

Source: http://europa.eu/about-eu/countries/index_en.htm



**LA UNIÓN EUROPEA
THE EUROPEAN UNION
L'UNION EUROPÉENNE**

**Inma Cardeña(IES Virgen de la Cabeza) y Nikol
Fedorikova (SOS OaS Michalovce)**



Source: http://europa.eu/about-eu/countries/index_fr.htm

How the European Union was born? (http://europa.eu/about-eu/eu-history/index_en.htm)

Because a groups of pepole want a pacific Europ, together and prosperante.

Who are The Founding Fathers of the EU? http://europa.eu/about-eu/eu-history/index_en.htm

Konrad Adenauer

Joseph Bech

Johan Beyen

Winston Churchill

Alcide de Gasperi

Walter Hallstein

Jean Monnet

Sicco Mansholt

Robert Schuman

Paul-Henri Spaak

Altiero Spimelli

--

MEMBER STATES OF THE EUROPEAN UNION AND YEAR OF ENTRY:

LIST OF COUNTRIES:

1952: Belgium, France , Germany, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands .
1973: Denmark , Ireland, United Kingdom .
1981: Greece,
1986: Portugal , Spain
1995: Austria, Finland , Sweden.
2004: Cyprus , Czech Republic , Estonia , Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Malta, Poland, Slovakia, Slovenia.
2007: Bulgaria, Romania.

2013: Croatia.

Candidate countries: [Albania](#), [Iceland](#), [Montenegro](#), [Serbia](#), [The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia](#), [Turkey](#).



Source: http://europa.eu/about-eu/countries/index_en.htm

ACTIVITIES:

- Know more about Europe. What are the capitals of the member countries of the European Union? Visit the official website of the European Union. http://europa.eu/about-eu/countries/member-countries/index_en.htm

Belgium: Bruselas	France: Paris	Germany: Berlín	Italy: Roma
-------------------	---------------	-----------------	-------------

Luxembourg: Luxemburgo	Netherlands: AMSTERDAM	Denmark: copenhagen	Ireland: Dublín
United Kingdom : London	Greece: Atenas	Portugal: Lisboa	Spain: Madrid
Austria: Vienna	Finland: Helsinki	Sweden: EStocolmo	Cyprus : Nicosia
Czech Republic : Praha	Estonia : Tallin	Hungary: Budapest	Latvia: Riga
Lithuania: Vilna	Malta: La Valeta	Poland: Varsovia	Slovakia: Bratislava
Slovenia: Liubliana	Bulgaria: Sofia	Romania: Bucarest	Croatia: Zagreb

SPAIN:

Capital: Madrid

Population: 46,77 millions

The countries surrounding Spain: Francia and Portugal

the seas and oceans surrounding Spain: Mediterranean, Atlantic Ocean.

Government: Monarquía

Year of entry in the European Union: 1986

Official languages: Catalán, Spanish and Euskera

Other territories: canarias and Baleares Island

Currency: euro



Flag:

FRANCE:

Capital: Paris

Population: 66,07 millions

The countries surrounding France: Spain, Germany, Italy, Switzerland

the seas and oceans surrounding France: Celtic sea, Mediterranean,

Government: Republic

Year of entry in the European Union: 1986

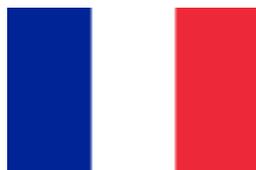
Official languages: French

Other territories: Córcega, Reunión, Martinica...

currency: euro



Flag:





SLOVAKIA

Capital: Bratislava

Population: 5,43 millions

The countries surrounding Slovakia: Austrian, Czech Republic, Poland, Hungary, Ukrainian

the seas and oceans surrounding Slovakia: no

Government: Republic

Year of entry in the European Union: 2009

Official languages: slovak

Other territories: no

Currency: euro

Flag:



AUSTRIA

Capital: Vienna

Population: 8,5 millions

The countries surrounding Austria: germany, sweden, slovakia, italy, slovenia, Czech republic, liechtenstein, hungary

the seas and oceans surrounding Austria: no

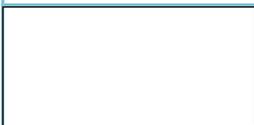
Government: Republic

Year of entry in the European Union: 1995

Official languages: germany

Other territories: no

Currency: euro



Flag:



EU institutions and other bodies:

In the EU's unique institutional set-up:

- the EU's broad priorities are set by the European Council, which brings together national and EU-level leaders
- directly elected MEPs represent European citizens in the European Parliament

- the interests of the EU as a whole are promoted by the European Commission, whose members are appointed by national governments
- Governments defend their own country's national interests in the Council of the European Union.

Setting the agenda

The **European Council** sets the EU's overall political direction – but has no powers to pass laws. Led by its President – currently Donald Tusk – and comprising national heads of state or government and the President of the Commission, it meets for a few days at a time at least twice every 6 months.

Law-making

There are 3 main institutions involved in EU legislation:

- The European Parliament, which represents the EU's citizens and is directly elected by them;
- The Council of the European Union, which represents the governments of the individual member countries. The Presidency of the Council is shared by the member states on a rotating basis.
- The European Commission, which represents the interests of the Union as a whole.

Together, these three institutions produce through the "Ordinary Legislative Procedure" (ex "co-decision") the policies and laws that apply throughout the EU. In principle, the Commission proposes new laws, and the Parliament and Council adopt them. The Commission and the member countries then implement them, and the Commission ensures that the laws are properly applied and implemented.

Other EU institutions

Two other institutions play vital roles:

- the Court of Justice of the EU upholds the rule of European law
- the Court of Auditors checks the financing of the EU's activities.

The powers and responsibilities of all of these institutions are laid down in the Treaties, which are the foundation of everything the EU does. They also lay down the rules and procedures that the EU institutions must follow. The Treaties are agreed by the presidents and/or prime ministers of all the EU countries, and ratified by their parliaments.

The EU has a number of other institutions and interinstitutional bodies that play specialised roles:

- the European Central Bank is responsible for European monetary policy
- the European External Action Service (EEAS) assists the High Representative of the Union for Foreign Affairs and Security Policy, currently Catherine Ashton. She chairs the Foreign Affairs Council and conducts the common foreign and security policy, also ensuring the consistency and coordination of the EU's external action.
- the European Economic and Social Committee represents civil society, employers and employees
- the Committee of the Regions represents regional and local authorities
- the European Investment Bank finances EU investment projects and helps small businesses through the European Investment Fund
- the European Ombudsman investigates complaints about maladministration by EU institutions and bodies
- the European Data Protection Supervisor safeguards the privacy of people's personal data
- the Publications Office publishes information about the EU

- the European Personnel Selection Office recruits staff for the EU institutions and other bodies
- the European School of Administration provides training in specific areas for members of EU staff
- a host of specialised agencies and decentralised bodies handle a range of technical, scientific and management tasks.

ACTIVITIES:

Provide a summary about the functions and role of the Institutions of the European Union:

THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT: Parliament is the legislative body of elected or not elected representatives of the respective administrative territorial units, be it happen bundle States, or the Land of the state.

THE COUNCIL OF THE EUROPEAN UNION: It's politic's groups, who represent them countries .

THE EUROPEAN COMMISSION: they represent their countries.

THE COURTS OF THE EUROPEAN UNION: EU economic, EU activities, law

How EU decisions are made ? http://europa.eu/eu-law/decision-making/procedures/index_en.htm#40

The EU's standard decision-making procedure is known as '[Ordinary Legislative Procedure](#)' (ex "codecision"). This means that the directly elected European Parliament has to approve EU legislation together with the Council (the governments of the 28 EU countries).

What are the functions of the European treaties? http://europa.eu/eu-law/decision-making/treaties/index_en.htm

This means that every action taken by the EU is founded on treaties that have been approved voluntarily and democratically by all EU

member countries. For example, if a policy area is not cited in a treaty, the Commission cannot propose a law in that area.

What are the objectives of the Treaty of Rome? http://europa.eu/eu-law/decision-making/treaties/index_en.htm

to set up the European Economic Community (EEC) and the European Atomic Energy Community (Euratom)

What are the most important decisions of the Treaty of Maastricht?

http://europa.eu/eu-law/decision-making/treaties/index_en.htm

establishment of the European Union and introduction of the co-decision procedure, giving Parliament more say in decision-making. New forms of cooperation between EU governments – for example on defence and justice and home affairs.

What is the political regime required for to become a member of the EU? What are the characteristics of this system? (Search the answers on the Internet)

require are stable democracy that respect human right.

What countries use the euro?

Austria, Belgium, Cyprus, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, the Netherlands, Portugal, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain.



Source: http://europa.eu/about-eu/countries/index_en.htm

Juegos/games/jeux on line:

<http://www.sporcle.com/games/g/europecapitals>

<http://www.librosvivos.net/smtc/homeTC.asp?TemaClave=1082>

http://www.jeux-geographiques.com/jeux-en-ligne-Pays-de-l-Union-Europeenne-_pageid260.html

http://europa.eu/kids-corner/index_fr.htm

http://www.jeux-pedagogiques.com/jeux-pedagogiques-pays-de-l-union-europeenne-_pageid40.html

http://www.sheppardsoftware.com/Europe/Eur_GL_1024_768.html