3 Periods

- 1945-1950’s - Reconstruction
- 1990’s-present - High unemployment, low growth, inflation.

Postwar Europe: Iron Curtain

The United Nations

Decolonization

- The end of empire post-WWII
- Between 1947-1962, almost every colonial territory gained independence
- CAUSES:
  - Nationalism
  - Wilsonian idealism
  - Japanese occupation of colonies during WWII
  - Cost of empire: Focus on rebuilding Europe
  - Hypocrisy of colonialism
  - The UN

Post WWII Democracies

France
- 4th and 5th Republics
- Charles De Gaulle
- Algerian Crisis
- Student revolts 1968

West Germany
- Konrad Adenaur
- Christian Democratic Union
- Social welfare policies

Britain
- Labour Party vs. Conservative Party
- The Welfare State

Italy
- Christian Democratic Party
- ECSC & Council of Europe
The “Economic Miracle”

• Unprecedented economic growth in European history into the 1960s

• CAUSES:
  – Marshall Plan, 1948
  – Keynesian economic policies
  – Increased demand
  – Elimination of economic barriers with the creation of the Common Market

European Economic Unity

• Bretton Woods, 1944
  – IMF, World Bank, GATT (WTO)

• The Council of Europe, 1948

• The Schuman Plan, 1950 proposed the ECSC

• The Treaty of Rome, 1957 creates the Common Market

The EU

• Background:
  – 1967: ECSC + EEC = EC
  – 1985: Schengen Agreement

  • Creation of the euro: single currency integrating the currency of 11 western and central European nations
  • Incorporation of Schengen Area
  • Proposal for common foreign and defense policies
  • European Parliament, directly elected body of EU

Essential Questions

3. What were some differences between the East and the West?

4. What is “DESTALINIZATION”?
Europe became Socialist

Why does this seem weird, given the Cold War comparisons?

- Britain went LABOUR
- Established a “cradle to grave” welfare state
- Nationalized businesses & industry
- Nationalized Banks
- Unified iron and steel production, utilities, public transportation, entertainment (BBC) and Medical care
- Retirement pensions – generous enough to live on
- Late 1950s – full recovery for Europe

European Unity

Step #1 – creation of International Monetary Fund & World Bank
To encourage free trade & free markets

Step #2 – Linked European currencies to the US Dollar

Step #3 – unification of industry

1957 – Treaty of Rome – European Economic Community
“Common Market”
Goal: break down tariffs – create a single market in Europe

However...
Charles De Gaulle saw US as a threat to Euro Independence
Pulled French troops out of NATO (too American) – WHY?

Consumer Revolution

Rising standard of living in 1950s

% of income spent on necessities decreased dramatically
Near full employment; high wages
More disposable income

Installment purchasing

Example of growth: 1948 - 5 million cars
1965 – 44 million cars

West – out produced the East on consumer goods & quality of life
Boasted equal access to consumer goods
Saw no need for forced class leveling

East – claimed equality of masses, and corruption/greed of capitalism

Soviet East

This new war – gave Stalin an excuse to reassert full communist control

- Harsh dictatorship
- Rigid ideological indoctrination
- Attack on religion
- Absence of civil liberties

- COMINFORM (Communist Information Bureau)
- International – maintain Russian control over Communist parties

BE ABLE TO CHARACTERIZE USSR OF THE STALIN ERA...

Nationalization of all Industry in E. Eur

Most industry nationalized in East Bloc
Romania, Hungary and East Germany – charged huge reparations
(they had fought against Soviets)

Five year Plans in new Bloc nations
Communist planners
Top priority on heavy metal & military

Why do you think Stalin’s Soviet Union was so suspicious of Western consumer goods?
- fostered sloth, waste and individualism...
- Leads to social inequality

Collectivization of farms in E. Eur.

Collectivization

- By 1950s – private farmers were all gone across E. Europe
- Life war hard in Eastern Europe
- Constant shortages of basic necessities
- Frustration led to discontent
- 1953 – discontent led to rebellion – East Germany, June 1953
- Berlin construction workers – protesting poor wages
- Led to nation-wide demonstrations
- Army and tanks attacked
- 350 demonstrators killed


Destalinization
1953 – Stalin died – Why will this matter?

• Reforms were necessary
• Stalin’s terrorism was hated – most folks in Russia ready for reform

• Power of secret police curbed
• Forced labor camps closed down
• Stalin’s foreign policy – had led to solid Western alliance

• Nikita Khrushchev led reformers
• Had joined party as an uneducated coal miner
• Rose in ranks
• Totally unsophisticated

Khrushchev
Became Soviet Premier and Supreme Secretary in 1955
Gave “secret speech” to 20th Party Congress in 1956
• Described Stalin as a cult-ish megalomaniac

• Denounced Stalin’s torturing and murdering regime
• Set out to change the image and leadership of USSR
  (became known as era of “DE-STALINIZATION “)

Communist Party – still held all power
But, Khrushchev shook up party – brought in new members

New USSR
• Lower emphasis on heavy industry
• More focus on consumer goods

• Low standard of living finally started to improve

• Khrushchev even communicated with US Gov
• Visited USA – escorted by Nixon
• “Kitchen Debate”

Essential Questions
5. What did the Berlin Wall seem to represent?
6. What changed under Khrushchev’s leadership?

Nikita Khrushchev
• Removed Stalin supporters without purging by 1958
• Goal: to reform system, remain authoritarian
• Decrease in censorship
• Decentralized economic central planning
Khrushchev’s behavior

- Totally different than Stalin
- Attempted to shift focus from military to consumer goods
- Goal: directly challenge the strength of USA
- “PEACEFUL COEXISTENCE”
- Agreed to true independence for neutral Austria in 1955
- however...
- Khrushchev started courting African and Asian nations

Poland, 1956

- Anti-Stalin leader Gomulka released from prison (1940s – 1954)
- Not a loyal Stalinist
- Workers’ protest of control economy
- Hard-liners resigned within months
- Russians sent in an army to stop rebellion
- then...
- Khrushchev negotiated peace
- Why would he allow these concessions?

Peaceful Solution to Poland

- Gomulka chosen as new leader
- Gomulka acceptable to the new USSR
  - Remained loyal to USSR & Warsaw Pact
  - but... he reduced collectivization
  - they recognized Polish Roman Catholic Church
  - they were allowed greater autonomy
- Hungary watched...
- Then, Hungary broke out in protest, too
- They claimed in support of their Polish brothers
- Hungarians always go too far!
- Why will USSR NOT allow them to pull away?

Hungary, 1956

New leader: Imre Nagy; desired greater independence - Went too far from USSR control
1. Appealed to non-communist leaders for support
2. Called for removal of all Soviet troops
3. Declared neutrality – not “with) USSR
4. Moved to leave Warsaw pact

Soviet troops moved in to replace Nagy
Interestingly... Americans did NOTHING... why not?

Paris Summit, 1960

- To discuss “peaceful coexistence”
- But... Soviet hard liners displeased
- Khrushchev looking weak – being replaced by China as leaders of Communist world
- Khrushchev needed to regain prominence
- Why will the Paris Summit lead to future issues in Cold War politics?

U-2 Spy Plane

- 1959 – Khrushchev visited USA
- 1960 - Gary Powers shot down
- Khrushchev cancelled Paris Summit
- 1961 President JFK meet with Khrushchev in Vienna - no evidence of peaceful coexistence
- Khrushchev may have been condescending to JFK

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=vO9MlL53zn0
Berlin Wall

- Millions of Easties escaping Soviet domination through Berlin
- embarrassing to the East – 3.5 million (20% of population)
- hurtful to economy
- hurtful to leadership – the “brain drain”
- DR claimed that the Wall was an “anti-fascist protective rampart”
- 1963 – JFK went to Berlin
- “ich bin ein Berliner”

Cuban Missile Crisis

- Why would the USSR support this move?
- Why were we so stressed about it?
- How did it change our “containment” policy in Europe?
- How will this lead to the demise of Khrushchev?
- How will this lead to “tougher” leadership of Brezhnev?

Change in leadership

- Alexei Kosygin - premier of Politburo
- Leonid Brezhnev – Supreme Party Secretary
- What changes are afoot?

Crisis in Egypt, 1956

The first true crisis of the Cold War
- Started with Egyptian Nationalism
- In July – Egypt’s Gamal Abdel Nasser took control of Suez Canal
- Why would we back this?
- Why would France and Britain not like this?
- Why would Israel not like this?
- October – Egypt attacked Israel (arms from USSR)
- What would our position NOW be?
- Britain and France sent in troops… to “create peace”
- Goal: retake canal – joined by Israel
- Easily won
- Key: we demanded our allies back off… why?!
1945, France suppressed Muslims, violence. Algerians wanted independence. 100,000's Algerians killed during a 17 year war.

**France and Algeria**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Event</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1830</td>
<td>France owned Algeria since 1830 (the last act of Charles X)</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>France fully integrated Algeria into French politics</td>
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<tr>
<td>1920</td>
<td>1920 - 20% of population of European descent</td>
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<td>1920s – 1930s - French remained in power &amp; racist</td>
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<tr>
<td>1945</td>
<td>1940s – Free France dominated region (hypocritical?)</td>
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<tr>
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<td>1945 – began Algerian nationalist movement</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1947 – French allowed limited autonomy</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Algerians continued to demand equality</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Formed FLN (National Liberation Front)</td>
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<tr>
<td>1954</td>
<td>1954 - 1962 Civil War broke out in Algeria</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>FLN began guerilla campaign</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>French in France took sides</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>France almost broke out is Civil War</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Charles de Gaulle reentered politics</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Founded the 5th Republic, giving power to Pres. de Gaulle</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Pulled troops out of Algeria</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Most Europeans vacated</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Many Muslims also went to France (supporters of France; unwelcomed)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Lack of Support**

- Organization Armee Secrete- attempted to assassinate de Gaulle numerous times.
- De Gaulle agreed to allow Algerian independence in 1962.

**France and Vietnam**

- Broke away from France.
- Conflict central to the cold war.
- European opinion- the U.S. was not a protector of liberty, rather, an ambitious, aggressive and cruel world power.
Decolonization

- Why would Britain want to surrender colonies?
- Why would we back this?
- What problems might they face?
- How will this contribute to economic issues?

Mohandas Gandhi

Post-war transformations

- New roles for women
- Post-war migration
- Changing class structures
- Youth Culture
- How did the crisis in Algeria lead to de Gaulle gaining power?

Charles de Gaulle

Essential Questions

9. What changed because of Khrushchev’s firing?
10. What are examples of the Soviet system breaking down?

Unit #8
the Late 20th Century

Lesson #4
REFORM AND PROTEST OF 1960s

New Political Shift

- Early Cold War Europe – mostly Center Right politicians (Christian Democrats)
- Prosperity by 1960s shifted politics
- Labour returned to power in Britain 1964
- Old school Konrad Adenauer retired 1963
- Willie Brandt Social Democratic West German Chancellor 1969
  – Knelt at Jewish Heroes memorial in Warsaw to ask forgiveness for Germans
- Charles de Gaulle resigned – too conservative

New Social and Economy Shift

- Catholic Church – shifted to appeal to younger audience – membership declining
  – Openness of Catholic theology
  – Mass to be in vernacular
- Society became wealthy
  – Consumer society
  – Mass tourism (Braniff Airways Hostess)
  – Symbolized counter-culture and affluence
**Student Rebellion**

Rebellions often led by students of 1960s
- anti-military
- often violent
- clashes with police

- Warsaw students protested government censorship
- American youth rioted after assassination of ML King
- Anti-war protest at Chicago DNC convention
- Mexico City –police slaughtered hundreds protesting for political reform
- Tokyo students protested Vietnam
- Paris students – the big one - 1968

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**Prague Spring, 1968**

- January 1968
- Reform candidate Alexander Dubcek elected Secretary of Czech Communist Party
  - Dubcek started reforming
    - grant additional rights to the citizens of Czechoslovakia
    - partial decentralization of the economy and democratization
    - loosening of restrictions on media, free speech and travel
  - Soviets protested
  - Negotiations failed
  - Warsaw Pact sent 500,000 troops and tanks to occupy the country
  - mass emigration
  - A non-violent resistance sprang up
  - Soviet military predicted it would take four days to subdue the country
  - resistance held out for eight months
  - Soviets removed Dubcek and restored control
  - Czechoslovakia remained controlled until 1989, during the “Velvet Revolution”

---

**Brezhnev Doctrine**

Based on what just happened, what would that doctrine be?

It would need to support recent actions...
<<Soviet government has right to interfere with domestic politics of other nations>>

- Interestingly... Prague Spring was the last Soviet intervention in Eastern Euro affairs

What does the Soviet behavior show?

Brezhnev was known for suppressing free speech

Return to Stalinism?

Gave rise to a dissident movement

---

**Rise of Dissidents**

- Dissidents were small groups of marginalized intellectuals
- Openly challenged the Soviet regime
- Got protection and encouragement from Western News
- Faced possible legal sanctions under Soviet Criminal Code
- Often then had the choice of exile, mental hospital or labor camp.
- Dissidents movement created vivid awareness of Soviet Communist tyranny
- Compare them to past outspoken critics of conservative government...

---

**Era of Détente**

Agreements on trade & reducing Nuclear Arms – “SALT” talks

However...

Soviets provided money in 1970s to Communists abroad
- Sandinistas
- Vietnam
- Angola, Mozambique, Ethiopia, Arabs who opposed Israel

Soviet military grew to largest military in world
**Helsinki Accords**

US agreed to officially recognize Soviet Bloc
Soviets agreed to protect human rights in Bloc

... BUT, Russian increased spending on Navy
the price paid was fewer consumer goods

**OHIO CLASS SUB**

- $700 million
- 18 completed; 6 more under construction
- Up to 24 Trident Missiles

**Essential Questions**

11. What caused the big shift from economic stability to crisis in the 1970s? What was the reaction?

12. What nations were leading Europe by this era?

**Economy “correction”**

Cause #1 – collapse of value of US $5
What issues had US been experiencing to cause a shift in trust in our leadership during the late 1960s?
Why/how might this influence the Cold War, and our relationship with our European brethren?

- Dollar had been weakened by Vietnam, and
- European nations had catching up to US markets
- Nixon looked for a way to strengthen the US Dollar again
Economy “correction”

Nixon took us off the gold standard
It seemed like a good way to reverse the trend of a weakening $\$
- The international monetary system had been based on US $\$
- US $\$ had been on Gold standard (exchange of gold for $\$)

1971 – Nixon took us off gold standard
- it had the reverse effect
- $\$ value plummeted
- Inflation accelerated worldwide
- Fixed rates of exchange were abandoned
- first time phenomena:
  post-war stability since 1940s replaced by uncertainty

Did WE screw up the 1970s?

Economic “correction”

Cause #2 – OPEC
- Price of oil had been cheap
- Arab nations got smart
- They joined together like a giant union to challenge the “western” leadership and control of world economy
- They’d been disgusted with Western support of formation and wars of Israel
- Wanted to punish US and Western European
- to put embargo on oil to US
- Oil prices quadrupled between 1973 and 1974

Economic “correction”

- Worst economic correction since 1930s
- Heavy industries lagged and dragged down economy
- Productivity declined
- Unemployment rose
- Standard of living declined
- Inflation soared
- Inflation + unemployment = STAGFLATION

Economic “correction”

- The west began slow recovery in 1976
- Then… in 1979 – second explosion from the Middle East: Islamic revolution in Iran
- Oil production collapsed
- Prices for oil doubled instantly
- More stagflation

- Next recovery: 1982 – the Reagan and Thatcher era

European Economic Community

- “Common Market” took new name
- Britain finally joined, plus Iceland, Denmark, Greece and Portugal
- Cooperated more closely
- Began discussing a common currency
- (British “pound sterling” will always be too powerful for the Brits to join this level of economic union)
Post-Industrial Society

- New jobs – going high tech
- Computers and biotechnology
- There used to always be jobs for the “under-educated”
- New paradigm: “outsourcing”
- Why would they do that?
- What effect will it have?
- How can outsourcing help?

- HOW WILL THIS CHANGE SOCIETY?
- WHAT WILL THE “SALT OF THE EARTH” TYPES DO TO DEAL WITH LESS NEED FOR THEIR LACK OF SKILLS?

Rust Belts

- Old factories closed
- Ghost towns and pockets of super-unemployed
- New creation: the “misery index”
  – (inflation + unemployment)
- Unemployment hit highest since 1930s by 1985
- Cynicism of young people
- But... that socialism that the West had embraced DID WORK
- By 1982 – 50% of national spending by leading Western nations was on social programs
- Caused taxes to be ridiculously high on the working middle class
- Countries routinely ran high deficits, and borrowed $$

Political Backlash

- Neo-liberalism
- Roots in original “classical” liberalism
- Cut social programs
- Decrease regulation
- Encouraged privatization
- Symbol of this new politician: Margaret Thatcher
- The new Tories

Margaret Thatcher

- The “Iron Lady”
- 1979-1990
- Cut spending on health, education, public housing
  – Goal: fiscal responsibility and stability of money
- Encouraged renters of state owned property to purchase (at rock bottom prices)
- Unemployment doubled (12%)
  – Mostly on old industries, like mining
  – The rich did get richer – outsourcing and new industries
  – Increase of poverty and crime
  – But... many people owned for first time
  – Tax breaks for construction... unemployment then dropped

Hulmut Kohl - Germany

- West Germany had become wealthiest nation in Europe
- He led conservatives the “Christian Democrats”
- Solid economic growth
- But... unemployment in heavy industries
- Eventual dismantling of Berlin Wall (1989), and
- Unification of Germany (1990)

Francois Mitterand of France

- 1980-1993
- Started as very liberal
- Attempted to spend France into prosperity
- Nationalization of big business
- Realized failure by 1983
- Reversed nationalization
- Attempted austerity measures
Unit #8
the Late 20th Century

Lesson #6
Brezhnev and Gorbachev Eras

Essential Questions
11. What caused the collapse of the Eastern Bloc satellite system?
12. What caused the demise of the Soviet Union?

Life in the Soviet Union
• Read article about Elections – Soviet Style
• Initial reactions
• Why would Alexander Dolgun not want to be an agitator?
• What seemed to be the goal of the election officials?
• What is your impression of the Soviet style of elections?

Life in the East
• Outwardly: conformity to Soviet expectations
• Inwardly: total apathy
• Always lacking in common items
• Corruption: best jobs to party official’s friends and family
• What do you notice about the store shelves? Why do you think that is? How do you think Soviets got their consumable goods?

Economy in East was dreary
• Economy was even worse than in the rest of Europe
• Continued to invest in heavy industry
• Further lagged behind the West in quality goods
• Had to borrow huge sums of $$

Era of Détente
• SALT I (1972) – froze proliferation
• SALT II (1978) reduced strategic forces and banned new missile programs
• START I (1991) – removed 80% of strategic weapons to “off line” <<end of Cold War>>
• NEW START – continuation of START I (had expired in 2009)
The Church and the European Union

Roman Catholic Reform
- **Vatican II** - Mass to be celebrated in vernacular, freer relations with other Christian groups, new spirit towards Judaism, power to bishops.

Reforms led by:
- John XXIII
- Paul VI
- John Paul II
  - Elected in 1978
  - Traditionalist
  - Against Communism
  - Fostered the growth of the church in un-westernized countries.

Supported Solidarity in Poland

Reforms in Poland
- Reforms in 1956 stagnated
- Plagued with mismanagement
  - Lacked consumer goods
  - Lacked adequate food supply
- 1978 – Pope John Paul II elected – open critic of communism (he was from Poland)
- 1979 – Pope visited Poland – received huge support
- 1980 Protest – shipyard strike – spread to nation-wide movement
SOLIDARITY in Poland

- Government raised price of bread
- Lech Walessa led shipyard strike from Gsansk (Danzig)
- Walessa refused to negotiate through normal channels
- Communist government promised reforms
  - Right to unionize (Solidarity became legal)
  - Right to real democratic elections with choices and secret ballot
  - 1981 – first true election in Poland

SOLIDARITY in Poland becomes illegal

- 1981 – government suddenly shut down election and jailed Solidarity leaders
  - Marshall law
  - Soviets threatened invasion
  - Brezhnev Doctrine
  - No strikes – Poland settled down and “behaved”
- 1983 – Solidarity leaders released from prison
- 1988 – strikes flared up again
  - Solidarity would (this time) NOT be shut down
  - No support from Soviet Government

Afghanistan

- 1979 – Russians “invade” AFG
  - Reasons not completely clear
  - Possibly to ensure continued influence in Asia
  - Possibly to re-stabilize neighboring nation
  - Possibly to assert dominance
- US protest – grain embargo
  - Seen by Soviet world as an economic act of war
  - US boycott of Olympic Games in Moscow
- Sent aid to Afghan rebels
- China disapproved – also sent aid to rebels
- Soviet forces bogged down
  - Morale and prestige of military plummeted

Ceausescu’s Romania

- Remained powerfully loyal to Stalinist practices
- 1965-1989 - run by Nicolae Ceausescu
  - Constant shortages
  - Consistent lack of consumer goods
- Increasingly dictatorial and controlling
  - Securitate
  - Was compared to Vlad
  - Demanded all consumer goods be exported for $$
  - Tore down homes to create larger palaces
  - Homelessness and starvation
  - Outlawed birth control

Post Brezhnev Soviet Union

- Quick succession:
  - Konstantin Chernenko (1984-1985)
  - Gorbachev (1985-1991)
- USSR government becoming bloated
- Corruption overpowering and rampant
- Overspending on military
- Afghanistan – a quagmire and failure
- Debt increasing
- Consumer goods lacking
- Gorbachev – invested in missile defense spending

Reagan’s plan

- SDI (Strategic Defense Initiative) “Star Wars”
  - Stealth technology
    - F-117 Nighthawk (Stealth Fighter Bomber) – 1977 (revealed 1991)
Gorbachev’s Reaction

- Gorbachev realized he was outspent
- Needed to restructure military spending
- Needed to rethink costly support of international intervention
- Recalled Brezhnev Doctrine
- Soviet Union would no longer support Eastern Bloc Soviet style dictatorships
- Russian troops to pull out of AFG by 1989

Perestroika

- “restructuring”
- Government and economy
- MAJOR political reforms
- Goal: save the Soviet Union
- 1988 – allow for fully contested elections to increase competition and eliminate corruption
- 1989 – Gorbachev elected President
- 1990 – Private ownership of property

Glasnost

- “openness”
- Extraordinary open discussion
- Allowed for criticism of government and history
- Workers could criticize party officials (first time)
- Censorship relaxed
- Free expression encouraged
- National minorities clamored for autonomy – UNLEASHED PENT UP FRUSTRATION

Collapse of Communist E. Europe

- Eastern communist dictators expected help from Soviet Union
- (Brezhnev Doctrine)
- Gorbachev refused to intervene
- Everything quickly unraveled in 1989
- First in USSR
- Then in Poland
- Then in all Bloc nations

Solidarity in Poland

- Poland was first to react to the “new” Soviet Union
- Solidarity reemerged – demanded contested elections
- Communist dictatorships promised to comply, but turned to Soviet Union for support
- None came
- 1989 – Poland had first contested elections
- Solidarity candidates won by landslide
- Lech Walesa elected President
- Started a chain reaction in Bloc nations
**Hungarian Revolution**

- Hungarian Communists decided to rename themselves as Socialists - 1989
- Didn’t help
- Free contested elections
- Non-communists chosen
- Hungary opened up boarder with Austria
- Millions rushed out of nation
- Gorbachev announced he’d do nothing

**Fall of Berlin Wall**

- November, 1989
- Mass protest at the wall
- DDR told to not expect Soviet tanks
- East German government resigned
- New government ordered dismantling of the Berlin Wall

**Czechoslovakia**

- The “Velvet Revolution”
  - (soft – no bloodshed)
- Communist government tried to prevent its own collapse by admitting 1968 was a mistake
- Didn’t prevent free elections in December
- Dissident Alexander Dubcek became party chairman of Parliament
- Dissident Vaclav Havel elected President

**Romania**

- The only violent revolution
- Rebellion broke out in December, 1989
- National rally in December – protestors appeared
- Ceausescu had military fire into crowd
- Crowd exploded in fury – revolution fighting
- Ceausescu tried to escape – helo overloaded
- Ceausescu put on trial – show trial
- Found guilty – sentenced to death
- Executed by firing squad Dec 25, 1989

**Yugoslavia**

- Marshal Princip Tito had kept peace
- After his death, several pretenders attempted his dictator’s power
- Nation exploded into civil war
- Mainly Croats vs. Serbians
- NATO entered – tried to keep the peace
Breakup of Yugoslavia

German Unification

- Protested by Russia and France

- Neither did anything to stop it
- Helmut Kohl welcomed the East to be absorbed into the West – Oct 1990
- Hoped for cheap labor
- But, $ issues in East drug economy of West down
- Eventually – unification created strongest nation in all of Europe – Europe would again be a "German Europe"

Disintegration of Soviet Union

- Gorbachev fighting three types of factions which spoiled his resurrection plans for USSR
  - Conservatives – wanted a return of the Old Order
  - Radicals (Boris Yeltsin) – demanded deeper change
  - Republics that had been absorbed into USSR demanded independence
- Gorbachev captured by hard liner conservatives
- House arrest
- Yeltsin had military turn on conservatives and rescue Gorbachev
- Gorbachev’s ability to lead caused USSR leaders to vote for end of Soviet Union
- December 25, 1991 – USSR officially ended

New Commonwealth of Ind. States

- Gorbachev resigned – exited politics
- Yeltsin (leader of Russian section) called for suspension of Parliament
- Parliament deposed Yeltsin
- But… military backed Yeltsin
- New order: the Commonwealth of Independent States – would also dissolve
- 1998 – Russian economy still a mess
- Political assassinations and unrest
- 2000 – Yeltsin dramatically resigned – supported former KGB leader Vladimir Putin as successor as PM

Reagan humor

- [https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=wrRTau5jusU&ebc=ANyPxKfpdvq6BLW_ZzwFUCndgqVKHRsR45jr7IX-Bq8qdbBQ58d1j0nlw41wM1U_O6vRhBpBUSlG6VOZC1p5myAV8yGkQT3Q](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=wrRTau5jusU&ebc=ANyPxKfpdvq6BLW_ZzwFUCndgqVKHRsR45jr7IX-Bq8qdbBQ58d1j0nlw41wM1U_O6vRhBpBUSlG6VOZC1p5myAV8yGkQT3Q)

Unit #8
the Late 20th Century

Lesson #7
Modern Issues in Europe
Essential Questions

13. What

Economic Shock Therapy

- Goal: create an economy that encouraged capitalism and democracy to prevent sinking back into Communist Dictatorship
- Rapid privatization of business
- All Russians got 10,000 Ruble voucher to invest in stocks ($22)
- Total disaster – 250% inflation in first day
- Increased 26 more times during 1992

Failure of Economic Shock Therapy

Reasons for failure:
- Factories had no versatility – produced one product – often military
- Powerful state monopolies became powerful private monopolies
- New corporate leaders included criminals
  New Capitalist elite replaced gov. elite
- And most people struggled for survival
- Savings vanished overnight
- Russians now associated democracy with corruption

Revival under Putin

- Yeltsin suddenly resigned – est. 2% approval
- Putin chosen by Yeltsin
- Controversial – no nonsense
- Unemployment reduced by 50%
- Poverty reduced by 50%
- GDP increased by 75%
- Gazprom – major world oil producer
- But – return to anti-Western rhetoric
  – Limited political opposition
  – Increased military spending

Changes in Eastern Europe

- Most successful: Poland, Hungary, Czech
- Least successful: Slovakia, Romania, Bulgaria
- Velvet Divorce: Czech separation
- NATO accepted all three winners
- EU accepted all three winners, and Slovakia
- Why will Putin have an issue with this?

Tragedy in Yugoslavia

- Revolutions in 1989- splintering of nation
- Serbian Pres. Slobodan Milosevic tried to collect all former Tito power
- 1991 – Civil War when Slovenia and Croatia broke away
- 1992 – Civil War spread to Bosnia
- Ethnic cleansing
- Serbs – brutal: murder, rapes, destruction
- 1999 – NATO attacked Milosevic
- 2004 – Serbs turned him over to UN – died 2006 before trial
Guest Worker Program

• Between 1955 and 1973, West Germany recruited 14 million guest workers during the “economic miracle” that followed World War II
• West Germany at first recruited guest workers from Italy and then later from countries farther away such as Morocco and Portugal. The majority of Germany’s guest workers, however, came from impoverished Turkey, a former World War I ally.
• The assumption was that guest workers would return home under a rotating labor market.
• Mostly factory laborers, they were granted up to two-year work permits.
• After their permits ended, they were supposed to go home, and a new round of workers would be brought in.
• But millions of guest workers, mostly from Turkey, and their families settled permanently, followed by immigrants from all over the world.
• Germany has been slow to accept them as full members of society.

Guest Worker Period 1958-1972; Rise of Xenophobia and Right-Wing Nationalism

• Over 8mn. work permits issued to foreigners for work
• Concerns about impact of European culture and economy led to demands to restrict immigration
  – French National Front, Jean-Marie Le Pen
  – Austrian Freedom Party, Jorg Haider

Muslim Immigration

• Muslims (44m in 2010, half in Turkey) outnumber Catholics in mainly Protestant North, and Protestants in mainly Catholic South
• Large % in some cities (10% Paris & London)
• Some conflicts: Madrid 2004 (200 dead)
• Brussels 2016 – suicide bomber (32 dead)
• Vast majority of Muslims reject radicalism

The Muslim World

• Initially, the Muslim population wanted to stay at arm’s length from the rest of Europe.

After WWII and decolonization

• An influx of Muslims settle into Europe
• Many were temporary workers to rebuild the economy.

Muslims were denied rights

• Lived in self-contained communities and never assimilated.
Problems

- Uneducated and unemployed
- 2005 France sought to limit Muslim immigration, met with violent riots.

Important Events in the 1990’s and 2000’s

Radical Islam

- The majority of Muslims do not support the teaching of Muslim clerics, who teach that the “West” is sinful.

What was the problem with ending Russia’s Communist system?

- Widespread Corruption
- Few Prospered
- Economic Collapse

Boris Yeltsin
Vladimir Putin

Chechnya- Islamic Province

Terror in Moscow 2002

- Chechyan Rebels took a theater of people hostage.
- Demands - remove Russian troops from Chechnya.

Chechyan Muslims Extremists capture school

- 1,200 hostages
- 330 killed

Civil War in Yugoslavia (Pg.1014)
Serbs pursue an ethnic cleansing policy
- Led by Slobodan Milosevic, killing Bosnian Muslims

Sarajevo Bombed
- NATO Intervened

Kosovo - last province affected by the war (1998-1999)

Skim 1015-1019
- How did Arab Nationalism have an impact on Europe?
- What European countries supported U.S. invasion of Iraq, who strongly opposed it?
Bombings of London by Al Qaeda

Bombing of Madrid 2004

The 21st century thus far...
• Wars between the West and the radical Islamic extremists of the Middle East will continue to dictate the way history is presented.
Since 1991 Russia has struggled with its transition from communism to democracy, and converting its command economy to a free-market system. Food shortages and unemployment rose.

Commonwealth of Independent States – an association of former Soviet republics that was established in December 1991 to help ease the fall of the USSR and coordinate communication.

In 1999 Vladimir Putin was elected president to replace Yeltsin, the first peaceful transfer of power between elected leaders in Russian history. In 2002 Putin signed a nuclear arms reduction agreement with President Bush and began a new era of cooperation with NATO.

Marshall Plan aid to West Germany resulted in a speedy recovery that is often called the “economic miracle.” Communist East Germany did not recover well, and German reunification in 1990 brought economic problems. West Germans had to pay higher taxes to help East Germany rebuild. During the transition to a market economy unemployment rose in East Germany, and social unrest followed. There are currently right-wing extremist groups attempting to revive Nazi ideology.

Communism suppressed ethnic rivalries in Yugoslavia, but when the USSR collapsed Croatia, Slovenia, Bosnia-Herzegovina, & Macedonia all declared their independence from Yugoslavia, and the rivalries resurfaced.
In Bosnia, Slobodan Milosevic led Serbs against Albanians and Muslims in a genocide policy known as ethnic cleansing. To end the genocide, NATO military forces intervened and arrested Milosevic, who died in prison.

Ethnic Cleansing - policy of removing or killing people of a certain ethnic group.

Located in the Caucasus in southwestern Russia, the Chechens declared their independence from Russia in 1991. Two brutal wars were fought (1994-96 & 1999-2009) in order to reestablish pro-Russian control.
After WWII France, West Germany, Belgium, Italy, the Netherlands, and Luxembourg set up the European Coal and Steel Community to regulate the coal and steel industries and spur economic growth. In 1957 these six nations formed the European Community (EC) or Common Market.

In 1992 the EC expanded and became the European Union (EU). By 2004 the EU had 25 members, including former communist countries such as Hungary and Poland. A new currency, the euro, was also introduced.

European Union actions:
- Abolish trade barriers
- Create standard trade rules
- Set up a single money and credit system
- Allow free movement of workers
- Create standard worker benefits and protections

The United States

• 1990s saw an economic boom. The IT Revolution and advances in computers fueled growth. The emergence & expansion of the internet contributed to the economic success.

New Conflicts

• Although many had hoped that the end of the Cold War would usher in a new age of peace & cooperation, it was not to be. New enemies, many with roots from the Cold War, challenged American power.
• In 1990 Saddam Hussein of Iraq attacked Kuwait. Since this threatened US oil supply, the US led other nations in the Persian Gulf War to free Kuwait and impose restrictions on Hussein.

The European Union:
500 million people – 27 countries

1945-1959 Beginnings of Cooperation
• The European Union is set up with the aim of ending the frequent and bloody wars between neighbors, which culminated in the Second World War.
• As of 1950, the European Coal and Steel Community begins to unite European countries economically and politically in order to secure lasting peace.
• The six founders are Belgium, France, Germany, Italy, Luxembourg and the Netherlands.
• The 1950s are dominated by a cold war between east and west. Protests in Hungary against the Communist regime are put down by Soviet tanks in 1956; while the following year, 1957, the Soviet Union takes the lead in the space race, when it launches the first man-made space satellite, Sputnik 1.
• Also in 1957, the Treaty of Rome creates the European Economic Community (EEC), or ‘Common Market’.

1960-1969 – Swinging Sixties
• The 1960s sees the emergence of ‘youth culture’, with groups such as The Beatles attracting huge crowds of teenage fans wherever they appear, helping to stimulate a cultural revolution and widening the generation gap.
• It is a good period for the economy, helped by the fact that EU countries stop charging custom duties when they trade with each other.
• They also agree joint control over food production, so that everybody now has enough to eat – and soon there is even surplus agricultural produce.
• May 1968 becomes famous for student riots in Paris, and many changes in society and behavior become associated with the so-called ’68 generation’.

Founders
Konrad Adenauer
Winston Churchill
Robert Schuman
Alcide De Gasperi
Jean Monnet

New ideas for lasting peace and prosperity...
1970-1979 The First Enlargement

- Denmark, Ireland and the United Kingdom join the European Union on 1 January 1973, raising the number of member states to nine.
- The short, yet brutal, Arab-Israeli war of October 1973 result in an energy crisis and economic problems in Europe.
- The last right-wing dictatorships in Europe come to an end with the overthrow of the Salazar regime in Portugal in 1974 and the death of General Franco of Spain in 1975.
- The EU regional policy starts to transfer huge sums to create jobs and infrastructure in poorer areas.
- The European Parliament increases its influence in EU affairs and in 1979 all citizens can, for the first time, elect their members directly.

1980-1989 Fall of the Berlin Wall

- The Polish trade union, Solidarność, (Solidarity) and its leader Lech Walesa, become household names across Europe and the world following the Gdansk shipyard strikes in the summer of 1980.
- In 1981, Greece becomes the 10th member of the EU and Spain and Portugal follow five years later.
- In 1986 the Single European Act is signed. This is a treaty which provides the basis for a vast six-year program aimed at sorting out the problems with the free-flow of trade across EU borders and thus creates the ‘Single Market’.
- There is major political upheaval when, on 9 November 1989, the Berlin Wall is pulled down and the border between East and West Germany is opened for the first time in 28 years, this leads to the reunification of Germany when both East and West Germany are united in October 1990.

Winning the Cold War

As Reagan he was coming to power, communist nations (including the USSR) were beginning to face economic failure.

In 1985 Mikhail Gorbachev took charge of the USSR & began creating moderate reforms to save Russia.

- Glasnost: Freedom of speech & competitive elections
- Perestroika: Introducing moderate capitalism & allowing some business & property ownership

Reagan was able to work with Gorbachev to reduce Cold War tensions.

According to this document, the fall of the Berlin Wall in 1989 marked a significant event in the Cold War.

Winning the Cold War

By the late 1980s, communism was failing across Eastern Europe.

In 1990, states within the Soviet Union broke off & formed new democratic nations;

In 1991, the USSR dissolved & the Cold War ended.

In 1989 & 1990, Eastern European nations embraced democracy.
1990-1999 Europe Without Frontiers

- With the collapse of communism across central and eastern Europe, Europeans become closer neighbors.
- In 1993 the Single Market is completed with the ‘four freedoms’ of: movement of goods, services, people and money. The 1990s is also the decade of two treaties, the ‘Maastricht’ Treaty on European Union in 1993 and the Treaty of Amsterdam in 1999.
- People are concerned about how to protect the environment and also how Europeans can act together when it comes to security and defense matters.
- In 1995 the EU gains three more new members, Austria, Finland and Sweden.

2000-2009 Further Expansion

- The euro is the new currency for many Europeans.
- 11 September 2001 becomes synonymous with the ‘War on Terror’ after hijacked airliners are flown into buildings in New York and Washington.
- EU countries begin to work much more closely together to fight crime.
- The political divisions between east and west Europe are finally declared healed when no fewer than 10 new countries join the EU in 2004, followed by two more in 2007.
- A financial crisis hits the global economy in September 2008, leading to closer economic cooperation between EU countries.
- The Treaty of Lisbon is ratified by all EU countries before entering into force on 1 December 2009. It provides the EU with modern institutions and more efficient working methods.

The Euro

Enlargement: from six to 27 countries

The big enlargement: healing the division of Europe

The treaties – basis for democratic cooperation built on law
EU population in the world

Population in millions, 2009

- EU: 580 (not exact number)
- China: 1.318
- Japan: 128
- Russia: 142
- United States: 307

The area of the EU compared to the rest of the world

Surface area, 1,000 km²

- EU: 459,000
- China: 9,327
- Japan: 365
- Russia: 15,800
- United States: 9,159

How rich is the EU compared to the rest of the world?

Wealth per inhabitant: 2008 gross domestic product per person

- EU: 12,508
- China: 1,326
- Japan: 3,329
- Russia: 468
- United States: 9,819

How big are the EU countries?

Surface area in 1,000 km²

- France: 544
- Spain: 506
- Sweden: 410
- Germany: 357
- Poland: 313
- Finland: 305
- Italy: 295
- United Kingdom: 244
- Romania: 230
- Greece: 131
- Bulgaria: 111
- Hungary: 93
- Portugal: 92
- Austria: 83
- Czech Republic: 77
- Ireland: 68
- Lithuania: 63
- Latvia: 62
- Slovakia: 49
- Estonia: 43
- Denmark: 43
- Netherlands: 34
- Belgium: 30
- Slovenia: 20
- Cyprus: 9
- Luxemburg: 3
- Malta: 0.3

How many people live in the EU?

Population in millions, 2009

- EU: 500 million total
- France: 82.1
- Spain: 64.4
- Sweden: 61.6
- Poland: 60.1
- Finland: 45.8
- Italy: 38.1
- United Kingdom: 21.5
- Romania: 16.5
- Greece: 11.3
- Bulgaria: 10.6
- Hungary: 10.8
- Portugal: 10.5
- Austria: 9.3
- Czech Republic: 8.4
- Ireland: 7.6
- Lithuania: 5.5
- Latvia: 5.4
- Slovakia: 5.3
- Estonia: 5.3
- Denmark: 4.5
- Netherlands: 3.3
- Belgium: 2.3
- Slovenia: 2.0
- Cyprus: 1.3
- Luxemburg: 0.8
- Malta: 0.5

GDP per inhabitant: the spread of wealth

2008 GDP per inhabitant

Index where the average of the 27 EU-countries is 100

- Luxembourg: 271
- Ireland: 137
- Netherlands: 135
- Austria: 123
- Denmark: 118
- Sweden: 114
- France: 122
- Spain: 117
- Italy: 115
- Germany: 107
- United Kingdom: 101
- Poland: 103
- Greece: 95
- Portugal: 94
- Hungary: 91
- Bulgaria: 80
- Latvia: 76
- Lithuania: 76
- Estonia: 68
- Denmark: 63
- Belgium: 56
- Austria: 46
- Czech Republic: 40
- Ireland: 34
- Slovenia: 30
- Cyprus: 20
- Luxemburg: 9
- Malta: 3

5/16/2018
Climate change – a global challenge

To stop global warming, EU leaders decided in 2007 to:

- reduce greenhouse gas emissions by 20% by 2020 (30% if other developed countries do likewise)
- improve energy efficiency by 20% by 2020
- raise the share of renewable energy to 20% by 2020 (wind, solar, hydro power, biomass)

Jobs and growth

Challenges:
- Demography: Europeans live longer, have fewer children
- Globalisation: European economy faces competition from other parts of the world
- Climate change: Emission of greenhouse gases must come down

Solutions:
- European leaders have therefore agreed on a joint strategy for:
  - More research and innovation
  - A more dynamic business environment
  - Investing in people
  - A greener economy

Research - investing in the knowledge society

Spending on research and development in 2006 (% of GDP)

- EU: 2.3%
- EU objective: 3.1%
- China: 1.2%
- Japan: 3.4%
- United States: 2.9%

Solidarity in practice: the EU cohesion policy

2007-2013: €347 billion invested for infrastructure, business, environment and training of workers for less well-off regions or citizens

- Regional fund
- Social fund
- Cohesion fund

The euro – a single currency for Europeans

Can be used everywhere in the euro area
- Coins: one side with national symbols, one side common
- Notes: no national side

Beating inflation

European Economic and Monetary Union: stable prices

Average annual inflation in the 18 EU-countries that used the euro in 2008.
The single market: freedom of choice

The single market has led to:
- significant reductions in the price of many products and services, including internet access and airfares.
- 40% drop in price of phone calls from 2000-2006
- 2.8 million new jobs

Four freedoms of movement:
- goods
- services
- people
- capital

Free to move

“Schengen”:
- No police or customs checks at borders between most EU countries
- Controls strengthened at EU external borders
- More cooperation between police from different EU countries
- You can buy and bring back any goods for personal use when you travel between EU countries

Going abroad to learn

Over 2 million young people have studied or pursued personal development in other European countries with support from EU programmes:
- Comenius: school education
- Erasmus: higher education
- Leonardo da Vinci: vocational training
- Grundtvig: adult education
- Youth in Action: voluntary work and non-formal education

Improving health and the environment

Pollution knows no borders – joint action needed

EU action has helped bring:
- Cleaner bathing water
- Much less acid rain
- Lead-free petrol
- Free and safe disposal of old electronic equipment
- Strict rules on food safety from farm to fork
- More organic and quality farming
- More effective health warnings on cigarettes
- Registration and control of all chemicals (REACH)

An area of freedom, security and justice

- Charter of Fundamental Rights
- Joint fight against terrorism
- Police and law-enforcement from different countries cooperate
- Coordinated asylum and immigration policies
- Civil law cooperation

The EU: an exporter of peace and prosperity

- World trade rules
- Common foreign and security policy
- Development assistance and humanitarian aid

EU runs the peacekeeping operations and the rebuilding of societies in war-torn countries like Bosnia-Herzegovina.
The EU – a major trading power

Share of world trade in goods (2007)

Europe 53.2%
United States 14.6%
China 9.8%
Japan 5.9%
Others 5.9%

Share of world trade in services (2007)

Europe 28.5%
United States 18.2%
Japan 6.8%
China 5.9%
Others 40.6%

The EU is the biggest provider of development aid in the world

Official development assistance per citizen, 2007

The EU provides 60% of all development aid

The EU institutions

European Parliament
Council of Ministers (Council of the EU)
European Commission
Court of Justice
Court of Auditors
Economic and Social Committee
Committee of the Regions
European Investment Bank
European Central Bank

The European Parliament – voice of the people

Decision EU laws and budget together with Council of Ministers
Democratic supervision of all the EU's work

Number of members elected in each country (January 2010)

Austria 17
Belgium 14
Bulgaria 22
Czech Republic 6
Denmark 22
Estonia 13
Finland 13
France 70
Germany 62
Greece 99
Hungary 22
Ireland 22
Italy 72
Lithuania 12
Latvia 12
Luxembourg 6
Malta 6
Netherlands 50
Poland 50
Portugal 22
Romania 22
Slovakia 33
Slovenia 26
Spain 70
Sweden 50
United Kingdom 72

Three key players

The European Parliament
- voice of the people
Jeryzy Buzek, President of the European Parliament

The council of Ministers
- voice of the Member States
Herman Van Rompuy, President of the European Council

The European Commission
- promoting the common interest
José Manuel Barroso, President of the European Commission

How EU laws are made

Citizens, interest groups, experts: discuss, consult
Commission: makes formal proposal
Parliament and Council of Ministers: decide jointly
National or local authorities: implement
Commission and Court of Justice: monitor implementation

Decides EU laws and budget together with Council of Ministers
Democratic supervision of all the EU’s work
The European political parties

Number of seats in the European Parliament per political group (January 2010)

- Greens/European Free Alliance: 55
- European Conservatives and Reformists: 54
- Alliance of Liberals and Democrats for Europe: 84
- European People’s Party (Christian Democrats): 265
- Non-attached members: 27
- Total: 736

Progressive Alliance of Socialists and Democrats: 184
- European United Left – Nordic Green Left: 35
- Europe of Freedom and Democracy: 32

Council of Ministers – voice of the member states

- One minister from each EU country
- Presidency: rotates every six months
- Decides EU laws and budget together with Parliament
- Manages the common foreign and security policy

Council of Ministers – number of votes per country

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Votes</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Germany, France, Italy and the United Kingdom</td>
<td>29</td>
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<tr>
<td>Spain and Portugal</td>
<td>27</td>
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<tr>
<td>Romania</td>
<td>16</td>
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<tr>
<td>Netherlands</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Belgium, Czech Republic, Greece, Hungary and Portugal</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Austria, Bulgaria and Sweden</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Denmark, Ireland, Lithuania, Slovakia and Poland</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Estonia, Cyprus, Latvia, Luxembourg and Slovenia</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Malta</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>305</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

"Qualified majority" needed for many decisions: 255 votes and a majority of member states

From 2014: 55% of the Member States with 65% of the population

Summit at the European Council

- Held at least 4 times a year
- Sets the overall guidelines for EU policies
- President: Herman Van Rompuy

A high representative for foreign affairs and security

Catherine Ashton

Double hat: chairs the Foreign Affairs Council meetings + Vice-president of the European Commission

Manages the common foreign and security policy

Head of European External Action Service

The European Commission – promoting the common interest

- 27 independent members, one from each EU country
- Proposes new legislation
- Executive organ
- Guardian of the treaties
- Represents the EU on the international stage
The Court of Justice – upholding the law

27 independent judges, one from each EU country

- Rules on how to interpret EU law
- Ensures EU countries apply EU laws in the same way

The European Court of Auditors: getting value for your money

27 independent members

- Checks that EU funds are used properly
- Can audit any person or organisation dealing with EU funds

The European Central Bank: managing the euro

- Ensures price stability
- Controls money supply and decides interest rates
- Works independently from governments

Jean-Claude Trichet
President of the Central Bank

The European Economic and Social Committee: voice of civil society

344 members

- Represents trade unions, employers, farmers, consumers etc
- Advises on new EU laws and policies
- Promotes the involvement of civil society in EU matters

The Committee of the Regions: voice of local government

344 members

- Represents cities, regions
- Advises on new EU laws and policies
- Promotes the involvement of local government in EU matters

Civil servants working for the EU

Commission employs about 23,000 permanent civil servants and 11,000 temporary or contract workers

Other EU institutions: about 10,000 employed

- Permanent civil servants
- Selected by open competitions
- Come from all EU countries
- Salaries decided by law
- EU administration costs €15 per EU citizen per year