties
- Important federalist thinker

Treaties of Rome

- European Economic Community
- Common market

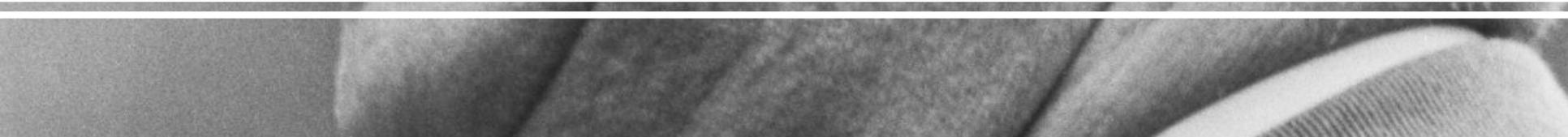
Treaties of Rome (1957)



- Created the EEC
- Established common market
- Major milestone of integration



Charles de Gaulle

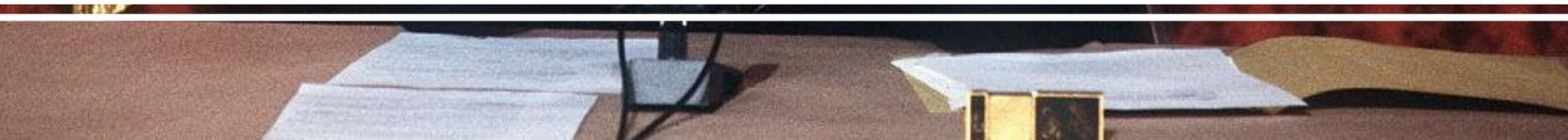


Charles de Gaulle

- Promoted Europe of sovereign states
- Strengthened French role
- Opposed excessive supranationalism



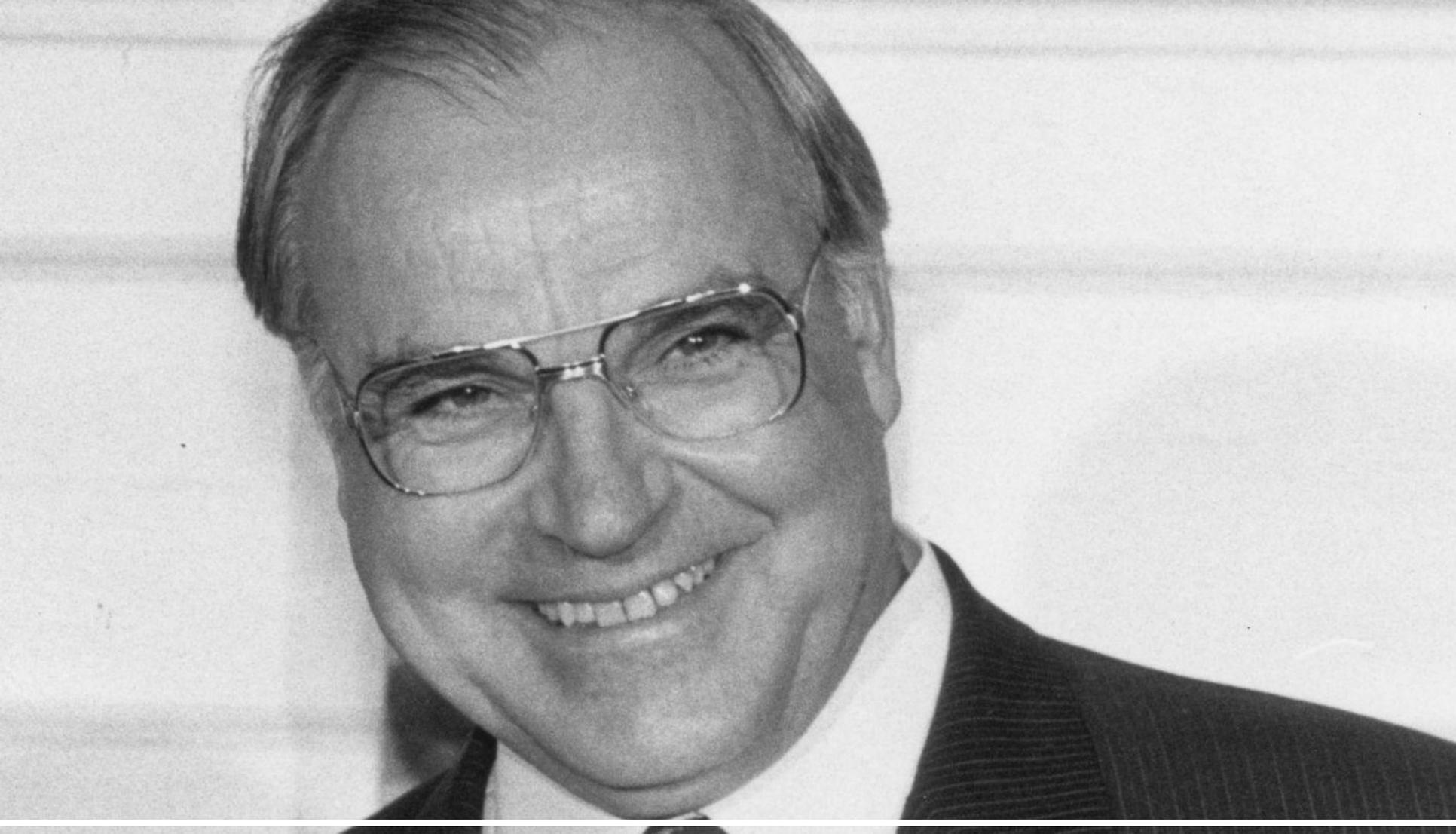
Francois Mitterrand



François Mitterrand



- Supported European monetary union
- Strengthened Franco-German partnership



Helmut Kohl

Helmut Kohl

- German Chancellor
- Supported EU expansion and euro
- Architect of German reunification



Jaque Delors

Jacques Delors



- President of the European Commission
- Architect of the Single Market
- Prepared foundations of the euro



Angela Merkel



Angela Merkel

- Central EU leader during crises
- Advocated European stability
- Promoted EU cohesion



Tony Blair

Tony Blair

- Supported EU enlargement
- Promoted EU-US cooperation

European Community Expansion



- 1973, 1981, 1986 enlargements

Maastricht Treaty



- Creation of European Union

The European Union



EU Today

