Europe in the Modern Era

Rebuilding Eastern Europe

- Established Democratic style governments
 - Some faster than others
 - Poland, Czech Republic, Hungary, Baltic Nations Fast
 - Bulgaria, Romania, Yugoslavia slow
 - Struggled to catch up to western economies
- Germany
 - Recovered fairly quick due to help of West Germany
 - Still divisions between Western and Eastern Germany
 - Electrical systems
 - Railroad gauges
 - Road weight limits
 - Architectural style
- Russia
 - o Boris Yeltsin
 - Adopted rapid liberalization
 - Rapid economic reforms
 - Rapid Privatization
 - Mines
 - Factories
 - o Hurdles to Rebuilding
 - o Rise of old KGB Bosses
 - Often had plenty of money already
 - Used money to buy up businesses once they became available
 - Inflation
 - Without government control prices rose
 - 250% increase on day 1
 - Lessening of Production
 - By 1996 Russia only produced 1/3 -> ½ the goods of 1991
 - o Tried to remain independent of West
 - Relied on connections with Asia instead
 - Financial crisis in 1998
 - Reasons for Economic Stagnation
 - Reliance on Military goods
 - Government controls had propped up businesses
 - Monopolies developed
 - Allowed companies to raise prices for max gains
 - Oligarchies
 - Rich owners forced government to provide subsidies for businesses
 - Chechnya
 - Province in Southern Russia near Georgian border
 - Predominantly Muslim
 - Declared Independence in 1991
 - Yeltsin Responded by deploying a number of military forces
 - Fighting off and on since 1991
 - War Crimes on both sides
 - Chechnya granted status at Autonomous Region in 1996



- Chechen Rebels continue to target Russia
 - Bombings around Moscow
- The Russian Misery
 - Corruption
 - Government seen as handing favors to the rich
 - Lots of government money being ill-used
 - No more welfare state
 - People were no longer guaranteed basics
 - Food
 - Medicine
 - Work
 - Housing
 - o Russian Mafia
 - Forced businesses to pay "Protection"
 - Intimidated competition
 - Disease
 - HIV/AIDS
 - Work no longer guaranteed many women turn to prostitution
 - Health clinics ill-prepared to deal with widespread outbreaks
 - Alcoholism
 - Alcoholism was bad during Soviet times but got worse
 - Nostalgia
 - Desire to return to Communism



- o Poland, Czech Republic, and Hungary most successful revivals
 - Enthusiastic acceptance of capitalism
 - Good job creating new civic and social institutions
 - Media Outlets
 - National revival
 - Free Speech
- Yugoslavia
 - o During Cold War had been held together by Josip Tito
 - Collection of Ethnic Republics
 - Similar to situation under Hapsburgs
 - Slobodan Milosevic
 - As Yugoslavia broke up Milosevic tried to unite Serbs into one country
 - Serbia
 - Wanted to united all Serbs even in areas where they were minorities
 - Kosovo Islamic Majority
 - Slovenia and Croatia
 - o Declared Independence in June 1991
 - o Serbia quickly moved in to try and take them over
 - o Mostly repulsed
 - Still control 30% of Croatia
- Bosnia Herzegovinian
 - 0 1992
 - o Civil War
 - Serbs unhappy living under Islamic Bosnian Majority



- o Ethnic Cleansing
 - Trying to homogenize an Area
 - Forced deportations
 - Murders
 - Intimidations
- Srebrenica
 - July 1995
 - Bosnians attacked UN Safe Zone
 - 7,400 dead
 - Mostly boys and older men
 - Prompted NATO involvement
 - US Led
 - Nov 1995
 - Pres Bill Clinton negotiates a ceasefire
- o Almost 300,000 Dead
- Kosovo
 - Kosovo Liberation Army
 - Albanian Muslims hoping for self rule
 - o **1998**
 - Serbians attack and displace about 250,000
 - o **1999**
 - NATO again gets involved
 - UN sends peacekeepers to help Kosovo regain land
 - Milosevic kicked out of office and handed over for war crimes trial

Modern Origins of the European Union

- 1950
 - European Coal and Steel Community
 - Belgium, France, Germany, Italy, Luxembourg and the Netherlands
 - o Based on the Schuman Plan
 - Placed heavy industry under common management
 - Made it so countries could not secretly make weapons
- 1950s-1980s
 - o Cold War
 - o United Western Europe against Soviet Union
- 1957
 - Treaty of Rome
 - European Economic Community (EEC)
 - Common Market Treaty
 - Allows for people and goods to move freely over borders for 12 year Period
 - Increased Economic Cooperation and Cultural Exchange
- July 1962
 - Common Agricultural Policy
 - Opens up agriculture
 - Standardizes Agricultural prices
- 1963
 - Beatle mania
 - Common pop cultural traits for "Baby Boomers"
- 1968
 - Extend Treaty of Rome



- o Remove all Tariffs on Trade within bloc
- Common Tariff for goods coming from 3rd parties

The British Problem

- British refuse to join EEC
 - o Britain more concerned with dealings with commonwealth
 - Liked idea of Internal Tariff free trade, but wanted to continue being able to determine tariffs on 3rd party countries
 - Felt like it would be surrendering sovereignty
- Britain Spearheads EFTA
 - European Free Trade Association
 - Sweden, Switzerland, Denmark, Portugal, Norway, Austria
- August 1961
 - UK begins negotiations to join ECC
 - o ECC booming, Britain still stagnant
 - o France Blocks British
 - Charles De Gaulle suspicious of London's ties with Washington
 - Wanted to create Continental superpower to contend with USSR and USA

Europe of the Nine

- De Gaulle resigns in 1969
- Jan 1973
 - Opens up UK to join ECC
 - Denmark and Ireland Join as well
- 1973 Recession
 - Arabs and Israel causes oil prices to go up
- 1979
 - o EMS
 - European Monetary System
 - European Currency Unit
 - Locks European currencies together
 - Steps towards single currency
 - European Parliament
 - First free universal elections held

Additions and Reforms of the 1980s

- Greece
- Spain
- Portugal
 - o All controlled by military dictatorships
 - Greece 1981
 - Spain and Portugal 1986
- 1986
 - Single European Act
 - Begins 6 years process of better unifying countries
 - Allows Parliament more controls on pollution
- 1987
 - o 'Erasmus' Scheme
 - Allows European students to study in universities in other countries for one year
 - Sets framework for similar programs later



Formation of the European Union

- Treaty on European Union
 - o Founded Feb 7, 1997
 - Aka Treaty of Maastricht
 - o Established Rules of Union to be established
 - Single Currency
 - Foreign and Security Policy
 - Justice and Home Affairs
 - Establishes name of European Union
- 1995
 - o January 1
 - Austria, Sweden, Finland Join
 - o March 26
 - Schengen Agreement
 - Belgium, Germany, Spain, France, Luxembourg, the Netherlands and Portugal



- Travelers can pass between these countries without having to go through passport control
- o June 17
 - Treaty of Amsterdam
 - Establishes Citizens Rights and employment protocols
- 1997
 - December 13
 - EU begins processing membership applications of new countries
 - Including former Soviet countries
 - Bulgaria, the Czech Republic, Estonia, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Poland, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Cyprus, Malta
 - Most Granted Admission in 2004
 - Bulgaria and Romania 2007

- 1999
 - January
 - Euro Introduced
 - Digitally
 - Financial and Commercial Transaction
 - Belgium, Germany, Greece, Spain, France, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Austria, Portugal and Finland
 - Denmark, Sweden and the United Kingdom stay out

The New Millennium

- Sept 11, 2001
 - Terrorist attack on New York
 - European Union pledges support for US War on Terror
- January 1, 2002
 - o Euro goes into circulation
- Sept 2008
 - Global recession strike
 - Started in United States but hits Europe hard
 - Italy
 - Spain



- Ireland
- Greece
- Questions for the future
 - Ethnic conflict/immigration
 - Financial security
 - o Fate of the EU
 - The Russian paradox



Map of Modern Europe

