

International Negotiation

EU Simulation

Lecture I

What is Europe?

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Agenda

- Introductions
- Syllabus/About This Class
- Brexit
- Our Key Questions/Touchpoints
- Fall of Rome to Treaty of Rome

Key Questions/Concepts

- It's usually more complicated than it looks
- What's REALLY going on here?
- What EXACTLY am I trying to accomplish?
- Of all the ways it could be done, why is it being done THIS way?
- If you can't describe what you're doing as a series of discrete steps, you don't know what you're doing
- What are your/their true priorities in this situation?
- What are the true costs involved? Follow the money

Where are we?

How did we get here?

- What is the European Union?
- What is 'Europe'?
- History and Growth of the EU - Negotiation
- Deepening and Broadening
- Brexit, Other Challenges
- Looking Forward

The European Union

- ~510 Million people (7.3%)
- \$16.5 Trillion GDP (22.2%)
- 28 (27) Countries
- An 'Ever Deeper Union'
- 7/11 G10 Members
- Consensus/Negotiation
- Free movement of people, goods, capital and services
- Rule of Law, Market Economies, Civilian Control of Military





‘EU: an ad-hoc Union with Different Sector-Specific Levels of Integration’

- High Integration: Euro, Agriculture, Int’l Trade, Competition, Fisheries, etc.
- Medium Integration: Homeland Security, Consumer Protection, Environment, Int’l Aid, Regional Policy, Research, etc.
- Low Integration: Defense, Culture, Education, Health, Social Security, etc.
- Or, a ‘Trans-national System of Multi-level Government’

What is Europe?





The Roman Empire in 117 AD





Europe at the Fall of the Western Roman Empire

Western Roman Empire to
Germanic peoples
Celtic peoples

Frankish victory
Ostrogothic victory

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EUROPE

AT THE
TIME OF THE CRUSADES
1189

English Miles
0 50 100 200 300 400



EUROPE

c. 1360

Scale 1:20000000 (320 miles-1 inch)

English Miles

0 100 200 300 400

— Boundary of the Holy Roman Empire

a Lands of the Hapsburgs

b — House of Bohemia & Luxemburg

c Eastern Empire

— Dominions of Edward III in 1360



EUROPE

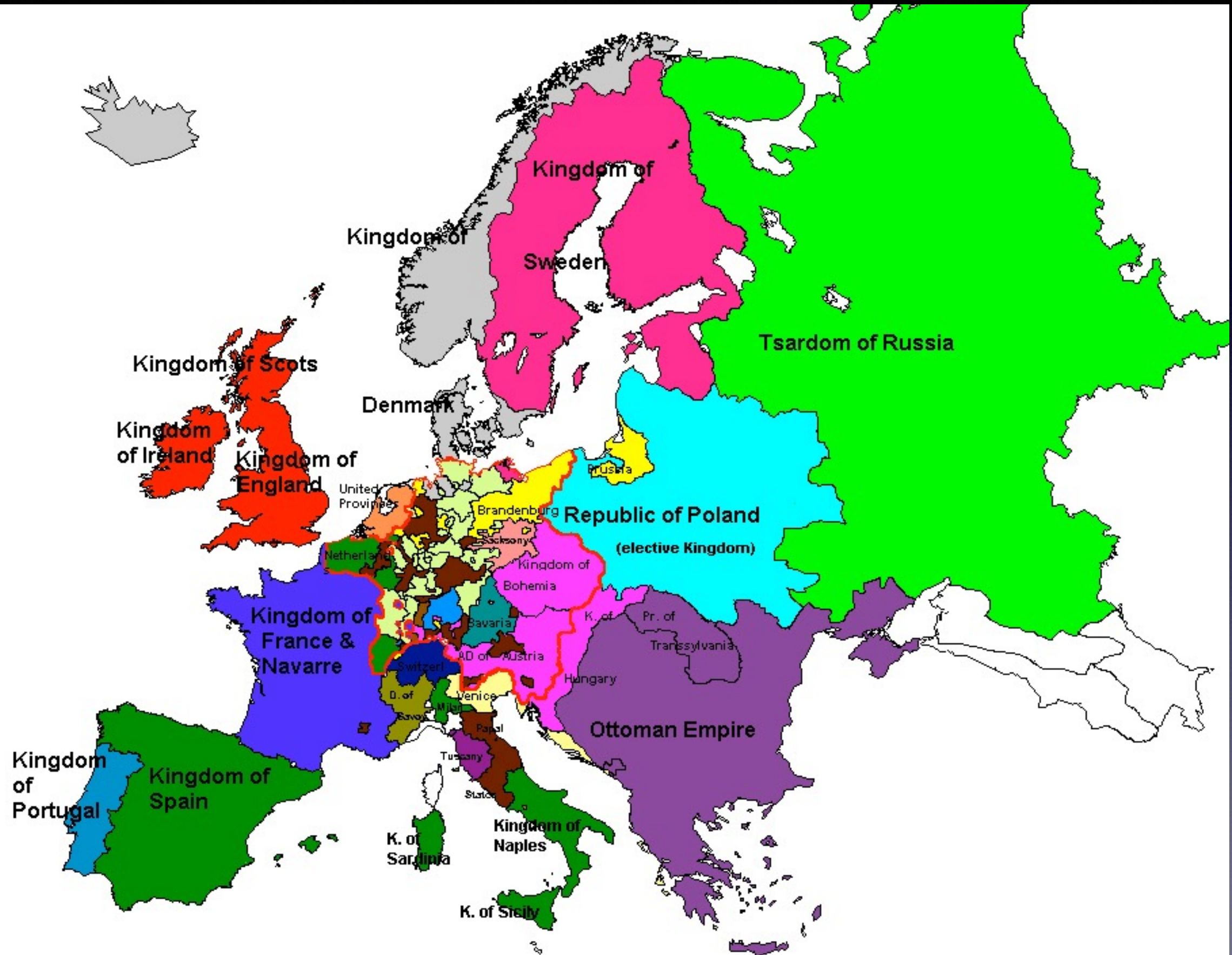
at the
ACCESSION OF THE EMPEROR
CHARLES V.
A.D. 1519

English Miles

Boundary of the Empire — Domain of Charles V. in 1519

Longitude East 10° of Greenwich

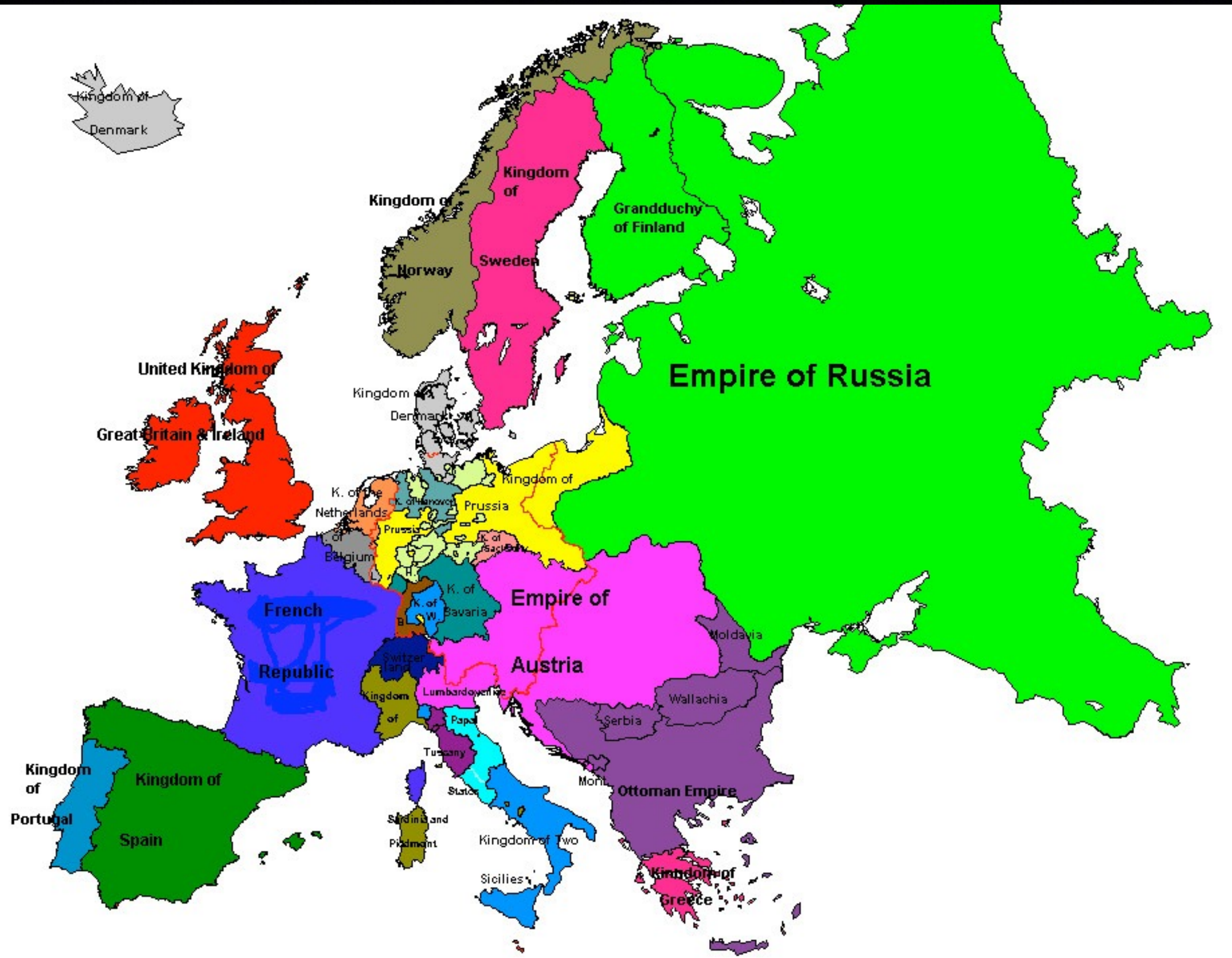
What is Europe? - 1650



This map illustrates the political landscape of Europe in 1713, following the Treaty of Utrecht. The major powers are color-coded and labeled: the Kingdom of Great Britain (red), Kingdom of France & Navarre (blue), Kingdom of Spain (green), Kingdom of Portugal (light blue), Kingdom of Sweden (pink), Kingdom of Denmark (grey), Republic of Poland (Kingdom) (cyan), Habsburg Dominions (magenta), Ottoman Empire (purple), and Empire of Russia (light green). Other labeled regions include Prussia, Bavaria, Kingdom of Bohemia, AD of Austria, Rep. of Hungary, Kingdom of Naples, Kingdom of Sicily, Sardinia & Piedmont, Tuscany, and Venice. The map shows the significant territorial changes and the emergence of the Russian Empire as a major European power.



What is Europe? - 1850



What is Europe? - 1955



What is Europe? - 2000

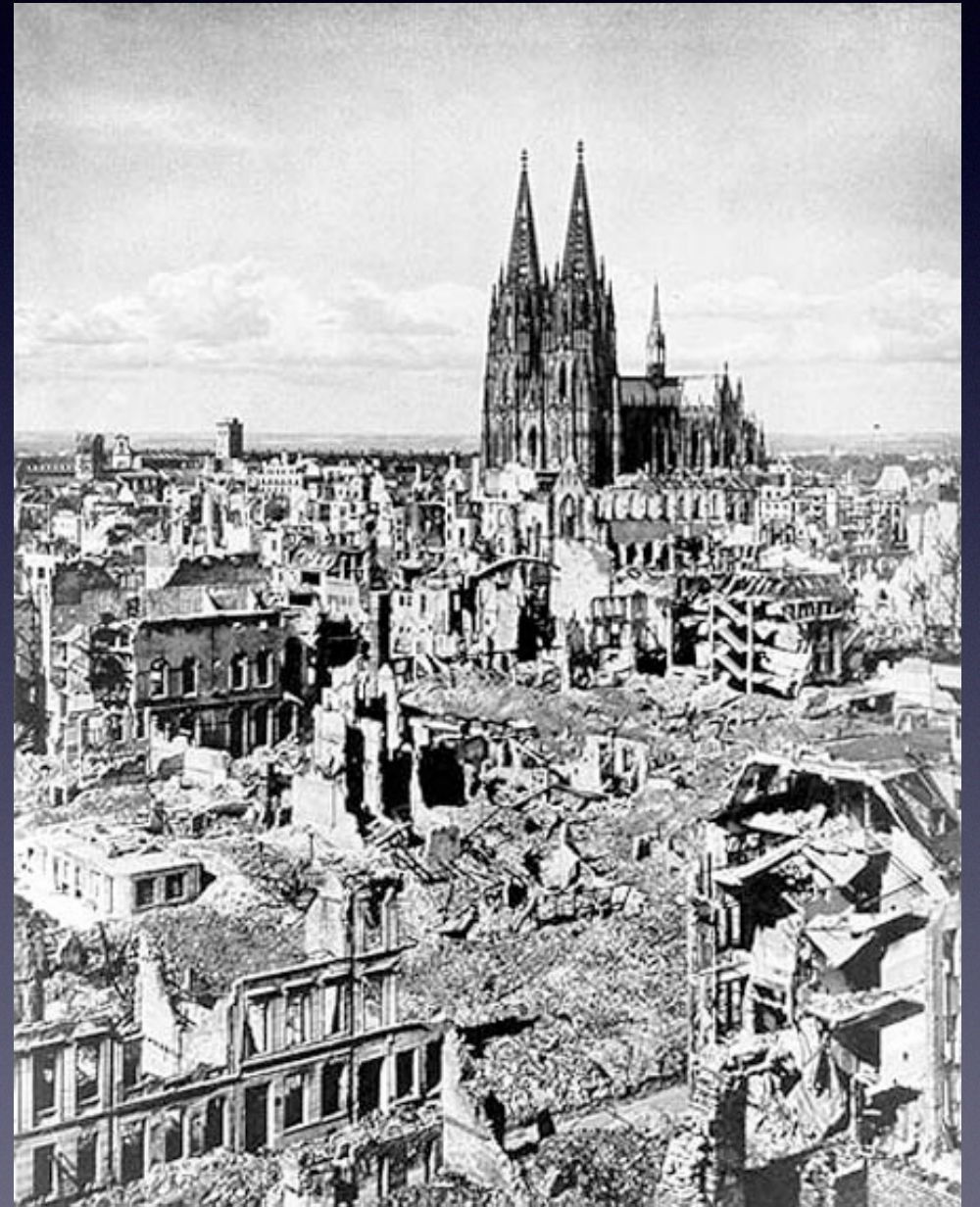






1945 – Post-war Europe

- Germany under 30m cubic meters of rubble – economy is nearly non-existent
- Central Europe divided between Soviets and the Allies
- Dead - 18m Russians, 4.5m Germans, 5m Poles, .5m French, .5m British, .3m Americans
- 1948 – US begins Marshall Plan aid to rebuild the economies of Europe. Soviet Union refuses the aid, and instructs satellites to do the same



Questions?