



**THE EU
IN A
NUTSHELL**



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WHAT IS EUROPE?





What do you know about Europe?

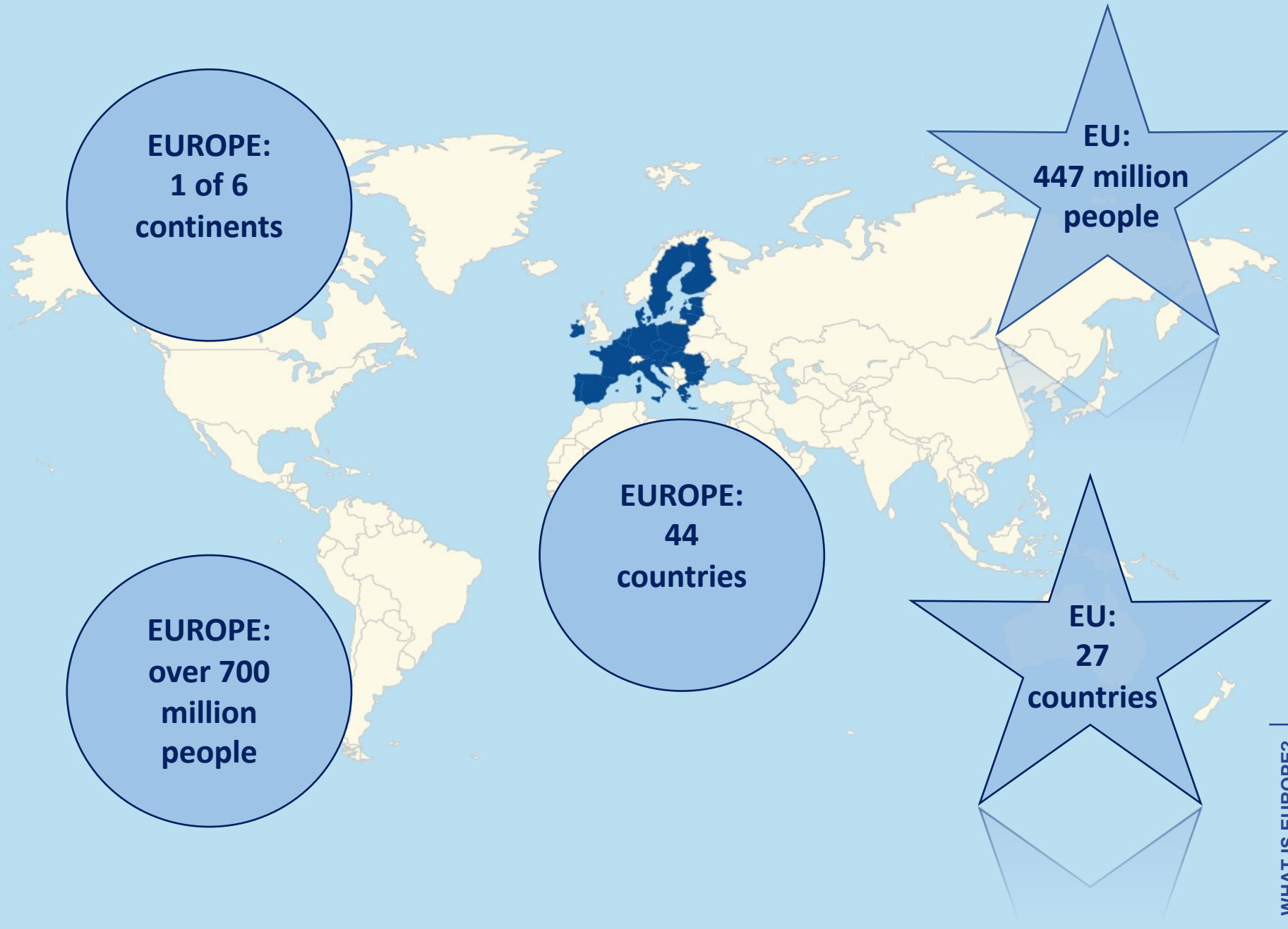


What do you know about Europe quiz





THE BASICS





EUROPEAN CULTURE



European culture and diversity shaped by:

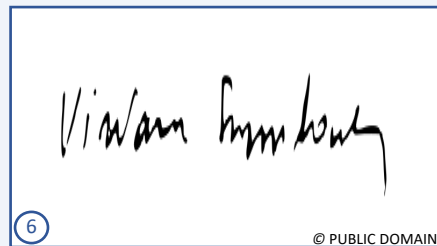
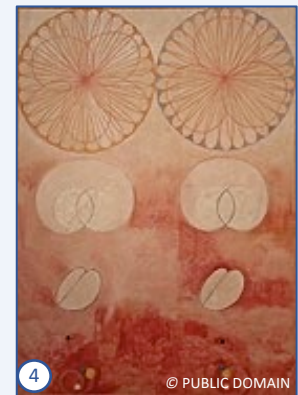
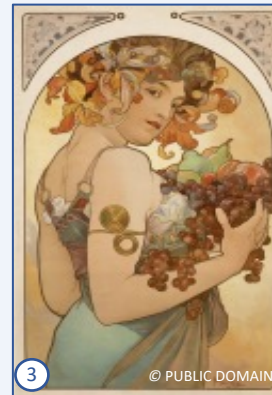
- Ancient Greece and Rome
- Reformation and Enlightenment
- Parliamentarism and social rights

EUROPEAN ARTISTS

Over the centuries, new styles of music, architecture and literature have inspired artists throughout Europe.

For example:

- | | |
|-------------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. Pablo Picasso | 5. Stefan Zweig |
| 2. Ludwig van Beethoven | 6. Wisława Szymborska |
| 3. Alfons Mucha | 7. Simone de Beauvoir |
| 4. Hilma af Klint | 8. Magda Szabó |





EUROPEAN VALUES



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Human dignity
Freedom
Democracy
Equality
Rule of law
Human rights



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United
in Diversity

THE 24 EU OFFICIAL LANGUAGES





EU LANGUAGE FAMILIES





THE EUROPEAN PROJECT

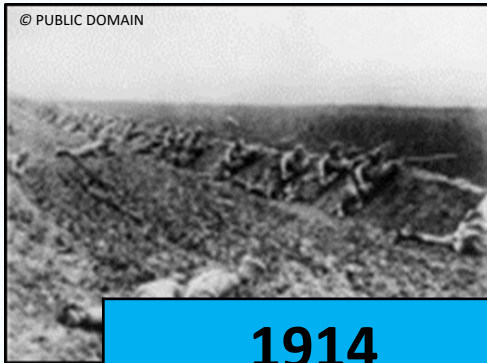


The background of the slide shows two people from behind, standing on a rocky cliff edge. They have their arms raised high in the air, suggesting a moment of triumph or celebration. The person on the left is wearing a dark jacket and a blue backpack. The person on the right is wearing a dark long-sleeved shirt. The landscape is rocky with some greenery, and the sky is clear and bright.

WHICH COUNTRIES CREATED THE EU AND WHY?



FROM WAR TO PEACE



1914



1918



1939



1945

FROM WAR TO PEACE

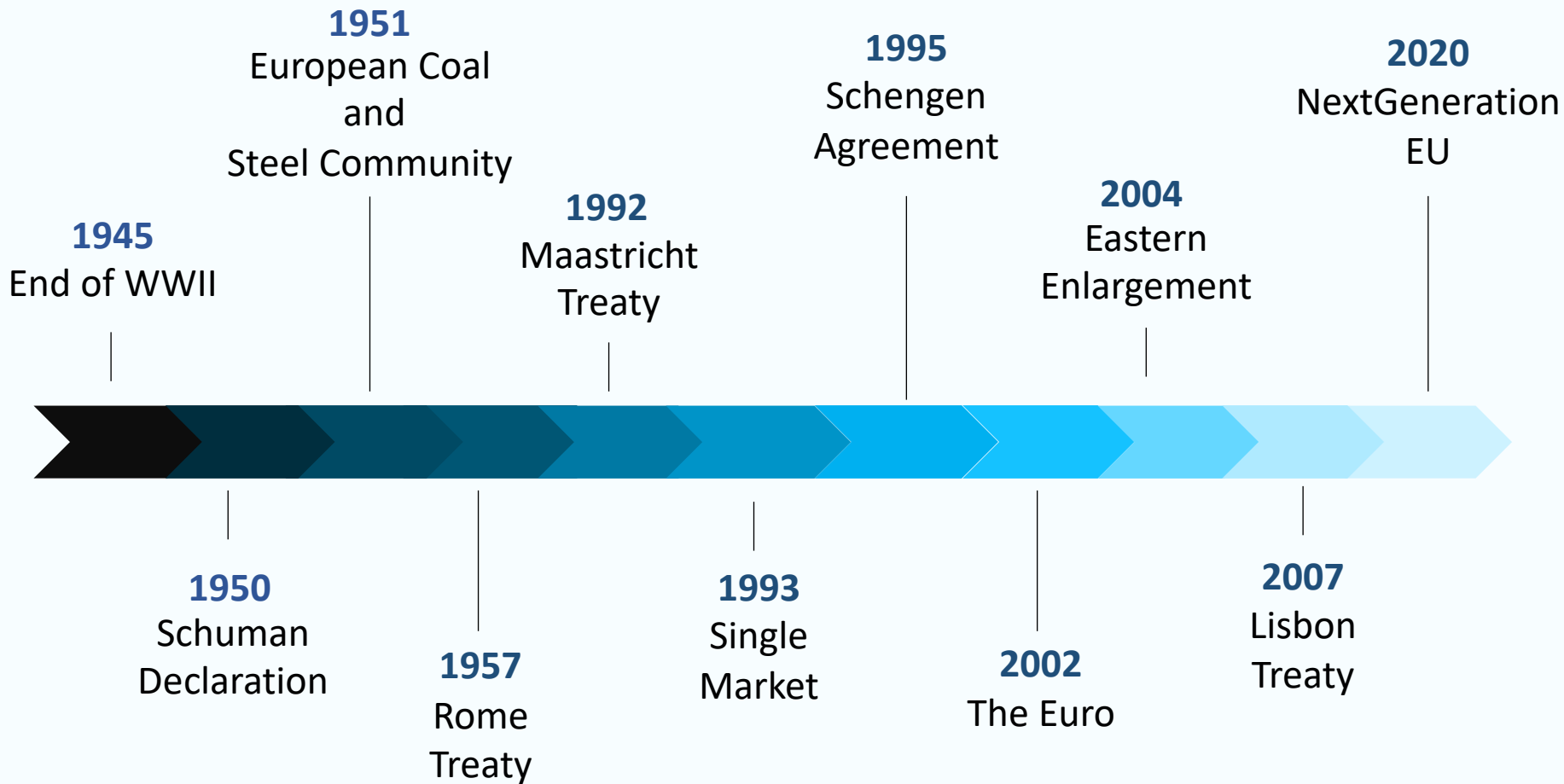
Peace was one of
the aims that led to
the creation of the
European Union

The EU received the
Nobel Peace Prize
in 2012





THE CREATION OF THE EUROPEAN UNION



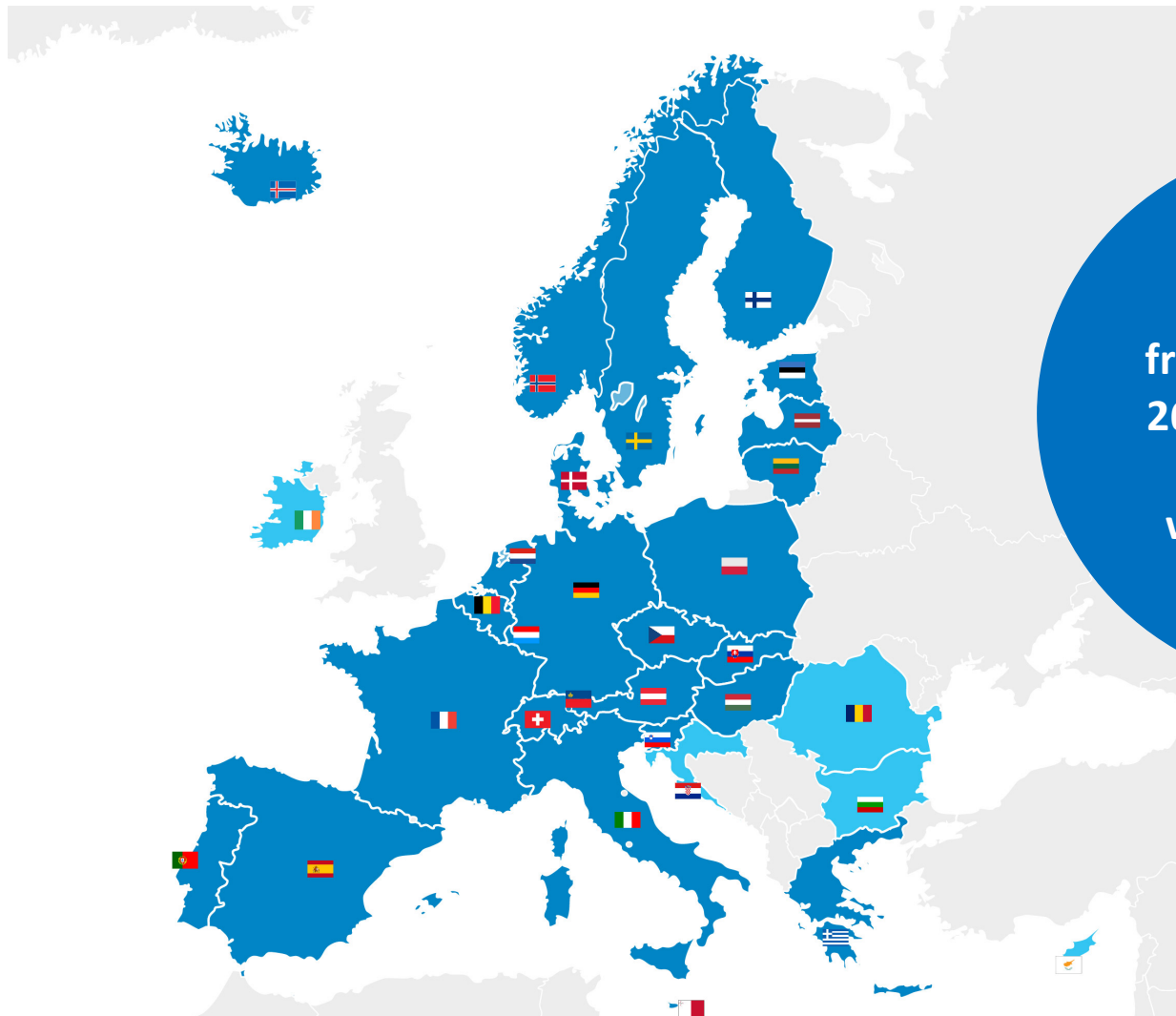
EU COUNTRIES

1951	Belgium, Germany, France, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands
1973	Denmark, Ireland, United Kingdom (UK left the EU in 2020)
1981	Greece
1986	Spain, Portugal
1995	Austria, Finland, Sweden
2004	Czechia, Estonia, Cyprus, Latvia, Lithuania, Hungary, Malta, Poland, Slovenia, Slovakia
2007	Bulgaria, Romania
2013	Croatia





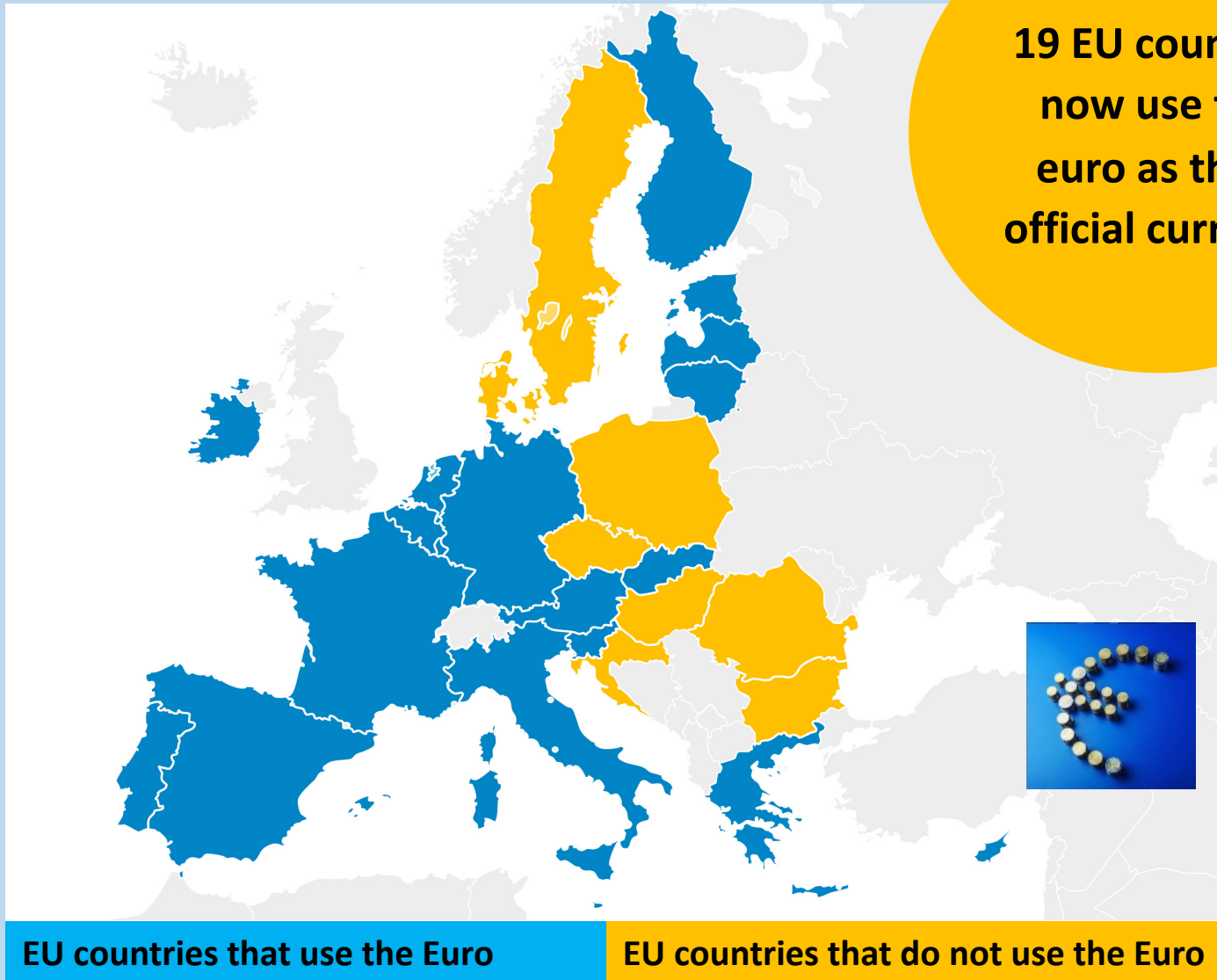
SCHENGEN AREA



Did you know?
You can travel
freely between the
26 countries of the
Schengen area
without showing
your passport

Schengen area countries

Non-Schengen area EU countries



WHAT DOES THE EU DO ?



**WHAT DO
YOU THINK
THE EUROPEAN
UNION
DOES
FOR ITS CITIZENS?**



STUDY, WORK AND VOLUNTEERING



Youth Guarantee Scheme



EURES

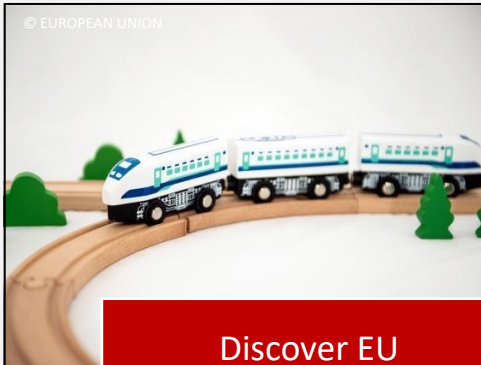


ERASMUS+



European Solidarity Corps

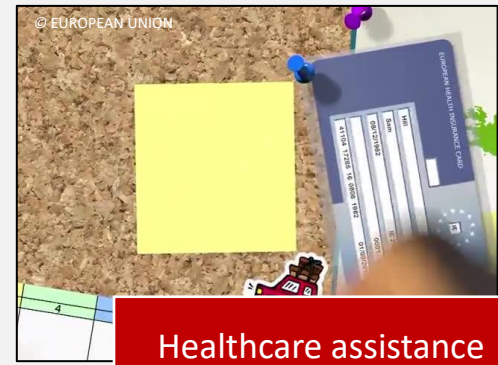
TRAVELS



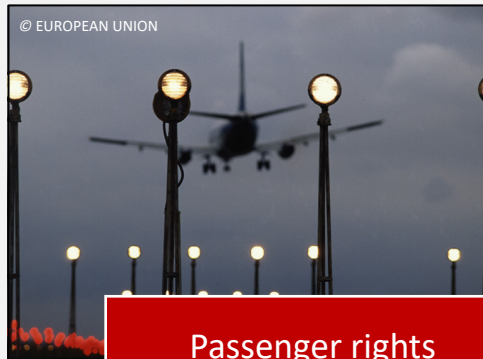
Discover EU



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](#)



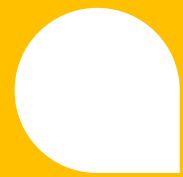
2022: THE EUROPEAN YEAR OF YOUTH



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

does not adopt EU laws

sets the EU's main priorities and policy directions

meets at least four times a year in Brussels (Belgium) or Luxembourg (Luxembourg) for European Summits



THE COUNCIL OF THE EU



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



THE EUROPEAN COMMISSION



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

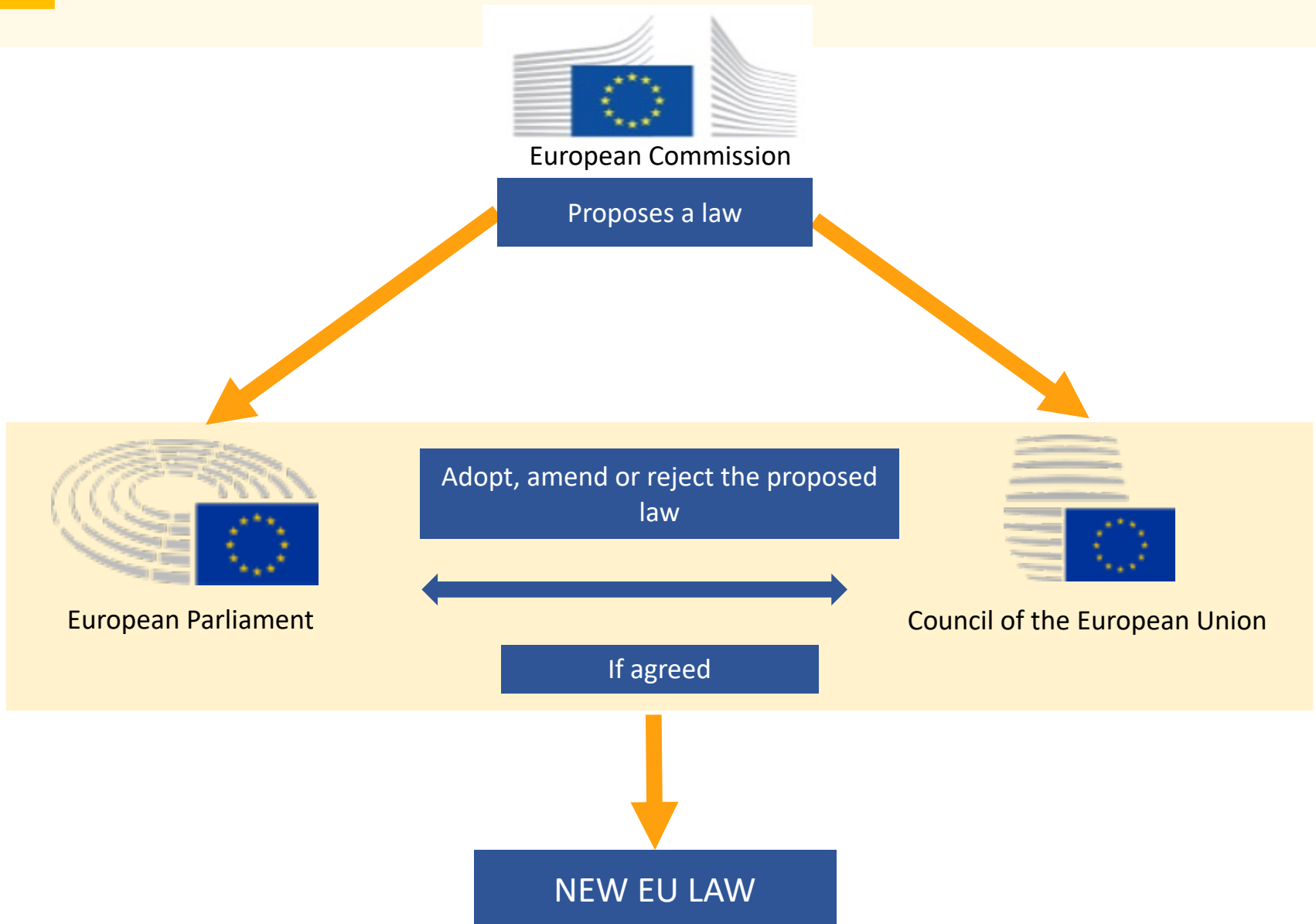
manages the EU policies and budget

is the guardian of the EU Treaties

is located in Brussels and Luxembourg



EU LAWS: WHO DOES WHAT?





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

fines 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



THE EUROPEAN COURT OF AUDITORS



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



@TRANSPARENCY INTERNATIONAL

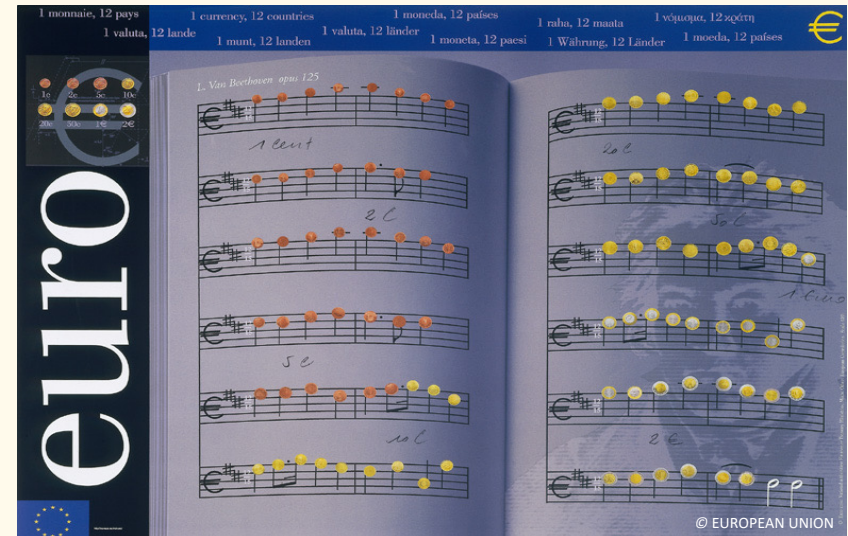


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HOW DOES THE EU WORK?

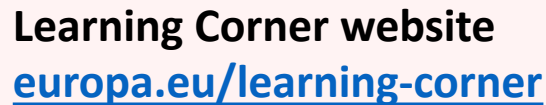


is located in Frankfurt (Germany)





europa.eu



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



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



STAY IN TOUCH

In person:

> Questions about the EU? **Europe Direct** can help.



europa.eu/european-union/contact_en

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

Via social media:



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

europa.eu/european-union/contact/social-networks_en

Thank you!



europa.eu/learning-corner



COMM-A2@ec.europa.eu



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Brussels-Lux Study Tour 2022

Post-Secondary Faculty Course Module Planning Template

Name: Irina Falls		Course Title/Module Title: Migration in EU
		Discipline: Early Childhood Teacher Education
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: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 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:		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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: <p><u>Standard #2: Learning Differences</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. <p><u>Standard #3: Learning Environments</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. <p><u>Standard #5: Application of Content</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. 		

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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.

Course Content

- **Presentation of the EU: history, objectives, structure, functioning, accomplishments, main current programs and projects**
- **Migration and Immigration issues – general and specific to various EU countries**
- **Importance of Migration and Immigration issues**
- **Compare and contrast the issue of immigration in EU and USA**
- **Identification of EU current efforts/projects in one of the following human rights topics:**
 - **Migration and Asylum.**
 - **Discrimination and Intolerance.**
 - **Poverty and Inequality.**

Instruction & Delivery (lecture, discussion, group work, etc.)

- **Introductory Quiz** about what they know about Europe (in general)
- **Presentation of the EU** (PowerPoint with quizzes, discussions, and videos)
- **Presentation of 2-3 current issues** – migration (within the EU), immigration, and cultural integration
- **Group work** 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 & 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.
- **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.

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Post-Secondary Faculty Course Module Planning Template

Assessment	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Formative assessment: 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) • Summative assessment: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Presentation of group projects 2. Reflection on acquiring, processing, and applying the information in the module. 	
Resources and Materials	
<p>VIDEOS:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 • European Migration Refugee Crisis Explained Middle East Crisis International Relations Analysis • For students to understand who the refugees are, watch Desperate Journey: Europe's Refugee Crisis • 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 <p>European Migration readings:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Europe and the Refugee Crisis: A Challenge to Our Civilization • Video: A European Crisis, or a humanity crisis? • 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

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