# The history and timeline of the European Union

1950 - 1992 - 2002 – 2020 - 9 - Albania - Brussels - candidate status - Copenhagen criteria- disagreements – economic- EU - Euro - Europe Day - European Coal and Steal Community - European Community - institutions – Maastricht - states- northern - Parliament - Robert Schuman - Rome - World War II

The history of the unification of European began after _____. French Foreign Minister _____ presented his plan for a closer cooperation in Europe on May 9, _____. The 9th of May is to this day commemorated as "_____".

The "EU" started off as the _____ and was changed into the European Economic Community in 1957 with the Treaty of_____. In 1967 with the treaty of Brussels the ECC was changed into the _____ and a common council and commission was set up. In 1973 the _____ enlargement took place and the EC had _____ members total. The first southern enlargement took place in 1981 and the second followed in 1986. The EC was renamed to European Union in _____ with the signing of the treaty of _____. In 1993 the _____, also known as the accession criteria, were set in place. These set out the conditions (Article 49) and principles (Article 6) to which any country wishing to became an EU member must conform. This was followed by the next enlargement in 1995. The Monetary Union was created in 1999, making the _____ the single currency in the EU in _____.

The European unification process is significant from a political and _____ point of view and is seen as a "success story". Economic cooperation contributed to a time of peace in Europe. To date, the EU has a total of 27 member states, with Great Britain being the only country that ever left the EU in _____.

In different stages, major agreements on the form of cooperation between member states were reached in treaties such as the Treaties of Rome, _____, Maastricht, Amsterdam, Nice or Lisbon.

Today, most states in Northern Europe, Western Europe, Central Europe and Southern Europe are part of the Union. Some states in Southeast Europe want to become members and others already have _____, such as _____. In the future, the EU could also expand to the east, but there are _____ about new enlargement or the limits of enlargements.

The EU is structured similarly to a single state with three main _____, such as the European _____ (representing the citizens), the European Commission ( politically independent, supports the interests of the _____) and the Council of the European Union (representing the _____states) which are all responsible for certain tasks.

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