

Hadi Avrupa Birliđi'ni Keşfedelim!

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Avrupa Birliđi (AB) hakkında daha fazla bilgi edinmek ister misiniz? O zaman bu ünite tam size göre! Size AB'nin ne olduğunu, değerlerinin neler olduğunu, AB'de kimin ne yaptığını ve tüm bunların günlük yaşamınızla ne kadar ilgili olduğunu, bir Avrupa ülkesinde yaşıyorsanız veya bir gün yaşayacaksanız size söyleyecektir!

Avrupa Birliđi, Üye Devletler olarak bilinen Avrupa ülkeleri arasındaki bir ortaklıktır. Birlikte Avrupa kıtasının çoğunu kaplarlar. AB, dünya nüfusunun yaklaşık %6'sına tekabül eden 446 milyondan fazla kişiye ev sahipliđi yapmaktadır.



Read the following information.

Official languages in the EU

The European Union has 24 official languages. Why are there so many? The EU would not exist without its Member States and citizens. As a democratic organisation, it has to communicate with the governments of the Member States, its citizens, its companies and its public bodies in their own language. People have the right to know what is being done in their name. They must also be able to get actively involved in EU affairs without first having to learn a foreign language.

Did you know that you can write to the EU institutions in any of the 24 official languages and receive a reply in the same language?

European values

Have you ever heard the phrase '**United in diversity**'? It is the EU's motto and it represents what the EU's values are all about. While each EU country has its own culture, language and traditions, they all share the same common values and must respect them if they want to be part of the European Union.

One fundamental value that unites all the Member States is **democracy**. This means that only democratic countries can be members of the EU.

The other values of the EU that are common to all Member States are **human dignity, freedom, equality**, the rule of **law** and respect for **human rights**, including the rights of people belonging to minority groups.

These values are set out in an important legal text, called a treaty, which all Member States have approved and must therefore respect. **The Lisbon Treaty** is the most recent treaty. It was signed in the Portuguese capital in 2007.

From six to 27 EU countries

As we have seen, the EU is made up of very different countries. The largest, Germany, has around 82 million inhabitants, while the smallest, Malta, has 400 000. Europeans speak different languages and use three different alphabets (Latin, Greek and Cyrillic). There are different traditions, cultures, foods and festivals.

Did you know?

The flag of Europe is made up of 12 golden stars on a blue background. It was adopted in 1984 by the European Union (which was called the European Economic Community at the time) and now flies above parliaments, municipal buildings, parks and monuments all over Europe.

The design symbolises the peoples of Europe, with the circle representing their union. The number of stars never changes — it is always 12: representing perfection and entirety.

How did it all begin?

After the Second World War, which lasted from 1939 to 1945 and occurred just 20 years after the end of the First World War, people were determined that nothing like this should ever be allowed to happen again.

Between 1945 and 1950, a few European politicians, including Robert Schuman, Konrad Adenauer, Alcide De Gasperi and Winston Churchill, began the process of creating the European Union we live in today. New structures were created in western Europe to unite European countries economically and politically in order to secure lasting peace and prosperity.

On 9 May 1950, Robert Schuman (the French foreign minister at the time) proposed that the production of coal and steel — the raw materials that were used to prepare for war — should be managed jointly in order to ensure that no one country could secretly arm itself against the others. At that time, coal played the role that oil and natural gas do today, in being the most important energy source available.

The European Coal and Steel Community, from which today's EU emerged, came into being in 1952. It was founded by six neighbouring countries: Belgium, France, Germany, Italy, Luxembourg and the Netherlands.

Extended cooperation

A few years later, the six founding countries decided to extend their cooperation to other economic sectors.

The Treaty of Rome was signed in 1957, establishing the European Economic Community. Mutual hostility was replaced by cooperation — and this cooperation was extremely successful. The European Economic Community made great strides economically. No wonder more and more countries have asked to join over the years.

New members

In 1973, Denmark, Ireland and the United Kingdom* joined the EU. A few years later, three European countries, previously ruled by dictatorships, had become democratic and were also able to apply for membership. They were Greece, which joined in 1981, followed by Portugal and Spain in 1986. Austria, Finland and Sweden joined the European Union in 1995, bringing its membership to 15. Soon after the Second World War, Europe was split into east and west by the Iron Curtain as the 40-year-long Cold War began. The Berlin Wall was a symbol of this division. After its fall in 1989, the path was clear for the central and eastern European countries that had previously been controlled

by the former Soviet Union to reform their systems and apply to join the EU. In 2004, eight countries from central and eastern Europe joined the EU: Czechia, Estonia, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Poland, Slovakia and Slovenia. In the same year the Mediterranean islands of Cyprus and Malta also became members. In 2007, Bulgaria and Romania joined, and Croatia became the 28th member of the EU in 2013.

The addition of new members to the EU has helped to maintain peace and stability in Europe and to extend the area of democracy and the single market. Any new member must be prepared to sign up to the treaties and take on board the full body of EU law. It must respect the principles of liberty, democracy, respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms, and the rule of law.

What the EU's values and principles mean in practice.

Discuss with your buddy what you think a country must do and should never do if it wants to be part of the EU.



Who does what in the EU? Put a cross with your buddy in the box

That was a lot of institutional background to take in! However, it is important to understand what so-called Brussels actually is and who is responsible for what in the EU. Take the test below to see how much you remember. Put a cross in the box against the institution(s) that match(es) the description.



A common currency in 19 EU countries: the euro

Euro banknotes and coins were introduced in 12 EU countries in 2002, and 19 have now replaced their national currencies with the euro. More than 340 million EU citizens, i.e. 75 % of all EU citizens, use the euro on a daily basis. There are a number of advantages in using a common currency in a single market where people from different countries trade together. Consumers can compare prices more easily at home, abroad and online. Companies can calculate and charge customers in one currency and are not at risk of exchange rate fluctuations, and getting rid of transaction costs keeps prices stable.

DID YOU KNOW?

Euro coins have a common side that portrays a map of Europe, but on the other side each country has its own design. Do you recognise the symbol on this €2 coin? Can you guess where it comes from?

WATCH THE VIDEO FOR MORE INFORMATION ABOUT THE EURO

WHICH COUNTRIES ARE IN THE EURO AREA?

The table below lists all 27 EU countries. Tick the 19 that are in the 'euro area' and use the euro as their currency.



Free movement of goods, services and capital in the EU

Thanks to the EU's single market, it is not only people who can move around freely in the EU, but also goods, services and capital. 'Capital' does not only mean 'money'. It also includes investments, loans and credit, and other operations with financial institutions such as legacies and endowments. This makes it easier for EU businesses to operate in more than one country, and to compete globally. Whatever their size, companies have access to the national markets of all EU countries and to around 446 million potential customers. Why does this benefit you as well? Because greater competition leads to lower prices as well as a wider choice of products and services.

WHAT DOES FREE MOVEMENT MEAN FOR YOU IN PRACTICE?

Match the examples to the four aspects of the single market (free movement of people, goods, services and capital) and tick the appropriate box.



BİLİYOR MUSUN?

Sığınma talebinde bulunmak, AB içinde temel bir haktır. Mültecilerin Statüsüne İlişkin Birleşmiş Milletler Sözleşmesi uyarınca ülkelerin sığınma hakkı verme konusunda uluslararası bir yükümlülüğü vardır.

Mülteci, kendi ülkesinden kaçan ve haklı nedenlere dayanan zulüm korkusu nedeniyle geri dönemeyen kişidir.

Sığınmacı, mülteci olduğunu söyleyen ve uluslararası koruma başvurusunda bulunan

ancak talebi henüz kesin olarak değerlendirilmemiş kişidir.

Arkadaşınızla AB'nin mültecilere ve sığınmacılara neden yardım edebileceğini ve bunun nasıl yapılabileceğini tartışın. Bir parça kağıt alın ve üzerine fikirlerinizi çizin/yazın.

Tamamlandı mı?

Diđer akran ekiplerle paylaşın!

İçeriğinzin KIDS4ALLL galerisinde olmasını istiyorsanız lütfen eğitimcinizden work.it alanına yüklemesini isteyin.



AB'nin değerlerini zaten okudunuz:

- İnsan onuruna saygı
- Özgürlük
- Demokrasi
- Eşitlik
- Hukukun üstünlüğü
- İnsan hakları....

Arkadaşınızla şunları tartışın:

...Bu değerlerin her biri sizin için ne ifade ediyor? Gerçek hayatta 'insan onuruna saygı' ne anlama geliyor? Örnekler verin.

...her biriniz için en önemli değer hangisi?

...Ülkelerinizde bu değerlere saygı duyuluyor mu? Nasıl?

Son sorunun cevabını bilmiyorsanız, biraz araştırma yapın, bir anket yapın ve öğretmenlerinize/ebeveynlerinize/arkadaşlarınıza sorun.

Sonuçlarınızı work.it alanına yükleyin!



Bu ünite de en önemli bulduğunuz şey neydi? AB günlük hayatınızda yer alıyor mu? Nasıl?

Bu noktayı gösteren bir kartpostal oluşturun.

KIDS4ALLL uygulamasını ücretsiz olarak indirin ve dilekleriniz gerçek olsun!



Kartpostalları paylaş

Files must be less than **2 MB**.

Allowed file types: **gif jpg jpeg png**.