Notes: Steps Towards a European Union

_________ art, architecture, philosophy, music, and inventions are part of Europe’s ___________. But not everything has been great. World _____ I and World _____ 2 started in Europe.

Countries used steel to build ____________, and coal powered their ____________ to build those weapons. So ____________ World War 2, former enemies joined together to use _______ and _______ for peaceful work.

The European Coal and Steel Community was formed. The goal was "make _____ not only unthinkable but materially ______________." The name “European Union” was not used until 1993. But this was the “infant” version of the E.U. The six countries that formed the organization ended ____________ on coal and steel traded between each other.

_________ European countries saw the Coal and Steel Community benefits, and they wanted to _______. By 1981, there were 10 members. And still more countries kept joining.

The 1993 _______ change to “European Union” showed how the countries did not _______ want to cut tariffs. They had other shared problems, such as:

- the ________________
- education
- rights of refugees
- _______ _______ in stores

_________ the collapse of ________________ in the Soviet Union, lots of eastern Europe countries were finally free. Many _______ the EU. The EU now has ___ member countries. The newest member, Croatia, joined in 2013.

Right now, 5 more countries _______ to join. (They are called “candidate countries.”) BUT… You can’t just say, “Hey, I’m in!” The other EU countries have rules to _______ whether or not to let you even get to ________.

To apply, a country must prove it:

1. has stable ________________
2. is ruled by _______
3. protects _______ ________
4. has an ____________ based on competition (not like communist economies, which are run by government)
5. is willing to pay ________ to EU
Turkey has wanted in since _______. And they’re still waiting.

**Arguments against Turkey joining the EU:**

- 97% of Turkey’s land in actually in _______ – not Europe.
- Turkey’s __________________ is rather weak.
  - For example, they often do not protect minority__________.
  - They do not always protect________’s rights.
  - They have a bad habit of throwing news reporters in _______ if they don’t like what the reporters say or write.
- ___________________, they are different from other European countries. They are more “Middle Eastern” and most of the people are Muslims. They have laws to ___________ ___________ of all religions, but most people are Muslim.

In 2002, the EU started using a single kind of currency: the _______. Each coin has an ___ side and a _______ side.

UK and Denmark are the only countries that ________ replace their money with the Euro. But any ______ EU member **has** to accept the Euro.

**Some benefits for EU members:**

- Free Trade: There are ___ _____________ on imports and exports between EU countries.
- _______ about business and trade are the same for all EU countries, making trade easier. Businesses are making _______ ___________!
- EU citizens can ___________ and _______ in **ANY** country in the EU. No special permission or paperwork is required. So they can skip the long lines in Customs.
- EU ______________ students can easily apply to colleges in **ANY** country in the EU.
- EU ______________ – the Euro – is accepted in every EU country except Denmark and the United Kingdom (UK). So there’s no need to change money between countries.
- Environment: If an EU country ______________ the air, water, or land of another EU country, or seriously pollutes their own country, the EU Court of Justice can put them on ___________. Right now, the Court is forcing Spain to clean up 61 illegal landfills.
- Fighting crime: In most countries if they want to arrest a criminal who has fled to ___________ country, it’s very hard! The other country does _____ have to cooperate. But in the EU, criminals can be easily arrested in even if they flee to a ______________ EU country.

So the EU is perfect, right? Well. . . .