

# Brussels Study Tour 2019

## K-12 Teacher Unit Planning Template

Name: Colin Baker	Unit Plan: for AP European History
<b>Unit Title:</b>	The European Union and national identity
<b>Unit Narrative:</b>	Recovering from and learning from the devastation of WWII, western European nations embark on economic, then political integration. Post-Cold War the EU expands then faces various crises, including most recently populism/identity and Brexit. How does the EU tackle today the issue of national vs European identity?
<b>Standards:</b>	The College Board AP European History standards from the 2019 Course and Exam Description (CED) are used.
<b>Objectives</b>	
→ Definitions and perceptions of European identity have developed and been challenged over time, with varied and often profound effects on political, social and cultural order in Europe (AP Euro CED: Learning Objective 9-K)	
<b>Big Ideas</b>	
→ <b>European states began to set aside nationalist rivalries in favor of economic and political integration, forming a series of transnational unions that grew in size and scope over the second half of the 20<sup>th</sup> century. (AP Euro CED: Key Concept 4.4 IV)</b> → <b>As the EU experienced increasing integration the question of establishing a shared European identity arose. (AP Euro CES: Key Concept 4.4 IV A)</b>	
<b>Essential Questions</b>	
→ Explain how the EU affected national and European identity from WWII to the present, and how EU member-states continue to balance questions of national sovereignty with the responsibilities of membership of an economic and political union. (AP Euro CED: Key Concept 4.4 IV B)	
<b>Learning Acquisition and Assessment</b>	
Students will know... (content/concepts) → The EU's birth out of WWII → Nationalism and National Identity	Students will be able to... (skills, performance tasks) → Explain the influence on nationalism on the EU
Formative Assessments → Different EU member-states reasons for joining the EU – then and now research and socratic seminar discussion	Summative Assessments → Document Based Question
<b>Learning Activities (1 week – 5 days): Lesson introduction, body, and closing</b>	
Day 1	→ Introduction to the EU through a map of membership and See, Know, Learn teacher led discussion on what the EU is today and how it formed. → Teachable moment – 75 <sup>th</sup> anniversary of D-Day, relevance? Brexit? EU Parliament elections and populism today. → Assign 4 articles to discuss tomorrow. Students take guided notes on key terms and main ideas of each, summarizing using one sheet of paper for each (via the Cornell method) the claims/evidence/analysis of each: - <a href="https://www.wvnews.com/theet/opinion/columns/when-war-was-the-answer/article_3210caf1-35ff-5b70-8f1e-9dade6de53b7.html">https://www.wvnews.com/theet/opinion/columns/when-war-was-the-answer/article_3210caf1-35ff-5b70-8f1e-9dade6de53b7.html</a> - <a href="https://time.com/5568322/nationalism-in-europe/">https://time.com/5568322/nationalism-in-europe/</a> - <a href="https://www.economist.com/europe/2019/04/13/the-era-of-a-protective-europe-is-dawning">https://www.economist.com/europe/2019/04/13/the-era-of-a-protective-europe-is-dawning</a> - <a href="https://www.wsj.com/articles/nationalism-and-d-day-11559861787">https://www.wsj.com/articles/nationalism-and-d-day-11559861787</a>
Day 2	→ Discussion of each article using (via the inner/outer fishbowl method) with comments added only when students can Connect to a point they are making. One article at a time, teacher feedback at end

# Brussels Study Tour 2019

## K-12 Teacher Unit Planning Template

	– no teacher involvement during discussion to encourage leadership/public speaking/establishing a valid connection.
Day 3	→ In depth, teacher-led analysis of the attached powerpoint → Distribution of EU resources to students on the EU and identity → Students think/pair/share to own and defend in class a solution to national vs European identity today
Day 4	→ Summative assessment: the Document Based Question (DBQ)
Day 5	→ De-brief of Thesis, Context, Sourcing, Outside Evidence and Complexity points. → Amusing round-up of “Stop Brexit Steve” and what’s next on the EU/Brexit immediate calendar?
<b>Resources and Materials</b>	
→ As notes above	

# **Nationalism and National Identity in the EU:** **from D-Day to Brexit**

## **Does Europe have an Identity crisis?**

**A AP European History perspective**

**Colin Baker, Blacksburg High School, Virginia**





**German army resistance nest 62, Omaha Beach,  
D-Day, June 1944**

**Polish EU Council President, Donald Tusk; British  
Prime Minister Theresa May; German Chancellor  
Angela Merkel, 2019**



**“Better to negotiate in Europe for  
ten years than to fight for one day”.**

**Janez Vouk, Slovenian EU Directorate-General for Communication,  
European Parliament, June 2019**







**French President Emmanuel Macron helps US veteran Russell Pickett stand up, 75th anniversary of D-Day, June 6th 2019**



**“Being worthy of the promise of Normandy means never forgetting that free people, when they join forces, can surmount any adversity.**

**We shall never cease to perpetuate the alliance of free peoples. That is what the victorious sides did, when they created the United Nations, the North Atlantic Treaty Organization. That is what a few years later the leaders of Europe did in bringing about the European Union.**

**The lessons of D-Day are clear: liberty and democracy are inseparable.”**

**French President Emmanuel Macron, June 6<sup>th</sup>, 2019**

**<https://www.theguardian.com/world/2019/jun/06/emmanuel-macron-donald-trump-d-day-fulfil-promise-of-normandy>**



**Attempts at European Unity did not first begin after WWII however, modern European history displays earlier attempts to impose unity, often through war:**

- **Middle Ages to early modern Europe – Catholic unity**
- **Napoleonic Europe – secular unity around the principles of the French Revolution**
- **Nazi Europe – fascist unity against the threat of Russian communism**





**Nor were the EU treaties the first to establish cooperation among European powers**



**Austrian Foreign Minister Metternich and the Congress of Vienna, 1815, establishing a “Concert of Europe” between the 5 big European Powers that would last to some degree till 1914**



## The establishment of NATO, 1949



**In establishing European unity, often these treaties seem to have the additional (or necessary?) purpose of suppressing German nationalism.**

**It was said that NATO was created to “keep Russia out, keep the US in, and keep Germany down”.**





# May 9<sup>th</sup> – Europe Day



**May 9th, 1950, Schuman Declaration to set up the fore-runner of the EU, the ECSC (European Coal and Steel Community)**

# Why is the EU important today?





**Again, from the beaches of Normandy on the 75<sup>th</sup> anniversary of D-Day...**

**“At a time when Europe is challenged, when people are pulling at institutions, I think it’s particularly important to focus on and think about what was accomplished here.**

**The E.U. was formed in part to prevent the world spiraling into war again, he said, yet was now under increasing attack. We don’t want to go back to everyone fending for themselves.**

**Instead the shared commitment to democracy and freedom displayed on the beaches of Normandy 75 years ago should serve as inspiration for tackling the world’s problems today — from Ebola in Africa to climate change, problems that required global cooperation.**

**We have a challenging world and this place is a statement about sacrifice and commitment in order to find a way to cooperate together to solve those kinds of problems.”**

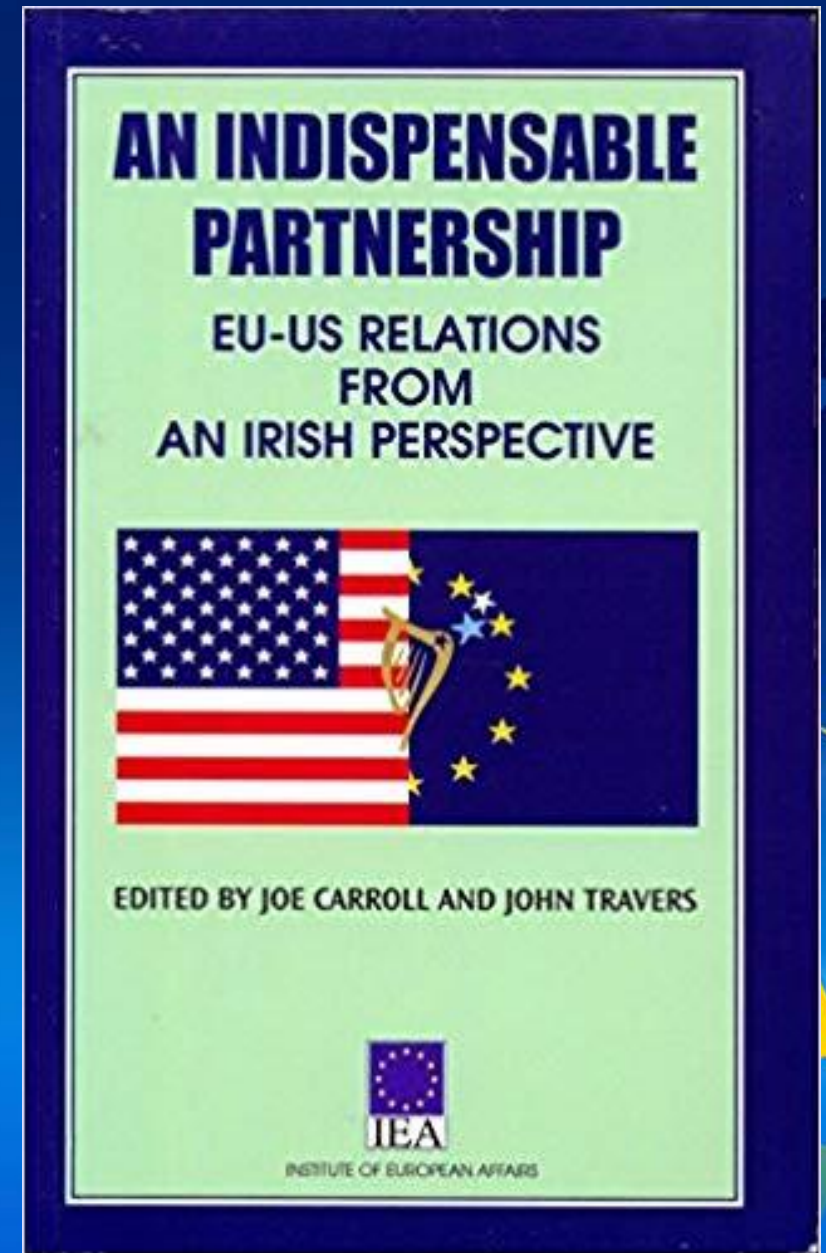
**Former US Secretary of State, John Kerry, June 2019**



**The EU and the US combine for roughly half of world GDP, 40% of world trade, 80% of global capital markets.**

**Strategically Europe matters to America and America matters to Europe, because of major converging concerns, largely compatible values and overlapping interests.**

**(<https://lawexplores.com/euus-transatlantic-relationship-the-indispensable-partnership/>)**



**“America is a  
child of Europe”**

**Walter Hallstein,  
first President of  
the European  
Commission**

Edited by  
Wilfried Loth, William Wallace  
and Wolfgang Wessels

## **WALTER HALLSTEIN THE FORGOTTEN EUROPEAN?**



Foreword by  
JACQUES DELORS, SIR EDWARD HEATH  
and HELMUT KOHL





# Recent US-EU tariff wars...

**“When we quarrel we  
make headlines, when  
we work together we  
make progress”**

**Attributed to Colin Powell,  
former US Secretary of State**



**(<https://www.scribd.com/document/61330314/US-and-EU-within-the-Transatlantic-Relation-post-%C4%B0raq-%C4%B0nvasion>)**



## **US-EU tariffs are just the latest in a series of crises for the EU...**

**The unprecedented wave of crisis and change over the 2014 to 2019 parliamentary term has emphasized Europe's interdependence and with it the role of pan-European politics.**

**The migration surge of 2015 was a European drama, not just a Greek or Hungarian or German one.**

**Terror networks have crossed borders and struck cities in various European countries.**

**Brexit, Donald Trump's presidency and the rise of China threaten Europe as a whole.**

**The crowd scenes have been continental, not national: refugees trudging along motorways, pro- and anti-migration demonstrations, the anti-establishment *gilets jaunes* protests and, most recently, environmentalist school strikes.**

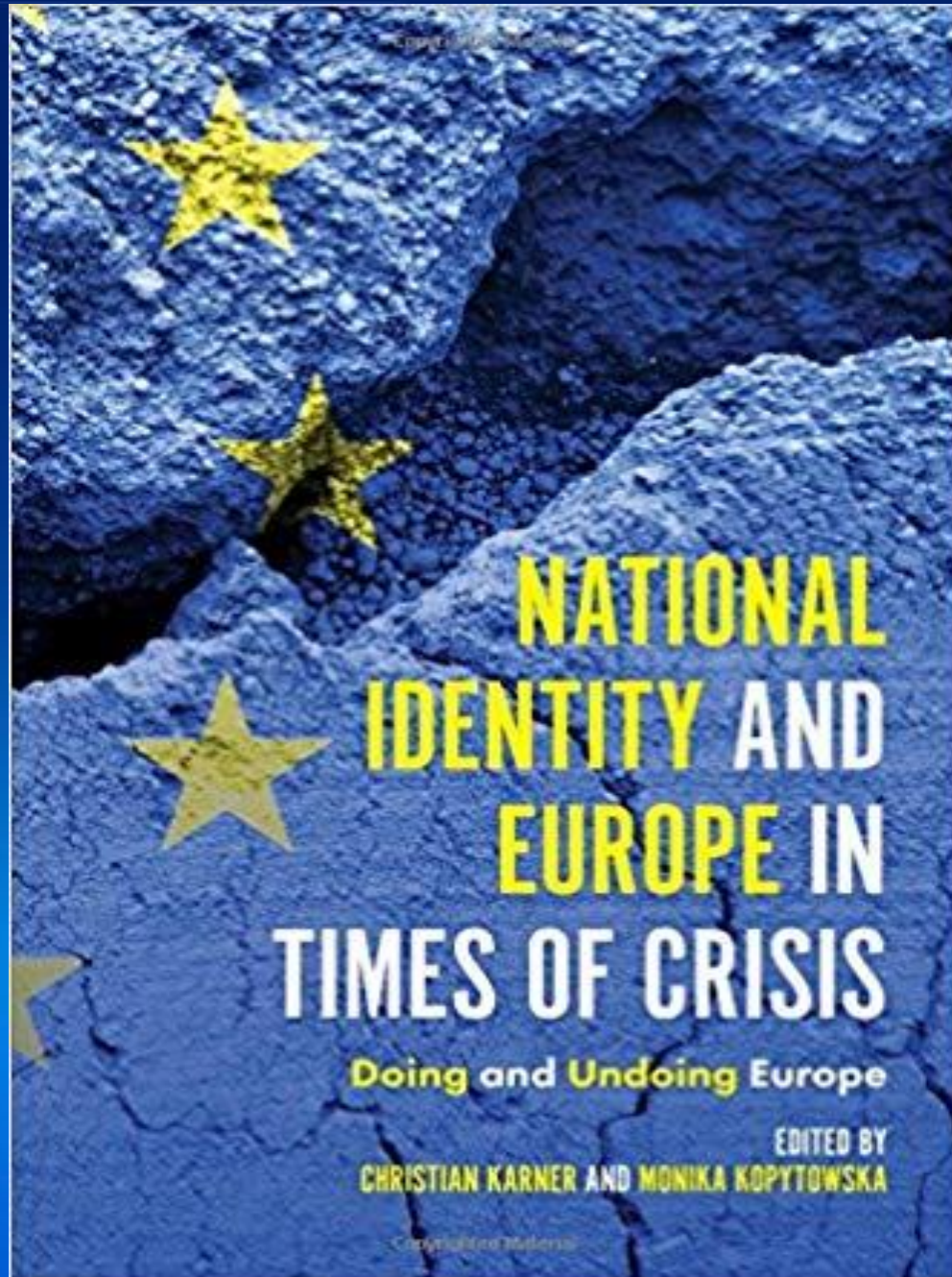
**<https://www.economist.com/europe/2019/04/27/why-the-european-parliament-elections-will-be-the-most-european-yet>**





**The results of the May 2019 European Parliamentary elections prompts the question therefore...**





# National vs European Identity

Does Europe have  
an identity crisis?

# Is Populism threatening to break-up the EU?

## Myth vs Reality of the European Elections

### WHAT EUROPEANS REALLY WANT: FEARS AND HOPES BEFORE THE EUROPEAN ELECTIONS

Speakers: Ingrid Steiner-Gashi, Piotr Buras, Ivan Krastev, Ulrike Lunacek  
Moderator: Ivan Vejvoda

Tuesday, 21 May, 10:00 - 12:00

IWM

Spittelauer Lände 3

1090 Vienna



@ECFR

@ECFRpower

@IWM\_Vienna

#EUElections2019





## **Executive summary:**

**The 2019 European Parliament election will be radically different from the tales in the headlines: it will not be a referendum on migration.**

**The big divide is not ‘open Europe’ versus ‘closed nation states’ but between status quo and change.**

**Record numbers of people now support the EU – and even Eurosceptic parties have repositioned themselves.**

**There is no single issue on voters’ minds; indeed, many are more worried about emigration than immigration, and many are concerned about: Islamic radicalism (87m, 22 percent of the EU voting population); the rise of nationalism (45m, 11 percent); and the economy (63m, 16 percent). Just under 59m highlight migration as one of the top threats to Europe: only 15 percent of the EU voting population.**

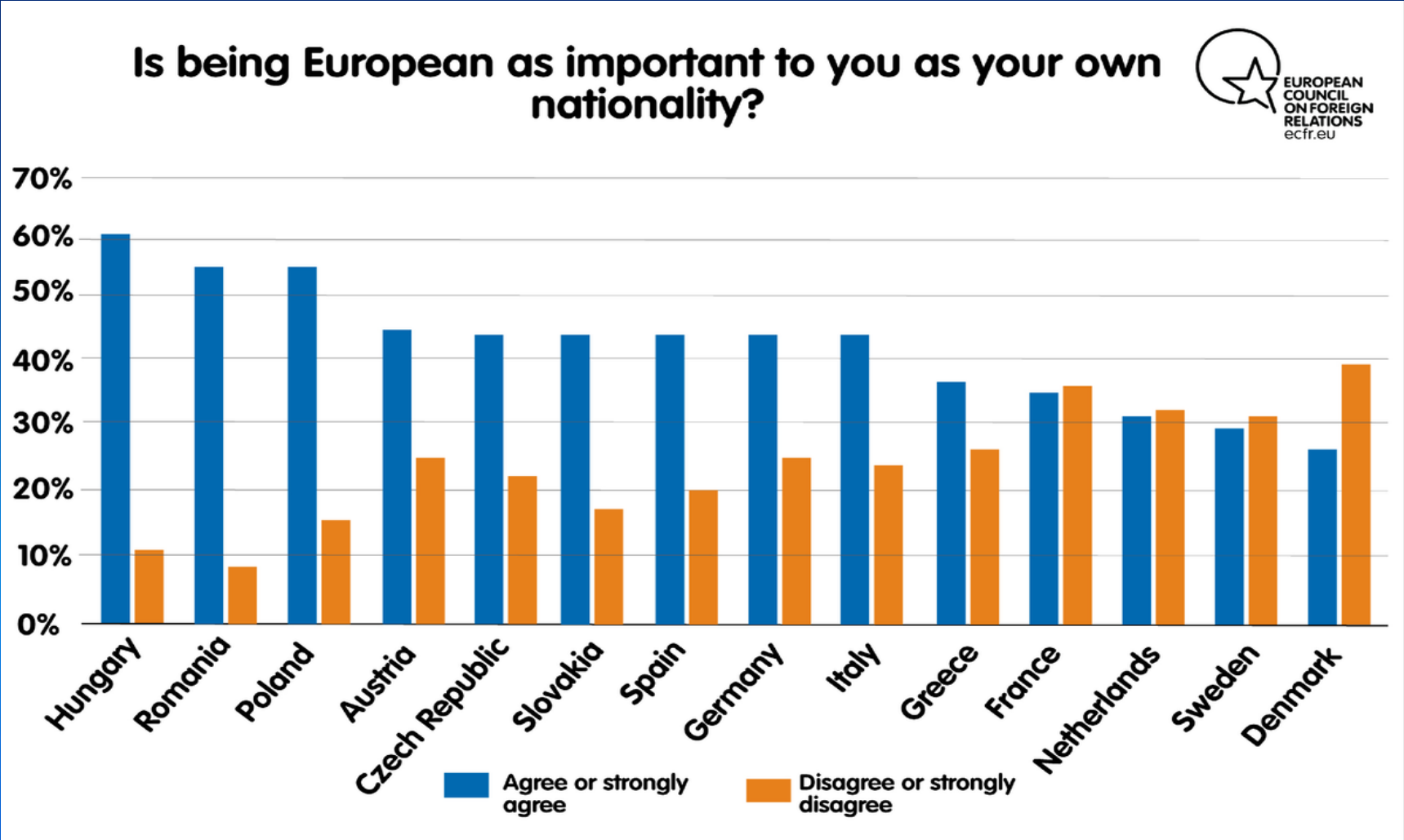
**These findings shed light on the issues that will decide Europeans’ votes and the battlegrounds that moderate mainstream politics can engage them on.**

**[https://www.ecfr.eu.specials.what\\_europeans\\_really\\_want\\_five\\_myths\\_debunked](https://www.ecfr.eu.specials.what_europeans_really_want_five_myths_debunked)**



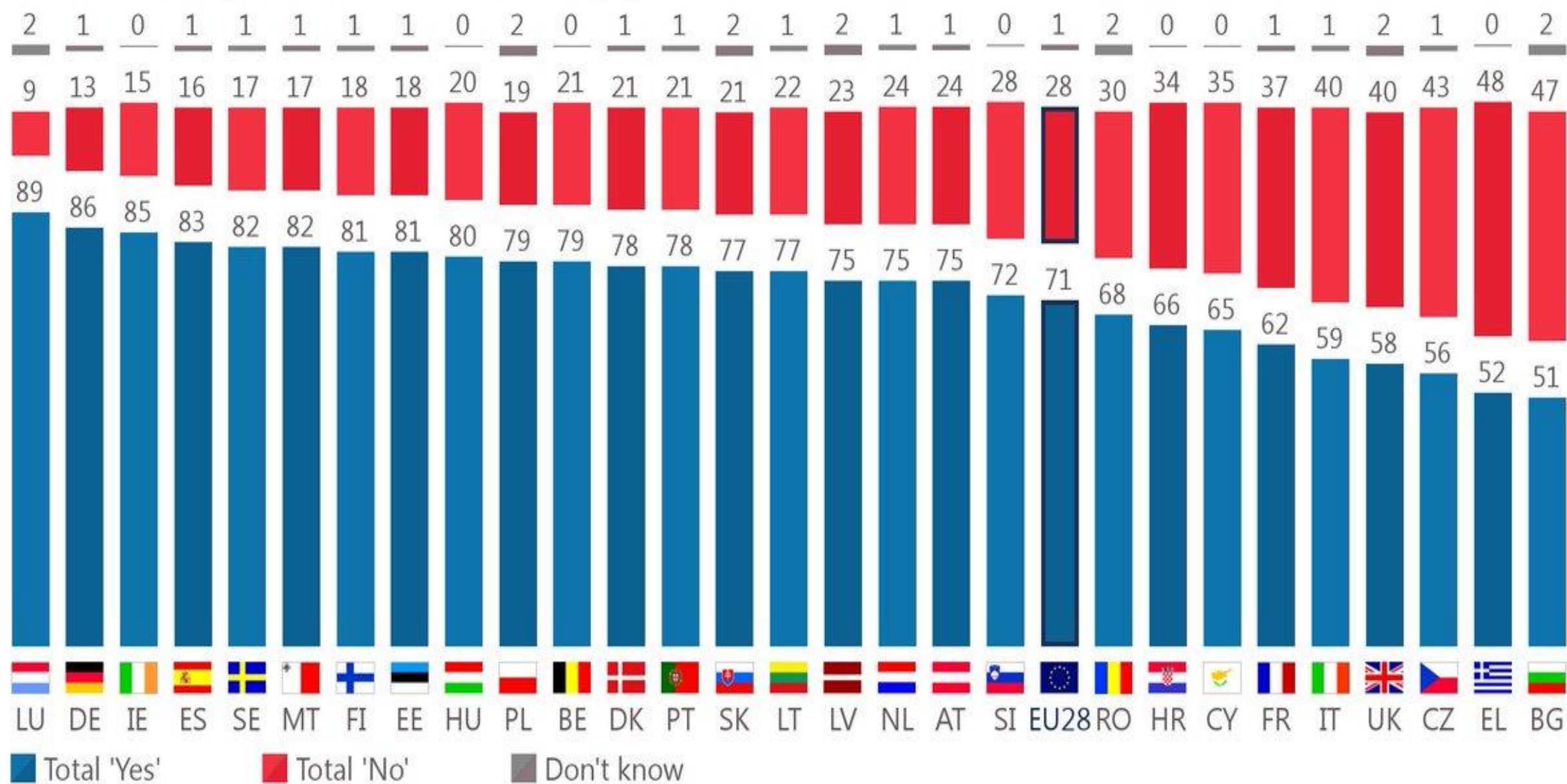
# A European Identity is still commonly valued

(reflected in polling data such as from Eurobarometer gauging a Likert scale of opinion on “favorable view of the EU”)



**QD2.1** For each of the following statements, please tell me to what extent it corresponds or not to your own opinion.

**You feel you are a citizen of the EU (%)**



## **Standard Eurobarometer 90**

### **Public opinion in the European Union Autumn 2018**

#### **V. EUROPEAN CITIZENSHIP**

**Feeling like a citizen of the European Union: national results In each EU Member State.**

- More than half of respondents feel that they are citizens of the EU. This is the second consecutive Standard Eurobarometer survey, and the second time since spring 2010, that this view has been held by the majority in all EU countries.**
- Across the EU as a whole, 71% feel this way (+1 percentage point since spring 2018), and at a national level proportions range from 89% in Luxembourg to 51% in Bulgaria.**

**(Source: European Commission, Standard Eurobarometer 90, page 33)**

**(Note: The European Parliament also collects polling data – here is an analysis of the post-May 2019 Parliamentary elections:**

**<http://www.europarl.europa.eu/at-your-service/en/be-heard/eurobarometer>)**





# The results...



European elections

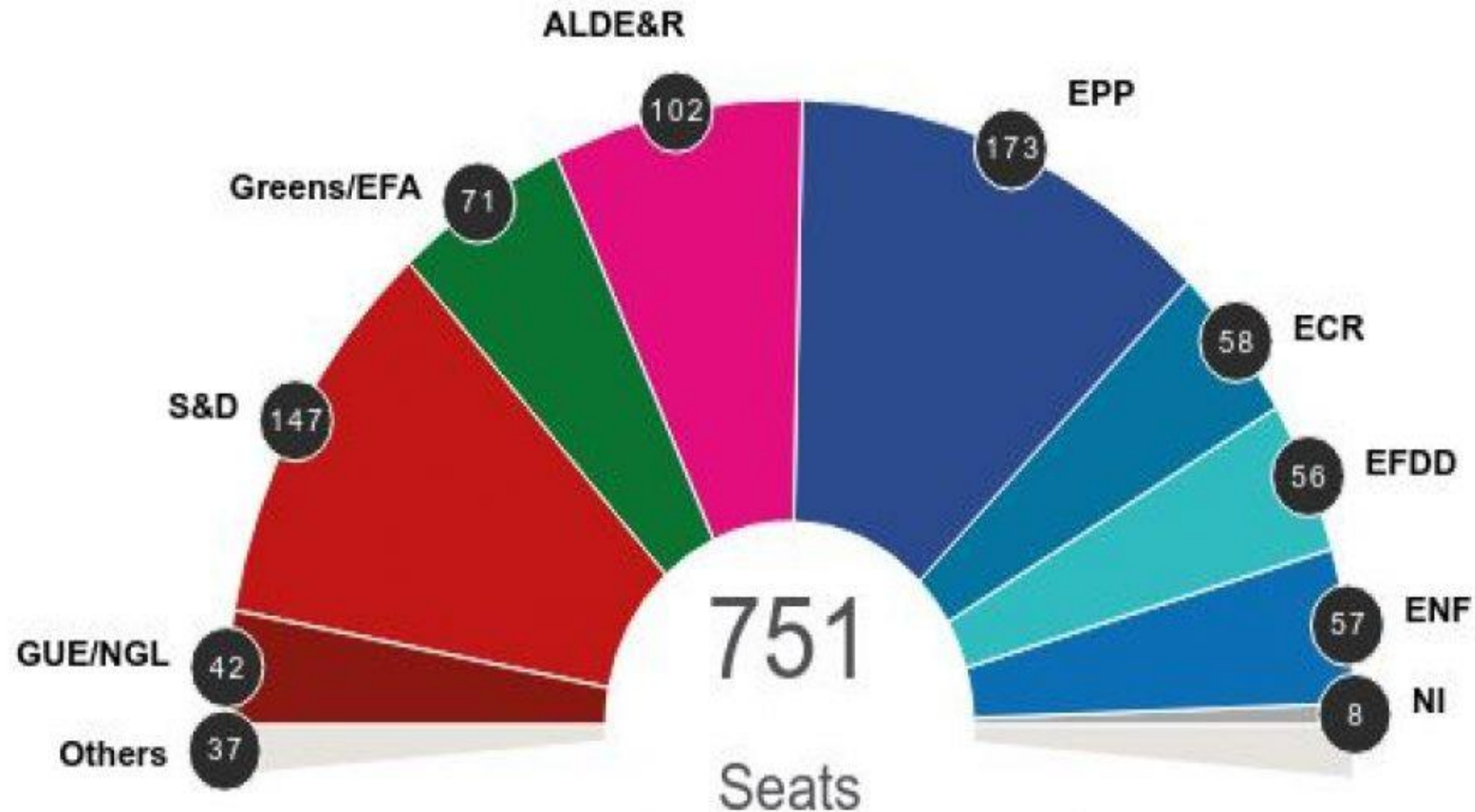
23-26 MAY 2019

[thistimeimvoting.eu](http://thistimeimvoting.eu)



# European Parliament: 2019-2024

Projection



For an excellent results overview – watch this video and article from the BBC:  
<https://www.bbc.com/news/world-europe-48417744>

# **Conclusions: National vs European Identity and the EU**

**A historical overview since 1945:**

**<https://www.degruyter.com/downloadpdf/books/9788376560380/9788376560380.c7/9788376560380.c7.pdf>**

**Historical options:**

**European Identity vs National Identity vs Complimentary Identities**

**Does one identity have to be triumphant?**

**Can there be multiple and complementary identities in Europe?**





COOKING...



... LIKE A BRIT  
AVAILABLE...



... AS A BELGIAN



FLEXIBLE...  
... AS A SWEDE



... AS THE IRISH

# THE PERFECT EUROPEAN

SHOULD



BE ...



... LIKE  
THE FRENCH



TALKATIVE... AS A FINN



HUMOROUS... AS A GERMAN  
PATIENT...



... AS AN AUSTRIAN



... AS A LUXEMBOURGER



... AS A SPANIARD



... AS A DUTCHMAN



... AS A GREEK



... AS A PORTUGUESE  
CONTROLLED...



... AS AN ITALIAN  
DISCREET...



... AS A DANE



# **Competing Identities on display in Britain with Brexit**

**“Stop Brexit Steve” vs Brexiteer**

**European Identity vs National Identity**



**A solution to Europe's perceived Identity crisis?**

## **Modest patriotism and a supranational perspective**

**Is there is room for a distinctive national or local identity without nationalist exclusivism, or for feelings of cultural superiority?**

**Patriotism is a good thing, but can it remain modest, without chauvinism and prejudice against 'foreigners.'?**

**Can a sense of belonging to the nation motivate us to serve the community at large?**





**A solution to Europe's perceived Identity crisis?**

## **Education**

**“Europe has not sold itself well”**

**Top-level official of the EU Council Trade Delegation, June 2019**

**“We need to build a better understanding of, and emotional connection to, the European project. This needs to start early in life and that's why we have proposed to extend the Jean Monnet (education) activities to schools in the future.”**

**Tibor Navracsics, EU Commissioner for Education, Culture, Youth and Sport, June 2019**



**Tibor Navracsics**

**(<https://europeansting.com/2019/06/19/commission-celebrates-the-30th-anniversary-of-the-jean-monnet-activities-promoting-european-studies-worldwide/>)**







*The Jean Monnet Center for International  
and Regional Economic Law & Justice*

THE NYU INSTITUTES ON THE PARK

<https://jeanmonnetprogram.org/archive/papers/97/97-04-4.html>

**Three conceptions of a European political identity:**

**(1) Building a common 'European Fatherland'**

**(2) A 'Europe of fatherlands'**

**(3) European constitutional patriotism**







European Union Centre in Taiwan

臺灣歐洲聯盟中心



Erasmus+

Jean Monnet  
Programme



**Jean Monnet Centers of Excellence are  
worldwide, including Asia and the USA**

CES

CENTER FOR EUROPEAN STUDIES  
A JEAN MONNET CENTER OF EXCELLENCE



## Best EU produced resources for AP Euro students:

### 1) The EU and Me

(<https://publications.europa.eu/en/publication-detail/-/publication/6fcdb304-b542-11e7-837e-01aa75ed71a1>)

### 2) The European Union – what it is and what it does

(<http://publications.europa.eu/webpub/com/eu-what-it-is/en/>)

### 3) How the European Union works – your guide to the EU institutions

([https://eeas.europa.eu/archives/delegations/singapore/documents/more\\_info/eu\\_publications/how\\_the\\_europe\\_an\\_union\\_works\\_en.pdf](https://eeas.europa.eu/archives/delegations/singapore/documents/more_info/eu_publications/how_the_europe_an_union_works_en.pdf))

# EU &







**The EU and Me link has a series of short films about freedoms and sustainability in the EU, including some by young filmmakers.**

**“The Shape” is about protection of freedom of speech in the EU.**

**<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=0cHW3o67beE>**



**A solution to Europe's perceived Identity crisis?**

## **The Final Word – from D-Day Veterans**



**On the 75th anniversary of D-Day, more than 120 military veterans signed a letter warning that peace and friendship in Europe is threatened by Brexit.**

**The 122 veterans, whose service spans the period from the Second World War to modern-day conflicts in Iraq and Afghanistan, said that the peace which has prevailed in Europe since 1945 “should not be taken for granted”.**

**They challenged the invocation of wartime patriotism by the Brexiteers, pointing out that it was Sir Winston Churchill who called for the creation of a “European family” to prevent another descent into bloodshed.**

**Churchill’s words helped inspire the creation of the Common Market, which evolved into the European Union with one main purpose - to create lasting peace by entwining our economies and societies together on a continent once ravaged by war.**



**“NATO does not keep the peace in Europe – it keeps peace for Europe.**

**It is the EU that keeps peace in Europe, because when you trade, you do not fight.”**

**(<https://www.independent.co.uk/news/uk/politics/brexit-vote-d-day-anniversary-veterans-ww2-eu-europe-a8946046.html>)**





**Question 1 (Document-Based Question)**

**Suggested reading and writing time: 1 hour**

**It is suggested that you spend 15 minutes reading the documents and 45 minutes writing your response.**

**Directions:** Question 1 is based on the accompanying documents. The documents have been edited for the purpose of this exercise.

In your response you should do the following.

- Respond to the prompt with a historically defensible thesis or claim that establishes a line of reasoning.
- Describe a broader historical context relevant to the prompt.
- Support an argument in response to the prompt using at least six documents.
- Use at least one additional piece of specific historical evidence (beyond that found in the documents) relevant to an argument about the prompt.
- For at least three documents, explain how or why the document's point of view, purpose, historical situation, and/or audience is relevant to an argument.
- Use evidence to corroborate, qualify, or modify an argument that addresses the prompt.

**Evaluate the extent to which economic motives were the primary cause of Western European nations, during the period 1940-1960, attempting to set aside nationalist rivalries in favor of European unity.**

(please note: this DBQ is the private work of the author and is not a reflection of the Development Committee or of future AP Euro DBQs)

### **Document 1**

*Source: Serrano Suner, Spanish Fascist Minister of Foreign Affairs, address to departing Spanish troops of the Blue Division going to fight for Germany on the Eastern Front in World War Two, July 1941*

You go to defend the destiny of a civilization which cannot die; because you go to destroy the inhuman, barbarous, and criminal system of Russian Communism. You go to contribute to the foundation of European unity and also to repay blood for blood, friendship for friendship, to the great countries which helped us in our Civil War.

### **Document 2**

*Source: Germany army recruitment poster in occupied Belgium, written in Dutch for the northern part of Belgium, showing a Russian soldier stamping on a Christian cross with various western European nations marching underneath, 1943.*



(Caption reads:  
Europe is lined up for battle!  
With the SS-Standard Westland into the struggle against Bolshevism  
Registration: Den Haag, Stadhouderslaan 132.)

### **Document 3**

*Source: Winston Churchill, British Prime Minister, speech the Parliament after the defeat of Germany, May 1945*

On the continent of Europe we have yet to make sure that the simple and honourable purposes for which we entered the war are not brushed aside or overlooked in the months following our success, and that the words 'freedom', 'democracy' and 'liberation' are not distorted from their true meaning as we have understood them. There would be little use in punishing the Hitlerites for their crimes if law and justice did not rule, and if totalitarian or police governments were to take the place of the German invaders. We seek nothing for ourselves. But we must make sure that those causes which we fought for find recognition at the peace table in facts as well as words, and above all we must labour that the world organisation which the United Nations are creating at San Francisco does not become an idle name, does not become a shield for the strong and a mockery for the weak. It is the victors who must search their hearts in their glowing hours, and be worthy by their nobility of the immense forces that they wield.

### **Document 4**

*Source: Ernest Bevin, British Finance Minister and Chairman of the European Economic and Cooperation Committee, open letter to US Secretary of State George Marshall after he proposed the Marshall Plan, 1947*

DEAR SECRETARY MARSHALL, In your speech at Harvard University in June you stated that, before the United States could proceed much further in its efforts to help start the European world on its way to recovery, there must be some agreement among the countries concerned as to the requirements of the situation and the part these countries themselves could play in order to give proper effect to whatever action might be undertaken by the Government of the United States. You suggested that the initiative in the drafting of a European program must come from Europe, and that the program should be a joint one agreed to by a number, if not all, of the European nations.

The program which you suggested should be prepared has now been drawn up in the form of the attached initial Report by the 16 countries which accepted the invitation of the British and French Governments to attend a Conference in Paris opening in July. This program, which covers the 16 participating countries concerned and Western Germany, contains statements of production, requirements and future plans on which the governments of each of the participating countries have agreed. The Report has been drawn up in close and friendly co-operation on the part of the countries concerned, and we hope that it will help to solve the economic problems which today face a large part of the European continent. Yours very truly,  
ERNEST BEVIN, Chairman.

Signatures: UNITED KINGDOM, AUSTRIA, BELGIUM, DENMARK, FRANCE, GREECE, ICELAND, IRELAND, ITALY, LUXEMBOURG, NETHERLANDS, NORWAY, PORTUGAL, SWEDEN, SWITZERLAND, TURKEY.

#### **Document 5**

*Source: Robert Schuman, French Finance Minister, announcement proposing the set-up of a European Coal and Steel Community (ECSC), May 1950*

Europe will not be made all at once, or according to a single plan. It will be built through concrete achievements which first create a de facto solidarity. The coming together of the nations of Europe requires the elimination of the age-old opposition of France and Germany. Any action taken must in the first place concern these two countries.

With this aim in view, the French Government proposes that action be taken immediately on one limited but decisive point.

It proposes that Franco-German production of coal and steel as a whole be placed under a common High Authority, within the framework of an organization open to the participation of the other countries of Europe. The pooling of coal and steel production should immediately provide for the setting up of common foundations for economic development as a first step in the federation of Europe, and will change the destinies of those regions which have long been devoted to the manufacture of munitions of war, of which they have been the most constant victims.

The solidarity in production thus established will make it plain that any war between France and Germany becomes not merely unthinkable, but materially impossible. The setting up of this powerful productive unit, open to all countries willing to take part and bound ultimately to provide all the member countries with the basic elements of industrial production on the same terms, will lay a true foundation for their economic unification.

#### **Document 6**

*Source: Jean Monnet, co-designer (along with Schuman) of the ECSC and head of the French Economic Planning Department, 1952*

Via money Europe could become political in five years and the current integration should be completed by a Common Market which would lead to European economic unity. Mutual commitments would then make it fairly easy to produce a political union which is the goal.



### **Document 7**

*Source: The Treaty of Rome, foundational treaty establishing a constitution of the European Economic Community (EEC) later called the European Community (EC) then the European Union (EU), 1957*

DETERMINED to lay the foundations of an ever-closer union among the peoples of Europe, RESOLVED to ensure the economic and social progress of their countries by common action to eliminate the barriers which divide Europe, AFFIRMING as the essential objective of their efforts the constant improvement of the living and working conditions of their peoples, RECOGNISING that the removal of existing obstacles calls for concerted action in order to guarantee steady expansion, balanced trade and fair competition, ANXIOUS to strengthen the unity of their economies and to ensure their harmonious development by reducing the differences existing between the various regions and the backwardness of the less favoured regions, DESIRING to contribute, by means of a common commercial policy, to the progressive abolition of restrictions on international trade, INTENDING to confirm the solidarity which binds Europe and the overseas countries and desiring to ensure the development of their prosperity, in accordance with the principles of the Charter of the United Nations, RESOLVED by thus pooling their resources to preserve and strengthen peace and liberty, and calling upon the other peoples of Europe who share their ideal to join in their efforts, HAVE DECIDED to create a European Economic Community.