

Assignments

1. Illustrate the importance the ECSC had for France and Germany. (Mat. 1) [20 BWE]
- 5 2. Explain the change in American attitude towards Germany after 1945. (Mat 2) [20 BWE]
3. In 1957 the EEC was founded by the Treaties of Rome. (Mat. 1)
- a. Outline the aims of the EEC. [10 BWE]
 - b. Analyse the importance of the EEC for Germany. [30 BWE]
- 10 4. As a member of the CDU/SPD/FDP/Greens, write a letter to a friend in the UK in which you explain the result if the federal elections and tell him/her how you feel given the result of your party. [20 BWE]
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- 15 5. Do one of the two following assignments:
- a. Explain the cartoon. (Material 3) [15]
 - b. The principal of the Von - Reuter - College has to explain to parents of future students why they have to do an internship for a year. What would you tell them? [20]
 - c. Analyse the weaknesses and strengths of the Maastricht Treaty [30]
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Material 1

The First Union: the ECSC

Europe's post war nations weren't just after¹ peace, they were also after solutions to economic problems, such as raw materials being in one country and the industry to process² them in another. War had left Europe exhausted, with industry greatly damaged and their defences³ possibly unable to stop Russia. In order to solve this six neighbouring countries agreed in The Treaty of Paris to form an area of free trade for several key resources including coal, steel and iron ore, chosen for their key role in industry and the military. This body was called the European Coal and Steel Community and involved Germany, Belgium, France, Holland, Italy and Luxembourg. It began on 23 July 1952 and ended on 23 July 2002, replaced by⁴ further unions.

France had suggested the ECSC to control Germany and to rebuild industry; Germany wanted to become an equal player in Europe again and rebuild its reputation⁵, as did Italy; the Benelux nations hoped for growth and didn't want to be left behind. France, afraid Britain would try and quash the plan, didn't include them in initial⁶ discussions, and Britain stayed

¹ Hier: hinter etwas her sein; etwas als Ziel haben

² Verarbeiten (Rohstoffe)

³ Verteidigung

⁴ Ersetzt durch (weitere Zusammenschlüsse)

⁵ Ruf

⁶ zunächst

out, wary⁷ of giving up any power and content with the economic potential offered by the Commonwealth.

However, the success of the ECSC led the member nations to signing two new treaties in 1957, both called the Treaty of Rome. This created two new bodies: the European Atomic Energy Community (Euratom) which was to pool knowledge of atomic energy, and the European Economic Community (EEC). This EEC created a common market among the member nations, with no tariffs or impediments⁸ to the flow of labour and goods. It aimed to continue economic growth and avoid the protectionist policies of pre-war Europe. By 1970 trade within the common market had increased fivefold⁹.

Source: <http://europeanhistory.about.com/od/governmentandlaw/a/europeanunionhist.htm>; download 16 Nov. 13

Material 2

The European Recovery Programme (nicknamed the ‘Marshall Plan’) was set up because the economic infrastructure of Europe had been destroyed by the Second World War and because this – and the coldest winter on record – had by 1947 reduced the people of Europe to starvation. Also, in response to Soviet ‘salami tactics’, Congress had in March 1947 decided to ‘support free peoples who are resisting attempted subjugation by armed minorities or by outside pressures.’

Returning from a fact-finding mission, a shocked General George Marshall told Truman that all of Europe would turn Communist unless the European economy could be jump-started. So Truman agreed. An alternative plan to finance regeneration¹⁰ from massive German reparations – by Treasury Secretary Henry Morgenthau – was rejected¹¹.

Marshall announced his Plan, not in Congress, but to students at Harvard University on 5th June 1947. He explained his idea in simple terms: the European economy had been destroyed because the Nazis had reorganised it to support their war. Now, townspeople could not produce enough to afford to buy food from the farmers; and farmers were unable to get from the towns the equipment¹² they needed to produce the food.

Source: <http://www.johndclare.net/EC9.htm>

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Material 3

⁷ Auf der Hut/vorsichtig, nicht seine Macht aufzugeben

⁸ Hindernisse

⁹ Fünffach (angestiegener Handel)

¹⁰ Wiederaufbau

¹¹ zurückweisen

¹² Ausrüstung/Technik (hergestellt in Fabriken in den Städten – die aber zerstört waren)