TABLE OF CONTENTS

WHAT IS EUROPE?

THE EUROPEAN PROJECT

WHAT DOES THE EU DO?

HOW DOES THE EU WORK?

HOW CAN I LEARN MORE?

STAY IN TOUCH
WHAT IS EUROPE?
What do you know about Europe?
What do you know about Europe quiz
THE BASICS

EUROPE: 1 of 6 continents

EUROPE: over 700 million people

EUROPE: 44 countries

EU: 447 million people

EU: 27 countries
European culture and diversity shaped by:

- Ancient Greece and Rome
- Reformation and Enlightenment
- Parliamentarism and social rights
Over the centuries, new styles of music, architecture and literature have inspired artists throughout Europe.

For example:

1. Pablo Picasso
2. Ludwig van Beethoven
3. Alfons Mucha
4. Hilma af Klint
5. Stefan Zweig
6. Wisława Szymborska
7. Simone de Beauvoir
8. Magda Szabó
Human dignity
Freedom
Democracy
Equality
Rule of law
Human rights

united
in Diversity
THE 24 EU OFFICIAL LANGUAGES
EU LANGUAGE FAMILIES

Slavic: Bulgarian, Czech, Croatian, Polish, Slovak and Slovene

Germanic: Danish, German, English, Dutch and Swedish

Romance: Spanish, French, Italian, Portuguese and Romanian

Other: Estonian and Finnish, Greek, Irish, Lithuanian and Latvian, Hungarian, Maltese

WHAT IS EUROPE?
THE EUROPEAN PROJECT
WHICH COUNTRIES CREATED THE EU AND WHY?
FROM WAR TO PEACE

1914

1918

1939

1945
Peace was one of the aims that led to the creation of the European Union. The EU received the Nobel Peace Prize in 2012.
THE CREATION OF THE EUROPEAN UNION

- **1945**: End of WWII
- **1950**: Schuman Declaration
- **1951**: European Coal and Steel Community
- **1957**: Rome Treaty
- **1958**: European Coal and Steel Community
- **1992**: Maastricht Treaty
- **1993**: Single Market
- **1995**: Schengen Agreement
- **1997**: Single European Act
- **1998**: Euro
- **2000**: European Constitution
- **2002**: The Euro
- **2004**: Eastern Enlargement
- **2007**: Lisbon Treaty
- **2020**: NextGeneration EU
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Countries</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1951</td>
<td>Belgium, Germany, France, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1973</td>
<td>Denmark, Ireland, United Kingdom (UK left the EU in 2020)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1981</td>
<td>Greece</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1986</td>
<td>Spain, Portugal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1995</td>
<td>Austria, Finland, Sweden</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2004</td>
<td>Czechia, Estonia, Cyprus, Latvia, Lithuania, Hungary, Malta, Poland, Slovenia, Slovakia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2007</td>
<td>Bulgaria, Romania</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2013</td>
<td>Croatia</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Did you know? You can travel freely between the 26 countries of the Schengen area without showing your passport.
EURO AREA

19 EU countries now use the euro as their official currency.

EU countries that use the Euro

EU countries that do not use the Euro
WHAT DOES THE EU DO?
WHAT DO YOU THINK THE EUROPEAN UNION DOES FOR ITS CITIZENS?
STUDY, WORK AND VOLUNTEERING

- Youth Guarantee Scheme
- EURES
- ERASMUS+
- European Solidarity Corps
TRAVELS

Discover EU
Free roaming
Healthcare assistance
Passenger rights
Access to digital subscriptions
...AND MUCH MORE

- Participation
- Environmental protection
- Consumer rights and safety
- EU-funded projects
- EU in the world
EU PRIORITIES

Green Deal

NextGenerationEU

Digitalisation

Equality
2022: EU SOLIDARITY WITH UKRAINE

#StandWithUkraine
2022: THE EUROPEAN YEAR OF YOUTH

European Year of Youth
Which topics do you think should be prioritised by the European Institutions?
HOW DOES THE EU WORK?
THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT

- is the voice of European citizens
- has Members from all EU countries directly elected by citizens every five years
- discusses new laws proposed by the European Commission
- modifies (if necessary) and decides these laws together with the Council
- elects the President of the European Commission
- approves the EU budget
- holds at least six sessions per year in Brussels (Belgium) and 12 in Strasbourg (France)
THE EUROPEAN COUNCIL

brings together the heads of state or government of each EU country

sets the EU’s main priorities and policy directions

does not adopt EU laws

meets at least four times a year in Brussels (Belgium) or Luxembourg (Luxembourg) for European Summits
represents the governments of the EU countries

brings together ministers of EU countries who meet to discuss EU matters (agriculture, foreign affairs, justice, etc.)

takes decisions and passes laws together with the European Parliament

has a rotating Presidency – every six months another EU country takes the lead

meets in Brussels or Luxembourg
represents the EU common interests

is made up of one President and a Commissioner from each EU country responsible for a specific topic

proposes new laws and programmes

is elected by the European Parliament for five years

manages the EU policies and budget

is the guardian of the EU Treaties

is located in Brussels and Luxembourg
EU LAWS: WHO DOES WHAT?

European Commission

Proposes a law

European Parliament

Adopt, amend or reject the proposed law

If agreed

Council of the European Union

NEW EU LAW
THE EUROPEAN COURT OF JUSTICE

keeps track of EU laws

makes sure that EU countries respect EU laws

advises national courts on the interpretation of these laws

finishes countries if they do not respect EU laws

checks if the laws respect fundamental rights (e.g. freedom of speech, freedom of the press)

consists of one judge per EU country

is located in Luxembourg
checks whether the EU’s budget has been correctly spent

advises EU policymakers on how to best spend the budget

reports fraud, corruption or other illegal activity

has Members appointed by the Council for six-year terms
THE EUROPEAN CENTRAL BANK

leads EU economic and monetary policy

manages the European currency – the ‘euro’

is responsible for keeping the euro and prices stable

fixes interest rates for the euro area

works with the national central banks of EU countries

has six Members appointed by the Council for an eight-year term that cannot be renewed

is located in Frankfurt (Germany)
HOW CAN I LEARN MORE ABOUT THE EU?

Europa website
europa.eu

Learning Corner website
europa.eu/learning-corner

Learning Corner newsletter
ec.europa.eu/newsroom/comm/user-subscriptions/1595/create

What Europe does for me
what-europe-does-for-me.eu

Publications Office
publications.europa.eu
In person:
> Questions about the EU? **Europe Direct** can help.

Freephone: **00 800 6 7 8 9 10 11**

> Find an **EU centre near you** to meet, ask, discuss about the EU.

[europa.eu/european-union/contact/meet-us_en](http://europa.eu/european-union/contact/meet-us_en)

Via social media:

Use the **search tool** to find the EU’s social media accounts.

[europa.eu/european-union/contact/social-networks_en](http://europa.eu/european-union/contact/social-networks_en)
Thank you!

europa.eu/learning-corner

COMM-A2@ec.europa.eu

© European Union, 2022

Unless otherwise noted the reuse of this presentation is authorised under the CC BY 4.0 license. For any use or reproduction of elements that are not owned by the EU, permission may need to be sought directly from the respective right holders.
Brussels-Lux Study Tour 2022
Post-Secondary Faculty Course Module Planning Template

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name: Irina Falls</th>
<th>Course Title/Module Title: Migration in EU</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Discipline: Early Childhood Teacher Education</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Course/Module Narrative:**
This module will be part of a course titled “Young Children and Families in a Diverse World”. The students learn about what culture is, their and others cultural identity, cultural competence, and establishing culturally inclusive classroom through environments and instructional practice. The module about the EU will broaden their perspective and will make them understand the increasingly globalization of current issues.

**Course Objectives:**
At the end of the course students will:
1. Enhance their understandings and knowledge about cultural diversity, multicultural education, oppression, and social justice
2. Reflect on instructional practices and make culturally responsive modifications
3. Self-reflect and discover your own ways to practice self-care
4. Engage constructively in cross-cultural relationships
5. Begin to execute developmentally appropriate, equity-driven approaches in their attitude, curriculum, and environment while undoing institutionalized racism.

**Module Objectives/Learning Objectives:**
- Students will be able to broadly define the EU purpose, history, and structure
- Students will understand the meaning of various terms (migration, immigration, refugee, asylum seekers, etc.)
- Students will be able to deeply understand at least one of the current issues the EU is grappling with.
- Students will identify the connections a particular EU current issue has the similar one in the USA.

**Teacher Education Standards addressed by this module**
This module will address the following inTASC standards:

**Standard #2: Learning Differences**
- 2(a) The teacher designs, adapts, and delivers instruction to address each student’s diverse learning strengths and needs and creates opportunities for students to demonstrate their learning in different ways.
- 2(d) The teacher brings multiple perspectives to the discussion of content, including attention to learners’ personal, family, and community experiences and cultural norms.
- 2(f) The teacher accesses resources, supports, and specialized assistance and services to meet particular learning differences or needs.
- 2(j) The teacher understands that learners bring assets for learning based on their individual experiences, abilities, talents, prior learning, and peer and social group interactions, as well as language, culture, family, and community values.
- 2(k) The teacher knows how to access information about the values of diverse cultures and communities and how to incorporate learners’ experiences, cultures, and community resources into instruction.

**Standard #3: Learning Environments**
- 3(f) The teacher communicates verbally and nonverbally in ways that demonstrate respect for and responsiveness to the cultural backgrounds and differing perspectives learners bring to the learning environment.
- 3(g) The teacher promotes responsible learner use of interactive technologies to extend the possibilities for learning locally and globally.

**Standard #5: Application of Content**
- 5(p) The teacher knows where and how to access resources to build global awareness and understanding, and how to integrate them into the curriculum.
Brussels-Lux Study Tour 2022
Post-Secondary Faculty Course Module Planning Template

- 5(q) The teacher is constantly exploring how to use disciplinary knowledge as a lens to address local and global issues.

**Standard #10: Leadership and Collaboration**

- 10(c) The teacher engages collaboratively in the school-wide effort to build a shared vision and supportive culture, identify common goals, and monitor and evaluate progress toward those goals.
- 10(g) The teacher uses technological tools and a variety of communication strategies to build local and global learning communities that engage learners, families, and colleagues.
- 10(l) The teacher understands schools as organizations within a historical, cultural, political, and social context and knows how to work with others across the system to support learners.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Course Content</th>
<th>Instruction &amp; Delivery (lecture, discussion, group work, etc.)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>- <strong>Presentation of the EU</strong>: history, objectives, structure, functioning, accomplishments, main current programs and projects</td>
<td>- <strong>Introductory Quiz</strong> about what they know about Europe (in general)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Migration and Immigration issues – general and specific to various EU countries</td>
<td>- <strong>Presentation of the EU</strong> (PowerPoint with quizzes, discussions, and videos)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Importance of Migration and Immigration issues</td>
<td>- <strong>Presentation of 2-3 current issues</strong> – migration (within the EU), immigration, and cultural integration</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Compare and contrast the issue of immigration in EU and USA</td>
<td>- <strong>Group work</strong> on a topic of their choice (groups of 4-5). Each group can choose a topic from the ones presented above and research additional information to understand it better. Each group will present their project using multimedia technology following this format: define the issue, why it is important, present information in details (multimedia), identify possible solutions, identify how it impacts one or two of the main purposes of the EU (Peace, Bringing Europe together, Security, Economic and Social Solidarity, European Identity &amp; Diversity in a Globalized World, and European Values). The presentation will end with a comparison of the issues, the effect, and possible solutions, both in EU and the US.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| - Identification of EU current efforts/projects in one of the following human rights topics:  
  - Migration and Asylum.  
  - Discrimination and Intolerance.  
  - Poverty and Inequality. | - **Discussion Board** “Details of Human Rights issues in the EU”  
  The students will be instructed to research and identify one current issue in the EU community (e.g., Migration and Asylum, Discrimination and Intolerance, Poverty and Inequality). They will post an initial comment with references and then they will be asked to respond to 2 of their peers by choosing a specific sentence in their post and finding additional resources (articles, videos, etc.) about that issue in their comments. |
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Assessment</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Formative assessment:</strong> Short quiz about their knowledge of Europe in general, “Test your understanding” assessments after delivering/acquiring chunks of information (e.g., matching pairs of EU structures with their function, focused discussion boards)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| **Summative assessment:**  
1. Presentation of group projects  
2. Reflection on acquiring, processing, and applying the information in the module. |

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Resources and Materials</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>VIDEOS:</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| 1. To understand migration crisis in Europe students will watch the following video and participate in a discussion afterward [How The Arab Spring Changed Europe Forever](#).  
2. European Migration Refugee Crisis Explained | Middle East Crisis | International Relations Analysis |
| 3. For students to understand who the refugees are, watch [Desperate Journey: Europe's Refugee Crisis](#).  
4. For understanding the various reactions of European countries and who these refugees are, students will watch the following video and participate in a discussion afterward [Inside A Riot At The Hungarian Border](#). |
| **European Migration readings:** |
| 1. [Europe and the Refugee Crisis: A Challenge to Our Civilization](#)  
2. [Video: A European Crisis, or a humanity crisis?](#)  
3. [Refugee and Migrant Crisis in Europe Appeal](#) |
What do you know about Europe quiz:

1. We all know and love Prada. Where was the Prada fashion house founded?
   a. Paris
   b. Milan
   c. London
   d. NYC

2. Where can you find the best pizza in Italy?
   a. Rome
   b. Venice
   c. Naples
   d. Capri

3. Which is the most used currency in Europe?
   a. The Pound
   b. The Euro
   c. The Franc
   d. The Lira

4. What are the colors on the French flag?
   a. green, white & gold
   b. Red and white
   c. blue with white stars
   d. Blue, white & red

5. Which of these is a former name of New York City?
   a. New Amsterdam
   b. New Paris
   c. New London
   d. New Berlin

6. What is celebrated on the 14th July each year in France?
   a. Independence Day
   b. Bastille Day
   c. Mardi Gras
   d. All Saints’ Day

7. Which of these cheeses is Italian?
   a. Gouda
   b. Brie
   c. Parmesan
   d. Feta

8. What is not part of England?
   a. Manchester
   b. London
   c. Dublin
   d. Canary Wharf

9. Which sea is located near Poland?
   a. Black Sea
   b. Baltic Sea
c. Red Sea
d. Arabic Sea

10. The capital of Finland is
   a. Stockholm
   b. Oslo
   c. Copenhagen
   d. Helsinki

11. Which of these is NOT an official language of Switzerland?
   a. English
   b. French
   c. Italian
   d. **Spanish**

12. If somebody said "bye" by saying "auf wiedersehen", what language would it probably be in?
   a. French
   b. Spanish
   c. **German**
   d. Danish