

EUROPE THROUGH THE EYES OF TEENS
EUROPA PRIN OCHII ADOLESCENȚILOR




**L'EUROPE À TRAVERS LES YEUX DES
ADOLESCENTS**



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Europe through the eyes of teens
Europa prin ochii adolescenților
L'Europe à travers les yeux des adolescents

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Introduction

Europe, one of the seventh continents, has been conquered by each generation in different ways.

Although we enriched our knowledge with interesting facts learnt from history, geography or other sources, Europe remains full of mystery and novelty in the same time.

In the context of globalization, this magical continent bounds people and places from all over the world. We are a whole, starting from the very moment when Jean Monnet had the brilliant idea to create what we are today, a single soul, unique and full of hope.

We all are European citizens, with rights and duties, with dreams and new ideas, but the young generation perceives the old continent in its own original way. Everything is transformed, teens see life different, although the present does not exist without the roots of the past. That is why, each child plays an active role in building the future. Every person is important, but the young ones have a say and have ways of making their voices heard. Europe is part of their lives, they were born with it, no one can conceive its existence without this part of the Earth. The United Europe is the best concept ever created and its potential should be exploited from all points of view. Europe can be powerful and innovative if its people and countries work and stand together.

Europe is beautiful, mysterious, and playful. We are Europe, we, the teens of 2018, who are about to discover what it has already been discovered, yet differently, in our own way, who are about to make sure our European dream becomes a reality and we live in an open and borderless Europe.

The European awareness is going to increase in the next decades due to the enthusiasm of this new generation that love to create new opportunities.

The European Union A New Model of Supranational Community

Realizat de prof. dr. MĂRGINEAN CĂTĂLINA DARIA
Colegiul Economic "D.Cantemir" Suceava

Starting with the 20th century, Europe and the European world have entered a complex process of upgrading. Framed in a European construction project, this process came as an imperative requirement generated by a two pronged cause. On the one side of the coin, there stood the disastrous economic and political context left behind by the two World Wars on the European scene, on the other side, Europe's never-before-threaten absolute authority on global scene hit dramatically the iceberg of crisis. In the words of "Europe's founding father,"¹ Jean Monnet, "people only accept change when they are faced with necessity, and only recognize necessity when a crisis is upon them."²

The initiative of European revival of power and identity caught contour in Western and capitalist Europe, around 1950. It was propelled after Europeans became unanimously aware of the fact that Europe's weak spot, both in internal and external conflicts, rests in its division in small states, each concentrating its energies and fighting for its own interests. In order to strengthen its legitimacy in the world and to achieve a more pacific order on its territory, Europe was in need of a solution.

The expected solution neither stayed hidden in an abandoned pot, nor posed force in being unveiled. It was there to be seen by men of vision such as Jean Monnet and it got translated in the expression of a unified Europe. Closer to the truth, the conceptual base of the solution came wrapped in newness. It implied a unified and, more importantly, a new Europe that would not be build by resorting to traditional means (military force), or to mere cooperation between nations. The **new Europe**, as it resulted from Robert Shuman's historical declaration on May 1950, would grow through gradual and constant integration in the frame of a supranational community model, obligatorily endowed with transfer of sovereignty from national governments. The transfer of national sovereignty to a higher authority was the brilliant key-detail that has ensured the viability of the project. It has functioned as a guarantee of authentic intention of unity, prosperity and harmony: "Europe will not be made all at once, or according to a single plan. It will be build through concrete achievements which first create a de facto solidarity."³

From 1950, the European project traversed a series of stages, one more grand than the other. Put briefly, the extensive route towards unification began with **The European Coal and Steel Community** which had as signing states France, West Germany, Italy, Belgium, Netherlands and Luxemburg. This structure covered only the domain of coal and steel,⁴ but it set the trend towards an expanded economic unification. Therefore, in 1957, the

¹ The expression opens the list of epithets ("inspirer," "pioneer," "statesman," "Europe's saint") attributed to Jean Monnet in the introduction of Frederic J. Fransen's book *The Supranational Politics of Jean Monnet: ideas and origins of the European Community*, Conn. Greenwood Press, Westport, 2001, p. 1.

² Jean Monnet, *Memoirs*, Collins, London, 1978, p. 109.

³ Apud Trevor C Salmon and William Nicoll, *Building a European Union: a documentary history and analysis*, Manchester University Press, Manchester, 1997, p. 44.

⁴ "Coal and steel had special significance in the early 1950s, since those commodities had provided the raw materials for fighting two world wars. Monnet who passionately abhorred war as both cruel and irrational,

Treaty of Rome regulated the construction of the **European Economic Community** authorized to control an enlarged spectrum of economic activities run by the Member States. More importantly, the main target of the European Economic Community was to create and manage a common market. In 1986, a further essential step in the European unification was taken, namely the **Single European Act**. Such act encapsulated measures designed to complete the European Single Market until 1992. Undoubtedly, this was the action which made possible the transition from the European Economic Community to what is today the **European Union** (1992, Treaty of Maastricht).⁵ All in all, it rests clear that the European project scored its most resounding success by playing the economic card first. Evidence stand undertakings such as Customs Union, the European Monetary System and the introduction of the European single currency in 2001, the euro.

In the background, the European economic strategy has been in relation of utter subordination to a pioneering supranational political model. In fact, Jean Monnet himself believed that the beginning of Europe was a political conception.⁶ Unfortunately, the forwarded model of political community has not proven to be as efficient in yielding successful events as the economic one has. Not few were the times when the political decisions and visions elaborated on Community level have been received with bold disagreement that went up to firm rejection from the citizens of each Member States. Take for example the thorny strides and the far too long journey that the **Treaty of Lisbon** (also referred to as the **European Constitution** or the **Treaty establishing a Constitution for Europe**) has taken in order to enter into force on December the 1st, 2009. Although, in 2004, 18 Member States signed the instruments of ratification, the veto registered at the ratification referenda in France and Netherlands, two of the founding countries, nearly brought the wind of crisis within the Community institutional area. However, in November 2009 the Treaty of Lisbon finally reached the goal. The “final piece of the puzzle in place”⁷ came from the Czech President.

Succinctly, the political model promoted by the European supranational project comes embodied in three of the seven Community Institutions: the **Council of the European Union**, the **European Parliament** and the **European Commission**. Provided the objective that stays at their origin and provided their multinational structure, these institutions can hardly find a match in the national bodies of political sort. They hold the executive and the legislative power in a manner and proportion clearly expressed for each one of them in the Treaty of the European Union. However, there are specialists who give the Commission to be

perceptively foresaw that the pooling of coal and steel might not only soften national rivalries but also help tie West Germany tightly to the West.” (George W. Ball, *Introduction* in Clifford P. Hackett, Jean Monnet: *the Path to European Unity*, Saint Martin’s Press, 1992, p. xii).

⁵ Cf. Corina Leicu, Ioan Leicu, *Instituțiile Comunitare*, Ed. Lumina Lex, 1996, pp. 11, 30.

⁶ Cf. Parliamentary Assembly of the Council of Europe, *Official Report*, Tenth sitting, Council of Europe Publishing and Documentation service, Strasbourg, 1990, p. 433

⁷ The expression appeared as the headline of the article posted on the Swedish Presidency of the European Union web site, article that announced the ratification of the Lisbon Treaty (Vaclav Klaus, *The Final Piece of the Puzzle in Place*, 2009)

http://www.se2009.eu/en/meetings_news/2009/11/3/final_piece_of_the_puzzle_in_place

“the most supranational of the EU institutions, with its executive-style responsibilities and monopoly on legislative proposals associated with the supranational competencies.”⁸

The EU equation model is new, indeed. Commentators find it impossible to place it under a particular existent category. It is neither a classic form of federation, nor a state. Some call it New Federalism or Cooperative Federalism.⁹ **Supranationalism** is the central theoretical method used to build the new Europe, that of peaceful coexistence. In order to function properly, method of supranationalism has been created to accommodate on its orbit two more indispensable instrumental concepts, that of **harmonization** and **standardization**. Although sometimes they are used interchanged and synonymous with unification, theory holds that harmonization represents “the movement away from total diversity,”¹⁰ and standardization “a movement towards uniformity.”¹¹ Provided the European contextual map, which spells precious diversity on every corner, the implementation of measures based on these two concepts has been done with extreme care. Subsequently, harmonization and standardization have been brought into discussion only with respect to the economic, institutional and social domains, and, not least, in relation to regional development. Unsurprisingly, these two key concepts utilized in the making of the new Europe, harmonization and standardization, have been kept as far as possible from domains which operate as markers of group identity: language, religion and culture. In fact, the positive approach underlying the process of harmonization and the intention to respect and protect sensitive issues for the dignity of any European individual have always been stated transparently in the fundamental instruments of the European Union. For example, the *Consolidated Version of the Treaty Establishing the European Community*, in Part One, under Article 13, reads the following principle:

“Without prejudice to the other provisions of this Treaty and within the limits of the powers conferred by it upon the Community, the Council, acting unanimously on a proposal from the Commission and after consulting the European Parliament, may take appropriate action to combat discrimination based on sex, racial or ethnic origin, religion or belief, disability, age or sexual orientation.”¹²

In 2000, through *the European Union Charter of Fundamental Rights*, a document that comprises the civil, political, economic and social rights of the European citizens, markers of national identity have been put under legal protection. Article 22 reads:

“The Union shall respect cultural, religious and linguistic diversity.”¹³

⁸ Peter Van der Hoek, *Handbook of Public Administration and Policy in the European Union*, publisher Marcel Dekker, Inc., 2005, p. 87.

⁹ Giorgio Gaja, Peter Hay and Roland Rotunda, *Instruments for Legal Integration in the European Community – A Review*, in Mauro Cappelletti, Monica Secombe, Joseph Weiler, *Integration through Law: Europe and the American Federal Experience*, vol. 1, European University Institute, Walter de Gruyter and Co., Berlin, 1985, p.127.

¹⁰ Joanne Tay and Probert Parker, *Measuring International Harmonization and Standardization*, in S.J Gray, *International Group Accounting: Issues in European Harmonization*, 2nd Edition, Routledge, London, 1993, p. 384.

¹¹ Idem, *ibid*.

¹² European Union, *Consolidated Versions of the Treaty on the European Union and of the Treaty Establishing the European Community*, in the *Official Journal of the European Union*, C321, 29.12.2006, p. 48 <http://eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=OJ:C:2006:321E:0001:0331:EN:pdf>

¹³ *Charter of Fundamental Rights of the European Union*, Official Journal of the European Communities C 364, 2000, p. 13.

The seemingly paradoxical reality on which the European project stands without an alternative option is also depicted and condensed in its motto “united in diversity.” In other words, the objective of unification achievable through the process of harmonization runs against a background of a mosaic nature, where diversity as an inherent mark is capable of fostering common values universally recognized as European. The same thing, but in a veiled manner, is articulated by the name chosen for the European supranational structure. According to critics, “Europe” and “Union” embody the ideals of the European project, each carrying “a legacy of rich, complex and contradictory associations.” ¹⁴



¹⁴ Damian Chalmers, Christos Hadjiemmanuil, Giorgio Monti, and Adam Tomkins, *European Union Law: Texts and Materials*, Cambridge University Press, UK, 2008, p. 2.

Uniunea Europeană

Realizat de GULEI ANDRA

Clasa a IX-a E, Colegiul Economic "D.Cantemir" Suceava

Prof. PANȚIRU ELENA DANIELA

Uniunea Europeană (abreviat **UE**) este o uniune economică și politică, dezvoltată în Europa, ce este compusă din 28 state. Originile Uniunii Europene se trag de la Comunitatea Europeană a Cărbunelui și Oțelului (CECO) și din Comunitatea Economică Europeană (CEE), formată din șase state în 1958.

Tratatul de la Maastricht a înființat Uniunea Europeană sub prezenta denumire în 1993. Ultima amendare a bazelor constituționale ale UE a fost Tratatul de la Lisabona, care a intrat în vigoare la 1 decembrie 2009.

Cele mai importante instituții ale UE sunt Comisia Europeană, Consiliul European, Consiliul Uniunii Europene, Curtea Europeană de Justiție și Banca Centrală Europeană. Parlamentul European este ales la fiecare 5 ani de cetățenii europeni.

Uniunea Europeană a dezvoltat o piață unică în cadrul unui sistem standardizat și unificat de legi care se aplică tuturor statelor membre.

Cu o populație combinată de peste 500 de milioane de locuitori, care reprezintă 7.3% din populația lumii, Uniunea Europeană generează un PIB de 17,6 trilioane de dolari americani în 2011 (mai mare decât orice altă țară din lume), care reprezintă 20% din PIB-ul estimat în termeni de paritatea puterii de cumpărare la nivel mondial.

Începând cu 1 decembrie 2009, Uniunea Europeană are personalitate juridică internațională și poate încheia tratate.

În 2012 i-a fost decernat Premiul Nobel pentru Pace, „pentru că peste șase decenii a contribuit la progresul păcii și reconcilierii, democrației și drepturilor omului în Europa”

Statele membre ale UE acoperă un teritoriu de 4.423.147 kilometri pătrați. Uniunea este mai mare decât orice stat cu excepția a șase țări, iar cel mai înalt vârf este Mont Blanc din Alpii Graici care măsoară 4.810,45 metri deasupra nivelului mării. Cel mai jos punct din UE este Zuidplaspolder în Olanda, la 7 metri sub nivelul mării. Peisajul, clima și economia UE sunt influențate de coastă, care măsoară 65.993 km lungime. UE are a doua cea mai lungă coastă din lume, după Canada. Combinate, statele membre au frontiere terestre cu 19 state nemembre pe un total de 12.441 km, adică a cincea cea mai lungă frontieră din lume.

Populația UE este puternic urbanizată, aproape 75% din locuitori locuind în zone urbane (acest procent este în creștere și se estimează că va ajunge la 90% în 7 state până în 2020). Orașele sunt răspândite în întreaga Uniune, cu un grup mare de orașe în jurul Benelux. În unele cazuri, această creștere urbană a fost datorită afluxului de fonduri UE într-o regiune.

Obiective

Uniunea Europeană își propune:

- să promoveze pacea, valorile europene și bunăstarea cetățenilor săi;
- să ofere libertate, securitate și justiție fără frontiere interne;

- să asigure o dezvoltare durabilă bazată pe o creștere economică echilibrată și pe stabilitatea prețurilor, să mențină o economie de piață deosebit de competitivă care să favorizeze ocuparea integrală a forței de muncă și progresul social și să protejeze mediul;
- să combată excluziunea socială și discriminarea;
- să încurajeze progresul tehnic și științific;
- să consolideze coeziunea economică, socială și teritorială și solidaritatea între statele membre;
- să respecte diversitatea culturală și lingvistică a popoarelor sale;
- să creeze o uniune economică și monetară a cărei monedă să fie euro.

Valori

Valorile UE sunt comune tuturor statelor membre, într-o societate în care au întâietate toleranța, justiția, solidaritatea și combaterea discriminării. Aceste valori sunt parte integrantă din modul european de viață:

- **Demnitatea umană**

Demnitatea umană este inviolabilă. Trebuie să fie respectată și protejată și constituie baza propriu-zisă a drepturilor fundamentale.

- **Libertatea**

Libertatea de mișcare le dă cetățenilor dreptul de a se deplasa și stabili în mod liber pe teritoriul Uniunii.

- **Democrația**

Fiecare cetățean adult din UE are dreptul de a candida și de a vota la alegerile pentru Parlamentul European, fie în țara de reședință, fie în țara de origine.

- **Egalitatea**

Egalitatea presupune drepturi egale în fața legii pentru toți cetățenii.

- **Statul de drept**

Uniunea Europeană este întemeiată pe statul de drept. Tot ce face UE se bazează pe tratate, asupra cărora au convenit toate statele membre, în mod voluntar și democratic. Dreptul și justiția sunt protejate de un organism judiciar independent

- **Drepturile omului**

Drepturile omului sunt protejate de Carta drepturilor fundamentale a UE. Acestea includ dreptul de a nu fi discriminat pe motive de sex, origine etnică sau rasială, religie sau convingeri, handicap, vârstă sau orientare sexuală

Aceste obiective și valori reprezintă temelia pe care s-a construit UE și sunt consfințite prin Tratatul de la Lisabona și Carta drepturilor fundamentale a UE.

În 2012, UE a primit Premiul Nobel pentru Pace ca recompensă pentru susținerea unor cauze majore precum pacea, reconcilierea, democrația și drepturile omului în Europa. Pe continentul european, **Ziua Europei** este o sărbătoare anuală a păcii și unității în Europa. Sunt două date pentru sărbătorirea acestei zile: **5 mai** pentru Consiliul Europei și **9 mai** pentru Uniunea Europeană (UE). Pentru UE, această zi este de asemenea cunoscută ca **Ziua Schuman**, comemorând declarația istorică a ministrului de externe francez, Robert Schuman.

Ziua Consiliului Europei reflectă propria înființare în 1949, în timp ce Uniunea Europeană celebrează data propunerii înființării CECO în 1950. Ziua Europei este unul dintre simbolurile europene menite să promoveze unitatea în rândul europenilor.

UE a avut la bază o serie de principii pe care toate statele membre trebuie să le respecte:

1. Respectarea principiilor democratice, a drepturilor omului și a libertăților fundamentale
2. Respectarea și egalitatea în fața legii
3. Respectarea principiilor de suveranitate
4. Principiile economiei de piață libere
5. Principiilor bune guvernări și de combatere a corupției
6. Principiile de protecție a mediului
7. Principiile păcii și stabilității la nivel regional și internațional



Welcome to the European Parliament

Realizat de MREANĂ COSMIN
Clasa XI-a D, Liceul cu Program Sportiv Botoșani
Prof. CIOBANU CARMEN SILVIA



The European Parliament is an important forum for political debate and decision-making at the EU level. The Members of the European Parliament are directly elected by voters in all Member States to represent people's interests with regard to EU law-making and to make sure other EU institutions are working democratically.

Over the years and with subsequent changes in European treaties, the Parliament has acquired substantial legislative and budgetary powers that allow it to set, together with the representatives of the governments of the Member States in the Council, the direction in which the European project is heading. In doing so, the Parliament has sought to promote democracy and human rights – not only in Europe, but also throughout the world.



The President

The President is elected for a renewable term of two and a half years, i.e. half the lifetime of a Parliament. The President represents the European Parliament vis-à-vis the outside world and in its relations with the other EU institutions.

The President oversees the work of the Parliament and its constituent bodies as well as the debates in plenary and ensures that Parliament's Rules of Procedure are adhered to.

At the beginning of every European Council meeting, the President of the European Parliament sets out Parliament's point of view and its concerns as regards the items on the agenda and other subjects.

After the European Union's budget has been adopted by Parliament, the President signs it, rendering it operational. The EP President and the President of the Council both sign all legislative acts adopted under ordinary legislative procedure



Members

The European Parliament is made up of 751 Members elected in the 28 Member States of the enlarged European Union. Since 1979 MEPs have been elected by direct universal suffrage for a five-year period.

Each country decides on the form its election will take, but must guarantee equality of the sexes and a secret ballot. EU elections are by proportional representation.

Seats are allocated on the basis of population of each Member State. Slightly more than a third of MEPs are women. MEPs are grouped by political affinity, not nationality



Political groups

The Members of the European Parliament sit in political groups – they are not organised by nationality, but by political affiliation. There are currently 8 political groups in the European Parliament.

25 Members are needed to form a political group, and at least one-quarter of the Member States must be represented within the group. Members may not belong to more than one political group.

Some Members do not belong to any political group and are known as non-attached Members.



Committees

In order to do the preparatory work for Parliament's plenary sittings, the Members are divided up among a number of specialised standing committees. There are 20 parliamentary committees. A committee consists of between 25 and 73 MEPs, and has a chair, a bureau and a secretariat. The political make-up of the committees reflects that of the plenary assembly.

The parliamentary committees meet once or twice a month in Brussels. Their debates are held in public.

The committees draw up, amend and adopt legislative proposals and own-initiative reports. They consider Commission and Council proposals and, where necessary, draw up reports to be presented to the plenary assembly.

Parliament can also set up sub-committees and special temporary committees to deal with specific issues, and is empowered to create formal committees of inquiry under its supervisory remit to investigate allegations of maladministration of EU law.

The committee chairs coordinate the work of the committees in the Conference of Committee Chairs.

Delegations



The European Parliament's delegations maintain relations and exchange information with parliaments in non-EU countries. Through its delegations, the European Parliament helps to represent the European Union externally and to promote in third countries the values on which the European Union is founded, namely the principles of liberty, democracy, respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms, and the rule of law.

There are several types of delegations: joint parliamentary committees, parliamentary cooperation committees, other interparliamentary delegations and delegations to multilateral parliamentary assemblies.

Political bodies



There are different political bodies in the European Parliament responsible for the organisation of Parliament's business and legislative planning or for Parliament rules as well as administrative, financial, staff and organisational matters.

Intergroups



Intergroups can be formed by Members from any political group and any committee, with a view to holding informal exchanges of views on particular subjects and promoting contact between Members and civil society.

Intergroups are not Parliament bodies and therefore may not express Parliament's opinion.

Intergroups are subject to internal rules adopted by the Conference of Presidents on 16 December 1999 (last updated on 11 September 2014), which set out the conditions under which intergroups may be established at the beginning of each parliamentary term and their operating rules.

Chairs of intergroups are required to declare any support they receive in cash or kind, according to the same criteria applicable to Members as individuals. The declarations must be updated every year and are filed in a public register held by the Quaestors.

Powers and procedures



The Parliament acts as a co-legislator, sharing with the Council the power to adopt and amend legislative proposals and to decide on the EU budget. It also supervises the work of the Commission and other EU bodies and cooperates with national parliaments of EU countries to get their input.

Ordinary legislative procedure

The ordinary legislative procedure gives the same weight to the European Parliament and the Council of the European Union on a wide range of areas (for example, economic governance, immigration, energy, transport, the environment and consumer protection). The vast majority of European laws are adopted jointly by the European Parliament and the Council.

The European Parliament may approve or reject a legislative proposal, or propose amendments to it. The Council is not legally obliged to take account of Parliament's opinion but in line with the case-law of the Court of Justice, it must not take a decision without having received it.

- **Role:** Directly-elected EU body with legislative, supervisory, and budgetary responsibilities
- **Members:** 751 MEPs (Members of the European Parliament)
- **President:** Antonio Tajani
- **Established in:** 1952 as Common Assembly of the European Coal and Steel Community, 1962 as European Parliament, first direct elections in 1979
- **Location:** Strasbourg (France), Brussels (Belgium), Luxembourg

Le Parlement Européen des jeunes

Realizat de BIANKA IEDENAC

Clasa a X-a A, Colegiul Economic "D.Cantemir" Suceava,

Prof. MUREA IOANA

Le Parlement européen des jeunes (PEJ) est une organisation de réseautage comptant plus de trois douzaines de comités nationaux et des milliers de bénévoles actifs. Chaque Comité National a une histoire unique et opère dans un environnement unique, et avec chaque volontaire actif, il y a une façon unique d'expérimenter le PEJ. Tous les volontaires ne comprennent pas exactement le PEJ de la même manière, et cette diversité est saine pour l'organisation. L'existence du Parlement européen pour la jeunesse peut être considérée comme une réponse aux défis ou problèmes sociaux spécifiques. EYP essaie de transformer le monde en un meilleur endroit en résolvant certains problèmes de la société. Si ces problèmes n'existent pas ou si d'autres acteurs ont fourni exactement les mêmes solutions que le PEJ - PEJ, il n'y aurait aucune raison d'exister. La plupart des organisations à but non lucratif apparaissent en réponse à certaines questions, telles que la pauvreté, le changement climatique ou une maladie particulière. Certaines organisations s'attaquent à des défis très spécifiques, tandis que les défis pour d'autres sont plus généraux ou plus difficiles à établir.

La mission du PEJ est d'inspirer et d'encourager les jeunes Européens à devenir des citoyens ouverts, tolérants et actifs.



Le Parlement des jeunes a un certain nombre de valeurs: indépendance, non-participation, démocratie, inclusion, autonomisation, contribution, coopération, pluralisme, compréhension interculturelle. En même temps, ils ont une série de défis: l'apathie; la déception de contribuer à la société, l'incapacité de contribuer à la société, le manque de compétence

interculturelle, les problèmes d'éducation formelle, l'absence de plateforme pour exprimer des opinions, l'exclusivité des opportunités éducatives.

Ziua Europei

9 mai-Ziua
Europei



Realizat de BOGDAN TEODOR
LUCIAN, Clasa a IX-a E,
Colegiul Economic "D.Cantemir"
Suceava
Prof. PANȚIRU ELENA
DANIELA

9 Mai este o zi de bucurie pentru români din trei motive: este Ziua Europei, Ziua Independenței și se sărbătorește Victoria Coaliției Națiunilor Unite în cel de-al Doilea Razboi Mondial.

Există două motive istorice pentru care sărbătorim Ziua Europei pe 9 Mai și nu pe o altă dată. Această zi marchează terminarea celui de-al Doilea Război Mondial pe 9 Mai 1945, când Germania nazistă a fost învinsă de Coaliția Națiunilor Unite. De asemenea, pe 9 Mai 1950, ministrul francez de Externe, Robert Schumann, propunea un plan de colaborare economică între Franța și Germania de Vest. Acela a fost practic momentul în care s-a născut Uniunea Europeană.

Mai multe state aveau să se unească procesului de construcție a unei noi Europe, după ce s-a format Comunitatea Cărbunelui și Oțelului. Deși inițial era vorba doar despre o uniune economică intră cele mai puternice state din Europa, Franța și Germania, aceasta a devenit în timp o uniune în drepturi, în libertăți și în simțiri.

Uniunea Europeană creștea cu 4 state în anul 1951, când statele Beneluxului (Belgia, Luxembourg și Olanda) și Italia aderau la această comunitate. Ulterior, la acest complex proiect de construcție europeană au aderat Irlanda, Marea Britanie și Danemarca (1973), Grecia (1981), Spania și Portugalia (1986), Suedia, Austria și Finlanda (1995), iar la 1 mai 2004, noi zece state: Cehia, Ciprul, Estonia, Letonia, Lituania, Malta, Slovacia, Slovenia, Polonia și Ungaria și la 1 ianuarie 2007 Bulgaria și România. Din iulie 2013, o altă țară a aderat la Uniunea Europeană: Croația, devenind astfel cel de-al 28-lea stat membru.

În fiecare an, de Ziua Europei sărbătorim pacea și unitatea în Europa.

Data marchează ziua istorică în care a fost pronunțată declarația Schuman. În cadrul unui discurs ținut la Paris, în 1950, ministrul francez al afacerilor externe de atunci, Robert Schuman, propunea stabilirea unei noi forme de cooperare politică în Europa, care să înlăture pentru totdeauna posibilitatea izbucnirii unui nou război între națiunile Europei.

Viziunea sa era de a crea o instituție europeană care să centralizeze și să gestioneze producția de cărbune și oțel. Un an mai târziu, a fost semnat tratatul care prevedea crearea unui astfel de organism. Propunerea lui Robert Schuman este considerată a fi piatra de temelie a Uniunii Europene.

Instituțiile UE sărbătoresc Ziua Europei

Pentru a marca Ziua Europei, instituțiile UE își deschid porțile pentru public la începutul lunii mai, la Bruxelles și la Strasbourg. Birourile locale ale UE din Europa și din întreaga lume organizează diverse activități și evenimente, pentru toate vârstele.

Reamintim că, sunt două date pentru sărbătorirea acestei zile: 5 mai pentru Consiliul Europei și 9 mai pentru Uniunea Europeană (UE).

Ziua Consiliului Europei reflectă propria înființare în 1949, în timp ce Uniunea Europeană celebrează data propunerii înființării CECO în 1950. Ziua Europei este unul dintre simbolurile europene menite să promoveze unitatea în rândul europenilor. (Hardy Cvoica)

Obiectivele și valorile UE

Uniunea Europeană își propune:

1. să promoveze pacea, valorile europene și bunăstarea cetățenilor săi
2. să ofere libertate, securitate și justiție fără frontiere interne
3. să asigure o dezvoltare durabilă bazată pe o creștere economică echilibrată și pe stabilitatea prețurilor, să mențină o economie de piață deosebit de competitivă care să favorizeze ocuparea integrală a forței de muncă și progresul social și să protejeze mediul
4. să combată excluziunea socială și discriminarea
5. să încurajeze progresul tehnic și științific
6. să consolideze coeziunea economică, socială și teritorială și solidaritatea între statele membre
7. să respecte diversitatea culturală și lingvistică a popoarelor sale
8. să creeze o uniune economică și monetară a cărei monedă să fie euro.



Valori:

1. Demnitatea umană

Demnitatea umană este inviolabilă. Trebuie să fie respectată și protejată și constituie baza propriu-zisă a drepturilor fundamentale.

2. Libertatea

Libertatea de mișcare le dă cetățenilor dreptul de a se deplasa și stabili în mod liber pe teritoriul Uniunii. Libertățile individuale, cum ar fi respectul față de viața privată, libertatea de gândire, libertatea religioasă, libertatea de întrunire, dreptul la informație și libertatea de exprimare, sunt protejate de Carta drepturilor fundamentale a UE.

3. Democrația

Funcționarea Uniunii se întemeiază pe democrația reprezentativă. Statutul de cetățean european implică și exercitarea unor drepturi politice. Fiecare cetățean adult din UE are dreptul de a candida și de a vota la alegerile pentru Parlamentul European, fie în țara de reședință, fie în țara de origine.

4. Egalitatea

Egalitatea presupune drepturi egale în fața legii pentru toți cetățenii. Principiul egalității între femei și bărbați stă la baza tuturor politicilor europene și reprezintă piatra de temelie a integrării europene. Se aplică în toate domeniile. Principiul plății egale pentru muncă egală a fost integrat în tratatul din 1957.

5. Statul de drept

Uniunea Europeană este întemeiată pe statul de drept. Tot ce face UE se bazează pe tratate, asupra cărora au convenit toate statele membre, în mod voluntar și democratic. Dreptul și justiția sunt protejate de un organism judiciar independent. Țările membre au conferit competență judiciară definitivă Curții

Europene de Justiție, ale cărei hotărâri trebuie respectate de toată lumea.

6. Drepturile omului

Drepturile omului sunt protejate de Carta drepturilor fundamentale a UE. Acestea includ dreptul de a nu fi discriminat pe motive de sex, origine etnică sau rasială, religie sau convingeri, handicap, vârstă sau orientare sexuală, dreptul la protecția datelor cu caracter personal și dreptul de a obține acces la justiție.

În 2012, UE a primit Premiul Nobel pentru Pace ca recompensă pentru susținerea unor cauze majore precum pacea, reconcilierea, democrația și drepturile omului în Europa

UE în lume

1. Comerț

Uniunea Europeană este cel mai mare bloc comercial din lume, cel mai mare exportator de produse și servicii la nivel mondial și cea mai mare piață de import pentru peste 100 de țări.

Liberul schimb între statele membre a fost unul dintre principiile care au stat la baza creării UE. Acesta este posibil datorită pieței unice. În afara frontierelor sale, Uniunea este hotărâtă să continue eforturile și în direcția liberalizării comerțului



mondial.

2. Ajutor umanitar

UE s-a angajat să sprijine victimele dezastrelor naturale și provocate de om în întreaga lume și ajută anual peste 120 milioane de persoane. Alături de statele sale membre, UE este cel mai mare donator de ajutor umanitar din lume.

3. Diplomatie și securitate

UE joacă un rol important la nivel diplomatic și face eforturi pentru a promova stabilitatea, securitatea, democrația, libertățile fundamentale și statul de drept la nivel internațional.

Cinci lucruri interesante de reținut

a. În Uniunea Europeană există 28 de state membre, din care 19 folosesc euro ca monedă națională.

b. Monedele euro au o față comună, iar cealaltă poartă o emblemă națională a țării care a emis moneda.

c. UE își sărbătorește ziua de naștere la 9 mai. La data respectivă, dar în 1950, ministrul francez de externe, Robert Schuman, a propus ideile care fac din UE ceea ce este astăzi.

d. Piața unică înseamnă că oamenii, produsele și serviciile pot circula liber între țările UE.

e. Uniunea are o Carte a drepturilor fundamentale.

Drapelul European simbolizează atât

Uniunea Europeană, cât și, în sens mai larg, identitatea și unitatea Europei.

Drapelul prezintă un cerc format din 12 stele aurii pe fond albastru. Stelele simbolizează idealurile de unitate, solidaritate și armonie între popoarele Europei.

Numărul stelelor nu are legătură cu numărul statelor membre, cercul fiind un simbol al unității.

Europe seen through the eyes of teens who benefited from EU Programmes



KUTKUT SAMI

clasa a XI-a C, Colegiul Economic

“Dimitrie Cantemir” Suceava

Prof.dr. MĂRGINEAN CĂTĂLINA

DARIA

(ERASMUSPLUS + O ȘANSĂ

PENTRU VIITOR – 2015-1-RO01-KA102-

014528)

Anyone who would travel to Malta would say that it was a beautiful experience, but, from my perspective, those two weeks that I spent in Malta were unimaginable.

At the beginning, I was comfortable with the idea of traveling to Malta. Still, after arriving in Malta, I couldn't believe that I was actually there. What is Malta and where it is

located? Malta is a Southern Europe island country situated at 80km of Italy. Even though the population is under 500k, they are living a modest life. The civilians are more than educated, they can be considered like brothers, they are always helping and greeting each other despite the fact many nationalities are living there, including Romanians. One of the things I have enjoyed most is that the elderly are enjoying life more than anyone. They are dancing and having fun every night. Furthermore, Maltese economy is at a high level even if it is just an island and the population is low.

Nowadays, when I see a picture that reminds me of Malta I always get goosebumps. I can remember how the sunshine used to wake me up every day during my stay there. After I would wake up I would look at the beautiful landscape out the window and that gave me the impression of living in a different world. The landscapes were from another world. I can still remember how the ocean and the sky were interwoven so you could think that they were infinite in any direction you would be looking, and how the sun was burning my skin while I was walking on the cliff or through the 500 years old buildings, such a beauty. The island gave me the impression that it was isolated from everyone, but it was not on account of the number of tourists from all over the world that were looking at the beautiful architectures. Oh, by the way, their ice cream is delicious.

My journey to Malta would not have been possible but for the programmes (ERASMUS) designed by the European Institutions to bring together European citizens and to help them cooperate for the growth of Europe. I wish that trip had never ended!



LUCULESCU BENIAMIN,
Clasa a XI-a C
Colegiul Economic “Dimitrie
Cantemir” Suceava
**(ERASMUSPLUS + O ȘANSĂ
PENTRU VIITOR – 2015-1-RO01-
KA102-014528)**

Last year I took part in an Erasmus European project in Malta for two weeks. The purpose of the project was to make us aware of the economic situation of the country, as well as their culture. I reckon those two weeks were the best weeks of my life. I lived so many great moments with some of my classmates who, like me, were lucky to take part in the project. I can say that this trip opened the gates to my future, too. I became aware of the possibility of joining the University of Economy, which is absolutely free for European students. I cannot describe in words the vibes, the moments and the feelings that I have now, thinking about those days. Not only was it informative, but fun and interactive, too. As a country, Malta is beautiful, there are breathtaking views, all over, old cities resisting against time till now, golden beaches, monuments, and, of course, a great culture.



SANDU ANA – MARIA (cl. a XI-a C), Colegiul
Economic “Dimitrie Cantemir” Suceava
**(ERASMUSPLUS + O ȘANSĂ PENTRU VIITOR
– 2015-1-RO01-KA102-014528**

“My experience in Malta was more than amazing, it was beautiful.

When I left Romania, I was just a curious child. The experience resulted in my coming back home with an entire baggage of knowledge and visual memories. It was wonderful. I shall let the photos speak for themselves.

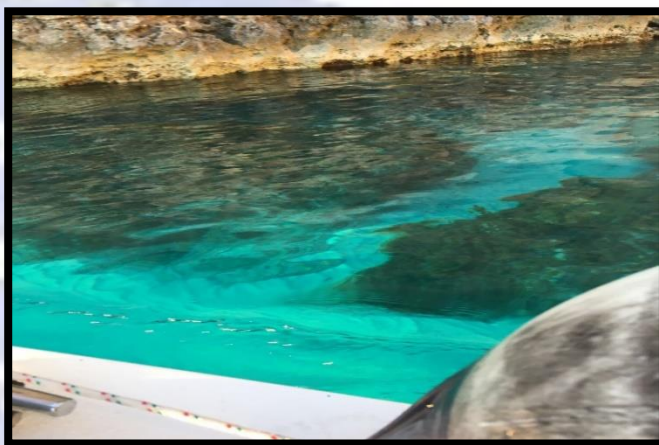
I like to swim. The sea was absolutely amazing, it was like I had had a connection with it, and when I arrived home the connection kept coming back when I looked at the

photos.

I’ve learned so many things, about the culture of Malta, about finances, about people, about food, about partying, about tradition, about music and I bonded with great people.

My favourite landscape was near a lake, a magical landscape. If I hadn’t taken the opportunity, I would have regretted all my life. I left a part of my soul there. And it was great, because education was combined with joy.

I truly recommend European programmes that enables teenagers to participate in such projects and I will definitely return to Malta one day.



Bridges between countries

CIPRIAN FLORIN DASCALU

Liceul cu Program Sportiv Botoșani
prof. LAZĂR MANUELA

A Comenius LLP Project is an excellent way to educate teachers and students to think beyond stereotypes and to learn about tolerance through experiencing other cultures. Students and teachers can spend time together , talking, listening, noticing – in a word-empathizing with the other ones.

Even though the Project partners live in different countries, speak different languages and have different living standards, they all have a common understanding of the need to work with each other.

During our Project "Caught by the Sounds of Europe" students from 7 European countries became more open-minded, developed their creativity in communicating and learning about and became interested in other civilizations.

I firmly believe that Comenius and other related European Projects provide great motivation for participants and offer the opportunity to study foreign languages, cultures and history.

I was very happy and proud that I had the opportunity to learn so much about other European countries, about their traditions, educational systems, their everyday life.



We developed our IT skills through cooperating in solving many tasks related to music, art, theatre, literature, traditions. Students and teachers developed and improved their skills in particular topics. Both students and teachers acquired an in-depth knowledge in the areas of teamwork, social relations and problem solving.

We discussed and developed methods and approaches , collaborating with parents and the local community. We demonstrated to all our colleagues that openness and communication have to be worked at. Communication is not always easy, but it is vitally important.

I believe it was a worthwhile experience , including such activities as: video-conferences on Skype or GoToMeet, visiting schools, museums and cathedrals, recording the Project Anthem, memorable kids performances.

I have yet to find a better way than this Project to broaden my horizons!

Le rôle de la Roumanie dans l'Union Européenne

ROIBU ANDREEA

Clasa.a XI-a B, Colegiul Economic "D.Cantemir" Suceava

Prof. MANEA IOANA



La Roumanie est devenue un Etat membre de l'Union européenne le 1er Janvier 2007, après un voyage qui a commencé beaucoup plus tôt: le 1er Février 1993, la date de la signature de l'accord d'association Roumanie à l'UE. En Juin 1995, la demande d'adhésion, et en Décembre 1999, le Conseil européen a décidé d'ouvrir les négociations d'adhésion avec la Roumanie, aux côtés de cinq autres pays - la Bulgarie, la Lituanie, la Lettonie, la Slovaquie et Malte. Officiellement, les

négociations ont été ouvertes le 15 février 2000. Sur les six pays, la Lituanie, la Lettonie, Malte et la Slovaquie se sont déplacés rapidement et ont conclu les négociations en 2002 pour adhérer à l'UE en 2004, ainsi que la Hongrie, la République tchèque, l'Estonie, la Pologne, Chypre et la Slovaquie.

La Roumanie et la Bulgarie sont entrées en 2007, non préparées comme beaucoup le diront plus tard, de sorte que la CE a établi pour la première fois le mécanisme de coopération et de vérification. Le rôle de la Roumanie dans ce bâtiment encore inachevé peut être plus important que celui d'un autre Etat membre, ainsi que le rôle de l'Etat roumain peut avoir un rôle important aussi spécial que tout Etat membre de l'Union européenne.

Mais cela fournit, avec l'incertitude sur le rôle de la Roumanie et la certitude de la diversité. Ainsi, quel que soit le rôle de l'Etat roumain, ce sera une partie importante et en partie moins importante que les autres Etats membres, dans certaines conditions, se comportent comme tous les Etats intégrés dans la communauté. Soulignant, en termes de l'Etat roumain, les éléments positifs d'une éventuelle adhésion de la Roumanie à l'Union européenne, nous pouvons facilement voir que la Roumanie aura un nombre important de sièges au Parlement européen, les 35 places qui sont destinés à être rompu mise (78), en France (78), en Italie (78), au Royaume-Uni (78), en Espagne (54) et en Pologne (54). Cela donnera moins ou plus d'attention à l'état roumain. Mais l'éventuelle adhésion de la Roumanie à l'Union européenne ne se limite pas à un certain



nombre d'avantages. Transformer l'une des phases mémorables de la vie politique mondiale, "Ne demandez pas ce que le pays peut faire pour vous, mais que pouvez-vous faire pour le pays", a déclaré J.F.Kennedy, nous pouvons dire "Ne demandez pas ce que l'Union européenne peut faire pour la Roumanie, mais que peut faire la Roumanie pour l'Union européenne?"

Ainsi, au-delà des avantages énumérés ci-dessus, la Roumanie a une série de devoirs au-delà de ceux économiques et politiques qui découleront de la relation future Roumanie - l'Union européenne. La Roumanie est et continuera de représenter un acteur politique important en Europe du Sud-Est. Cet élément transforme l'Etat roumain en un agent des valeurs et des idées européennes, comme en témoigne la construction européenne actuelle, dans la partie orientale de l'Europe. Un certain nombre d'États présents dans la région coopèrent à la fois politiquement et économiquement avec l'Union européenne, dont certains visent à s'intégrer dans cette construction. Ainsi, l'ex-république yougoslave peut être considérée. De cette ancienne république, la Croatie et la Serbie gardent un intérêt accru pour l'Union européenne. Si l'Etat croate a entamé une série de négociations pour rejoindre l'Union européenne, la Serbie a rencontré des difficultés.

Bien que des pourparlers aient été engagés à cet égard, la question du Kosovo a entraîné un blocage, ce qui a conduit à un blocage dans le renforcement des relations entre la Serbie et l'Union européenne. Dans ces conditions, l'Etat roumain pourrait être considéré comme un agent compétent dans ce domaine, étant donné que la Roumanie et la Serbie ont entretenu des relations étroites au cours du siècle dernier, ce qui signifierait qu'elles pourraient être l'un des points d'appui en lançant de nouvelles négociations entre l'Etat serbe et les institutions de la communauté européenne. Le rôle de la Roumanie au sein de l'Europe est à titre d'agent chargé de redéfinir le seul modèle de la main et de soutien «unité dans la diversité», et l'autre pour représenter un pied majeur dans la construction européenne a continué dans l'Est et du Sud est l'Europe. Si, pour la deuxième tâche, la Roumanie n'a un rôle plus actif qu'après l'intégration effective dans l'Union européenne.



Around Europe

CIORNODOLEA COSMIN,

Clasa a IX-a , Liceul cu Program Sportiv Botoșani

Prof. CIOBANU CARMEN SILVIA

Rome

Why should we visit Rome? Because *Rome* is an essential spot on your trip to Europe. It is the aroma of fresh Italian cooking wafts through alleys and historic sites sit at every turn, it is the Colosseum, St. Peter's Basilica and the awe-inspiring Trevi Fountain. All are essential places for any traveler to visit in Italy's capital. Rome is overflowing with restaurants, from trattorias that cook up family recipes spanning generations to fusion restaurants that plate up the latest culinary trend. You cannot miss out on Roman specialties – such as artichokes, which are so beloved they have a protected status from the European Union.

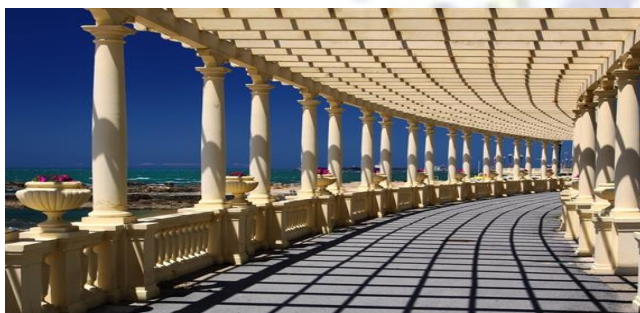


If you visit Rome and want to look like a resident is not difficult, especially if your own wardrobe is filled with high-end designer labels. Men wear immaculately cut suits. On the streets, snug jeans and fitted shirts are the norm for both men and women.

Pay attention to your savings, too! Rome's official currency is the euro. Since the euro exchange rate fluctuates, be sure to check what the current exchange rate is before you go. Major credit cards are accepted at most restaurants and shops.

Porto

Visiting Porto is a real pleasure. This coastal Portuguese city has long been a place for wine lovers. This charming destination offers plenty of fun to travelers. Spend the day wandering the Avenida dos Aliados before visiting one of the city's famous bridges, such as the Dom Luís I Bridge. Porto (or Oporto, as it's sometimes called) is an attractive European



metropolitan area on Portugal's northwestern coast where travelers can get their fill of culture and the outdoors. Travelers can visit the city's wealth of museums, admire its architecture and, of course, hit the beach.

Porto has long been also known for its production of wine. The Douro Valley region's unique landscape of mountains and valleys paired with a warm, dry climate makes the soil here challenging but unique.

Travelling around Porto is not difficult. The best way to get around it is by metro, by bus or on foot. Porto boasts an extensive public transportation system operated by the

Sociedade de Transportes Colectivos do Porto (which includes the metro, buses and trams) that helps visitors reach the top attractions in and around the city. The metro lines are identified by different colors and letters, plus many of the lines travel above ground and offer splendid views of the city.

London

London is one of the capitals that is worth visiting. The best time to visit it is March through May when the temperatures are mild and the city's parks are green and blooming. However, late spring – along with summer – is also prime tourist season, and hotel and flight prices reflect the surge. You're more likely to find airfare and accommodation deals in the fall and winter though you'll also encounter chilly temperatures. December in London is also an incredibly popular place to be during the holidays, so expect the streets to be crowded with both English and international tourists.



The best way to get around London is the rapid-transit London Underground, or what locals call "the Tube." You can even take the Tube from Heathrow Airport (LHR) – one of the world's busiest airports – into the city center. This widespread and efficient system stretches throughout London and beyond, and it is relatively easy to navigate. Buying an Oyster card will further simplify your travel since it can be used on the Underground system, as well as on city buses and other forms of transportation. Visitors should also bring a comfortable pair of walking shoes since meandering is the most atmospheric way to traverse the city.

Amsterdam

Visiting the mysterious Amsterdam is a great adventure. This Netherlands city takes a lax look at women beckoning business in the Red Light District and "coffee shops" selling



an unorthodox type of herb to a toking clientele, but these descriptions only scratch the surface. At some point, during an excellent Indonesian meal, a twilight canal-side rambling or a shopping excursion through the boutiques of Nine Little Streets, you'll realize – as many travelers have before you – that there's much more to Amsterdam than you might've thought.

The best time to visit Amsterdam is between April and May or September and November –right before or directly after the summertime high tourist season. You'll contend with fewer tourists, you'll enjoy somewhat mild temperatures (the

city's weather is notoriously finicky), and you'll also experience Amsterdam as the locals do – at its laid-back best.

The best way to get around Amsterdam is by bike. Once you've flown into the nearby Amsterdam Airport Schiphol (AMS) and settled into your hotel, we suggest you inquire about getting your own two wheels. Numerous canals, impatient drivers and narrow roads (ringing the Canal Belt) make maneuvering the city via car interesting, to say the least. Plus, Amsterdam is known for its biking, and you'll find that rental shops canvas the city.

From raw herring to pancakes – and rice tables too – Amsterdam, like many other international cities, is filled with a multiplicity of national and international cuisines. Take its Dutch pancakes, which come smothered or stuffed with every topping imaginable, from bacon to blueberries. (Recent travelers rave about The Pancake Bakery). Raw herring is another Netherlands specialty and is consumed whole.

Paris

The City of Light draws millions of visitors every year with its unforgettable ambiance. Of course, the divine cuisine and vast art collections deserve some of the credit as well. The gentle River Seine rambles through the city, flanked by stately museums, centuries-old churches, and blocks of Rococo- and Neoclassic-design architecture, further enhanced by cascading trees and glowing streetlamps.



There's this idea that Parisians stick up their noses to Americans – that they're notoriously unfriendly and even rude. This is a stereotype. Like anywhere you visit, there's a chance

you may run into friendly and unfriendly locals during your journey. A great way to bridge the cultural divide is to learn a little bit of the language. While many Parisians know English (especially in tourist areas and hotels), a little effort from your end really can go a long way.

Sitting down at restaurants in Paris will always be more pricey than getting things to go. Bakeries, or *boulangeries*, tend to sell quiche and oftentimes light sandwiches, perfect for a quick (and cheap) meal.

Being there the first Sunday of the month May, might be tricky to plan, but you'll sidestep admission fees to the Louvre, Musee d'Orsay, parts of Centre Pompidou as well as Versailles and Musee Rodin during certain months.

Sport in Europe

MATCU PETRU-ALEXANDRU
Liceul cu Program Sportiv Botoșani
Prof. MURARIU ȘTEFANIA

Sport in Europe tends to be highly organized with many sports having professional leagues. The origins of many of the world's most popular sports today lie in the codification of many traditional games, especially in Great Britain. However, a paradoxical feature of European sport is the remarkable extent to which local, regional and national variations continue to exist, and even in some instances to predominate.

Team Sports

Association football

Association football is the most popular sport in almost all Europe countries. European national teams have won 11 of 20 editions of the *FIFA World Cup*. *UEFA*, the governing body for European football, has hosted the *UEFA European Championship* since 1960, and the *UEFA Women's Championship* since 1984.



The most popular and successful football leagues are the Spanish La Liga, the English Premier League, the Italian Serie A, the German Bundesliga and the French Ligue 1. The top clubs in each league play the UEFA Champions League, while lower-ranked clubs or clubs in other leagues compete in the Europa League.

Rugby union

Rugby union is popular in southern France, southern England, Wales, Scotland, Ireland and northern Italy. Although the game is played competitively in Germany, Russia, Romania and Georgia, it is not at a fully professional level.

The three main domestic rugby union competitions are the fully professional Premiership (England), Top 14 (France) and Pro14 (Ireland, Scotland, Wales, Italy and South Africa). The European Rugby Champions Cup is the premier continental championship, with clubs qualifying from the three professional competitions.

Rugby league

Rugby league is popular in northern England, where the sport formed in 1895. The game is also popular in southern France.

The Great Britain national team first played



in 1908, and entered the World Cup until 1992 and the Tri-Nations until 2006. England, Scotland and Wales have played independently since then. Great Britain has won the World Cup three times, whereas France has been runner-up twice..

Clubs from England and France compete in Europe's only fully professional league, the Super League, as well as the Challenge Cup competition.

In addition to this, the game is also played semi-professionally and at amateur levels in Russia, Serbia, Italy, Wales, Scotland and Ireland.

Basketball

Basketball originated in America. It was invented by James Naismith in Massachusetts. He first coached Kansas University, and is their only coach with a career losing record.

The EuroBasket is the main European basketball competition for men's national teams, first held in 1935. The Soviet Union and Yugoslavia have won the most titles, with Spain claiming three championships since the late 2000s.

The EuroLeague is the most important club basketball competition in Europe. It was founded as the FIBA European Champions Cup in 1958, but is organized by the Euroleague Basketball association since 2000.

Cricket

Cricket is a popular summer sport in the United Kingdom and has been exported to other parts of the former British Empire. Cricket has its origins in south east Britain. It is popular throughout England and Wales, and parts of the Netherlands. Cricket is also popular in other areas and also played in northwest Europe. It is however very popular worldwide, especially in southern Africa, Australia, New Zealand and the Indian subcontinent.

The England cricket team is the only European team with Test status. Their main rival is Australia, and they play each other in The Ashes series. England has never won the Cricket World Cup or the ICC Champions Trophy, despite multiple appearances at the final. However, the team has won the ICC World Twenty20 in 2010.

Ice hockey

Ice hockey is very popular at a professional and amateur level in Czech Republic, Slovakia, Russia, Norway, Sweden, Finland, Latvia, and northern central Europe, where it rivals association football in popularity. It is also popular at a professional level in Germany, Austria, Switzerland, most of Western Europe and parts of former USSR and Yugoslavia.

The Kontinental Hockey League originated from Russia but currently features teams from eight other countries. The Austrian Hockey League, Czech Extraliga, Deutsche Eishockey Liga, SM-Liiga, National League A and Swedish Hockey League are other professional leagues, whose top teams meet at the Champions Hockey League.

The Ice Hockey European Championships for national teams was played from 1910 to 1932. National teams currently play the Ice Hockey World Championships, where Russia / Soviet Union have claimed a combined 27 titles, the Czech Republic / Czechoslovakia 12 and Sweden 9.

Individual sports

Golf

The Open Championship, also known as the British Open, is one of the four major golf tournaments. Other notable golf tournaments in Europe include the BMW PGA

Championship, Scottish Open, Irish Open, French Open and Italian Open, which are part of the European Tour.

Europe competes as a single team in the Ryder Cup and Solheim Cup versus the United States, and the Royal Trophy and EurAsia Cup versus Asia. Also, the Seve Trophy was played between the Great Britain and Ireland and the Continental Europe team.



Tennis

Tennis is popular in most of Europe. Two of the four Grand Slam events are held here: the Roland Garros in France and the Wimbledon Championships in the United Kingdom. The Rome Masters, Madrid Open, Italian Open and Paris Masters have ATP World Tour Masters 1000 events, whereas the Madrid Open and Italian Open are also WTA Tour Tier I events.

Motorsport

Motorsports are popular across nearly all of Europe. The Formula One, FIA World Endurance Championship, World Touring Car Championship, World Rally Championship and World Rallycross Championship are mainly held in Europe, and are traditionally dominated by European drivers and teams. Notable automobile races include the Monaco Grand Prix, Monte Carlo Rally, 24 Hours of Le Mans, 24 Hours Nürburgring and 24 Hours Spa.



Cycling

Road cycling is especially popular in France, Germany, Spain, Denmark, Italy, Belgium and the Netherlands. Nearly every UCI World Tour race is held in Europe, including the three Grands Tours: Tour de France, Vuelta a España and Giro d'Italia, as well as the five Monuments: Milan–San Remo, Tour of Flanders, Paris–Roubaix, Liège–Bastogne–Liège and Giro di Lombardia.

Curiozități din Uniunea Europeană

PANȚIRU VIVIANA ANDREEA

Clasa a X-a C, Colegiul Economic "D. Cantemir" Suceava

Prof. PANȚIRU ELENA DANIELA

GERMANIA :

- este cea mai mare țară ca număr de locuitori din U.E., având peste 81 de milioane de locuitori;

- Berlinul este de circa 9 ori mai mare ca suprafață decât Parisul;
- există o lege ce pedepsește șoferii care rămân fără benzină pe autostrăzi.

BELGIA:

- în Belgia există cele mai multe castele pe metru pătrat din lume;
- aici este locul unde se vinde cea mai mare cantitate de ciocolată din întreaga lume;
- aici sunt fabricate peste 800 de tipuri de bere.

OLANDA:

- e membra fondatoare a NATO și UE;
- Rotterdam e cel mai mare port din Europa;
- este "țara lalelelor", și a morilor de vânt.

LUXEMBURG:

- Luxemburg are cel mai mare procentaj de telefoane mobile pe cap de locuitor din Europa;

- Cel mai mare producător din Europa de televiziune și radio este firma "Radio-Television-Luxembourg";

- Luxemburg are 155 de bănci și este unul dintre membrii fondatori ai Uniunii Europene, NATO și Națiunilor Unite.

ITALIA:

- este casa celor mai mari creatori de modă din lume: Dolce & Gabbana, Giorgio Armani, Gucci, Roberto Cavalli, Ferragamo Salvatore, Gianni Versace, Valentino Garavani și alții;
- au inventat termometrul, pianul, mașina de scris și conul de înghețată;
- **Roma** are singurul muzeu din lume dedicat complet pastelor.

FRANȚA:

- este cea mai vizitată țară din lume;
- În fiecare oraș important din Franța există cel puțin o stradă denumită „Victor Hugo”;
- a fost prima țară din lume care a introdus plăcuțe de înmatriculare pentru autovehicule.

MAREA BRITANIE:

- 36 de kilometri despart Marea Britanie de Franța, fiind despărțite de Canalul Mânecii;

- speranța de viață în Marea Britanie este de 80 de ani;
- cel mai vechi metrou din lume este cel londonez.

IRLANDA:

- este supranumită 'Insula de Smarald';
- Titanicul a fost construit în Irlanda de Nord;
- 25% din calculatoarele din Uniunea Europeană sunt produse în Irlanda.

DANEMARCA:

- este țara cu cei mai fericiți oameni;
- Părintele poveștilor pentru copii **Hans Christian Andersen**, este danez;
- aici se găsește cel mai mic hotel din lume, ce are doar o singură cameră.

SPANIA:

- este statul european cu cei mai multi kilometri de autostrada;
- spaniolii au inventat **siesta**, somnul de după amiaza;
- spaniolii au inventat cocktailurile Molotov.

PORTUGALIA:

- portugheza este limba oficiala a noua tari;
- este cea mai veche tara din Europa, fiind fondata în 1139;
- Cel mai lung pod din Europa, Podul Vasco da Gama se afla în Lisabona, avand 17km

lungime.

AUSTRIA:

- 68% din suprafata tarii are o altitudine de peste 500m, 62% fiind ocupata de muntii Alpi;

- In Austria exista cea mai veche gradina zoologica din lume;
- Austria este singura tara din Uniunea Europeana care nu este membra NATO.

SUEDIA:

- este a 3-a țara ca întindere din UE, dupa Franta si Spania;
- cel mai mare mall din Europa se gaseste în Goteborg;
- este al 3-lea exportator de muzica Pop din lume.

FINLANDA:

- mai e numită ”Țara celor o mie de lacuri”;
- au inventat primul browser de internet pentru utilizatori;
- aici găsești cea mai bună pizza din lume.

ESTONIA:

- Estonia este tara cea mai putin religioasa din lume;
- Aproximativ 50% din teritoriul Estoniei este acoperit de paduri.

LETONIA:

- Riga este cea mai mare si mai interesantă metropolă a țărilor baltice;
- la Riga s-a împodobit primul brad de Craciun.

LITUANIA:

- În apropierea capitalei Vilnius se află centrul geografic al Europei;
- este vestită pentru atelierele sale de bijuterie,iar sportul cel mai îndrăgit este baschetul.

CEHIA:

- Praga mai este denumită “Orasul de aur”;
- cehii sunt cei mai mari bautori de bere din lume.

SLOVACIA:

- Virful Gerlachovsky din Slovacia este cel mai înalt vîrf muntos din lanțul carpatic,
- Castelul Spis este considerat cea mai mare constructie medievala din Europa Centrala.

UNGARIA:

- ungurii sunt un popor fino-ugric, înrudit cu finlandezii;
- -Lacul Balaton este cel mai mare lac al Europei Centrale.

POLONIA:

- aici se afla singura padure preistorica din Europa Centrala;

- polonezii sunt obsedati de supe.

SLOVENIA:

- Slovenia este prima tara din fostul bloc comunist care a adoptat moneda euro;
- -desi o tara mica, Slovenia are nu mai putin de 260 de cascade;

ROMÂNIA:

- Timișoara a fost primul oraș european iluminat;
- cea mai înaltă sculptură din Europa este chipul lui Decebal.

BULGARIA:

- aici exista cel mai mare cinema IMAX 3D din lume;
- iaurtul bulgaresc este cel mai bun din lume.

CROAȚIA:

- printre cele mai importante inventii croate se afla parasuta si cravata;
- faimosii câini dalmățieni sunt originari din regiunea Dalmatia din Croatia.

CIPRU:

- în lunile de iarnă, pe lacul sărat Larnaca, iubitorii de păsări pot vedea spectaculoasele flamingo;
- -Doua treimi din suprafata insulei sunt ocupate de Republica Cipru; cealalta treime este ocupata de Republica Turca a Ciprului de Nord.

MALTA:

- nu are rauri nici lacuri;
- -Capitala Valletta este cea mai mică din Uniunea Europeana .

Știați că...

BRĂȚAN VLAD,

clasa a X-a B, Liceul cu Program Sportiv Botoșani

Prof. CIOBANU CARMEN SILVIA

- Europa este al treilea cel mai populat continent după Asia și Africa (populația este de 731 de milioane de locuitori). Cu toate acestea, rata fertilității este una din cele mai scăzute din lume.
- Istanbul este singurul oraș din lume situat pe două continente, Europa și Asia.
- În fiecare an, pe 9 mai se serbează Ziua Europei, rămasă în istorie și sub numele de “Ziua Schuman”. În data de 9 mai 1950, ministrul francez de externe, Robert Schuman, propunea un plan de colaborare economică între Franța și Germania, totul pentru a elimina rivalitățile dintre cele două state.
- Rusia este cel mai mare stat din Europa, atât ca suprafață, cât și ca populație.
- Primele 10 locuri din clasamentul țărilor caritabile sunt ocupate de state din Europa, din acest motiv europenii sunt cunoscuți la nivel mondial pentru generozitatea lor.
- Europa produce puțin peste 18% din cantitatea de petrol la nivel mondial.
- Acum există 50 de state, dar de-a lungul timpului, peste 70 de țări care făceau parte din Europa au dispărut datorită războaielor sau a modificării granițelor.
- În prezent, numai 3% din partea vestică a continentului mai beneficiază de păduri, în condițiile în care în trecut peste 80% din Europa era acoperită de copaci.
- Cel mai vizitat obiectiv turistic din Europa este...Disneyland, Paris



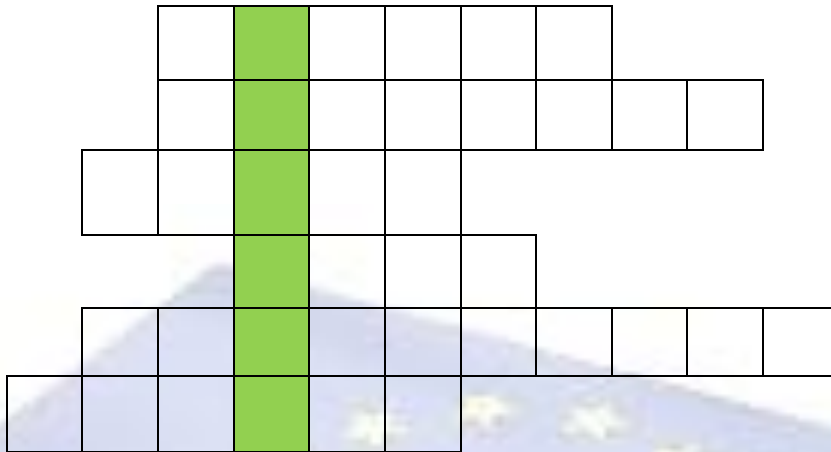
Time to play

Find twelve countries from the European Union.

W	R	J	H	U	N	G	A	R	Y
T	F	R	A	N	C	E	L	O	E
U	S	L	U	Q	W	R	Y	M	X
M	L	B	S	C	N	M	O	A	I
P	O	R	T	U	G	A	L	N	R
O	V	P	R	I	D	N	A	I	E
L	A	N	I	K	H	Y	T	A	L
A	K	V	A	S	Z	E	V	G	A
N	I	S	S	E	R	B	I	A	N
D	A	X	F	I	N	L	A	N	D

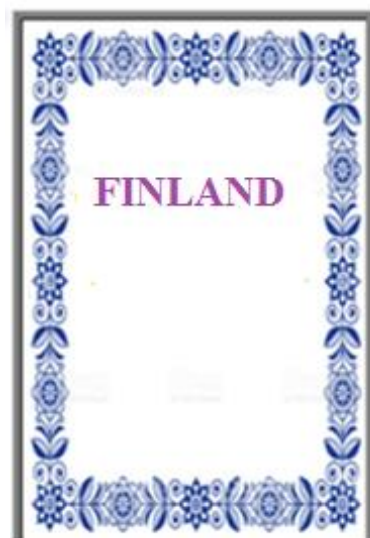
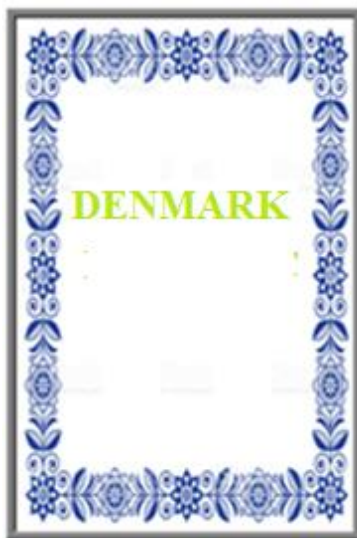
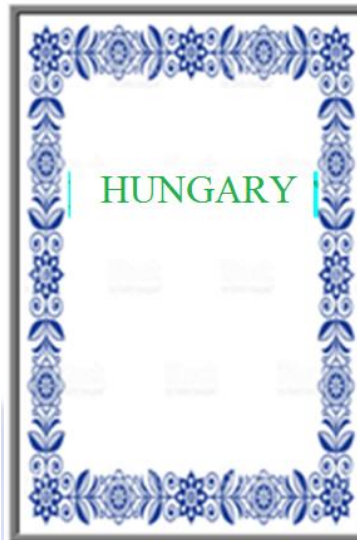
The capitals of Europe

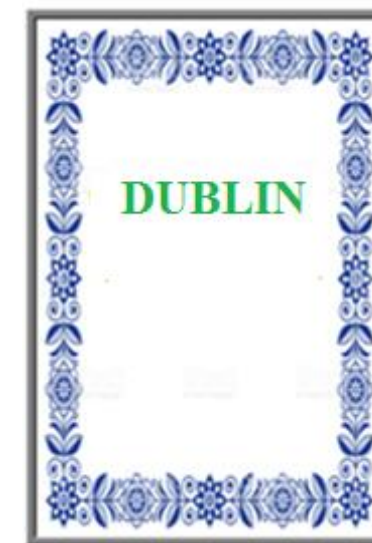
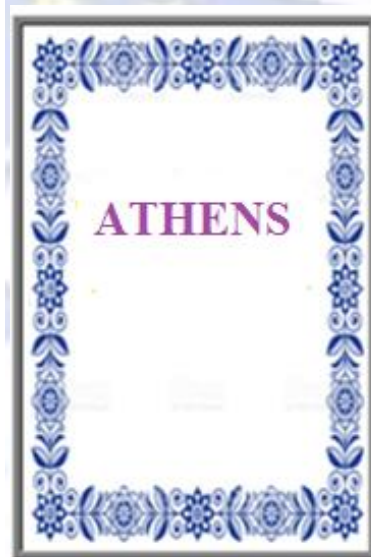
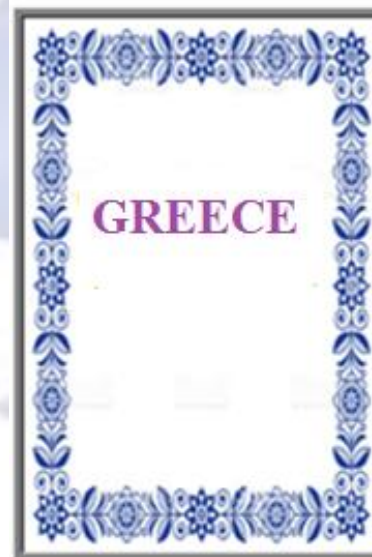
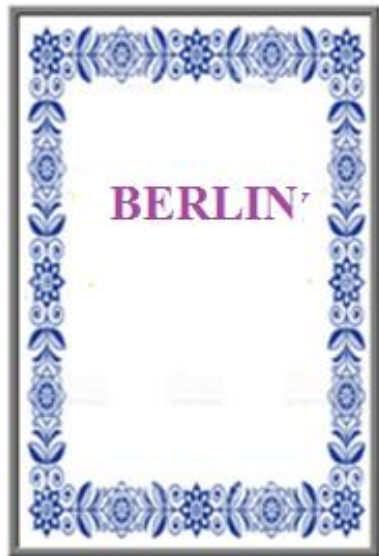
Discover the name of the continent solving the quizz:



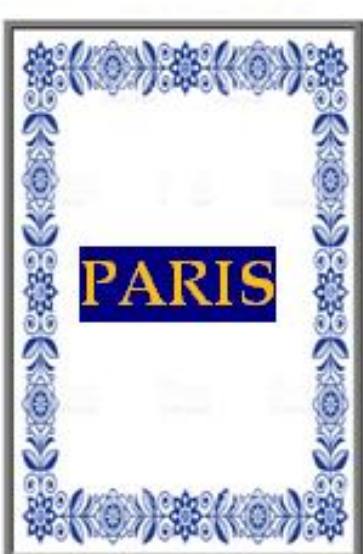
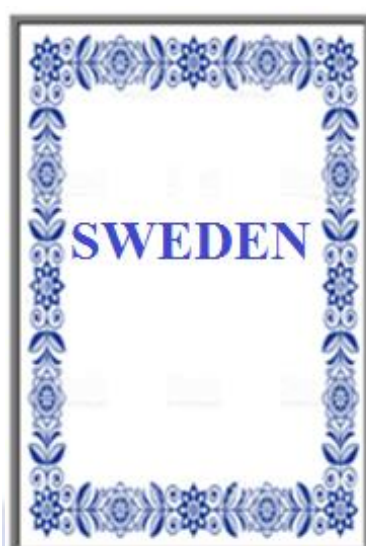
1. It is the largest city of Germany.
2. The second oldest subway system in the world.
3. Also named the City of Lights.
4. Where is the Nidaros Cathedral?
5. The largest navigable port in the Northern Europe?
6. One of the world's oldest cities, it dominates the Attica region.

Cut the cards ,then match the capitals with the countries.









Answers:

Find twelve countries from the European Union.

W	R	J	H	U	N	G	A	R	Y
T	F	R	A	N	C	E	L	O	E
U	S	L	U	Q	W	R	Y	M	X
M	L	B	S	C	N	M	O	A	I
P	O	R	T	U	G	A	L	N	R
O	V	P	R	I	D	N	A	I	E
L	A	N	I	K	H	Y	T	A	L
A	K	V	A	S	Z	E	V	G	A
N	I	S	S	E	R	B	I	A	N
D	A	X	F	I	N	L	A	N	D

Answers: The capitals of Europe

		B	E	R	L	I	N			
		B	U	D	A	P	E	S	T	
P	A	R	I	S						
		O	S	L	O					
	C	O	P	E	N	H	A	G	E	N
A	T	H	E	N	S					

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Proiect de dezvoltare
Proiectul cu Program

Proiectul "Unirea
Colegiul Economic "Dimitrie