



European integration and disintegration, UK, Spain

REGIONAL SECURITY COMPLEXES

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Integration in Europe

- ▶ 1949 NATO
- ▶ The Council of Europe 1949
- ▶ 1975/1991 OSCE
- ▶ 1949 COMECON
- ▶ 1955 Warsaw Pact

European integration

- ▶ 1952 European Coal and Steel Community
- ▶ 1957 Euroatom
- ▶ 1957 European (Economic) Community
- ▶ 1992 EU Maastricht (3 pillars, EC, CFSP, justice and interior)
- ▶ 2009 Lisbon Treaty

European integration

- ▶ 1952 Fr, Ge, Benelux, It
- ▶ Northern enlargement (1973): the United Kingdom, Ireland and Denmark. Norway failed to ratify the treaty of accession.
- ▶ Two southern enlargements (1981 and 1986): Greece, Spain and Portugal.
- ▶ „Residual“ enlargement (1995): Austria, Sweden and Finland.
- ▶ Great eastern“ enlargement (2004): Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania, Poland, Czech r., Slovakia, Hungary, Slovenia, Malta and Cyprus.
- ▶ „Additional eastern“ enlargement (2007): Romania, Bulgaria.
- ▶ Small additional: Croatia (2013)

Who is next??

- ▶ Balkan
- ▶ Ukraine, Georgia, Moldova??
- ▶ Who is entitled??

Who refuses to be European??

- ▶ Norway
- ▶ Switzerland

European integration

- ▶ Supranational institution
- ▶ No european demos
- ▶ Disputes within
- ▶ Weak
- ▶ No common stand for foreign policy
- ▶ No one official language
- ▶ European elections

UK - integration and desintegration

- ▶ 12th century Ireland under English king
- ▶ 1301 Wales part of England
- ▶ 1707 England and Scotland United
- ▶ 1801 UK of Great Britain and Ireland
- ▶ 1922 independence of Ireland
- ▶ 2016 Brexit



Historical background to NI conflict

- ▶ 12th century, pope gave control of Ireland to King Henry II of England
- ▶ 16th century England tried to force Protestantism on the largely Catholic population
- ▶ 17th century English and Scottish settlers moved to Ulster creating Protestant majority
- ▶ 1845-49 potato famine
- ▶ 1916 Easter Rising
- ▶ 1922 Ireland partitioned



Protestants vs. Catholics

Protestants

- ▶ 58 % population
- ▶ „Unionists“ – keep United with GB
- ▶ Loyalists –extreme Unionists who will use force
- ▶ Members of the Church of Ireland and other Protestant churches
- ▶ Ulster Unionist Party (UUP), Democratic Unionist Party (DUP)

Catholics

- ▶ 42 % of the population
- ▶ „Nationalists“ – independent from GB
- ▶ Republicans are extreme Nationalists
- ▶ Social Democratic and Labour Party (SDLP) Sinn Fein

Language 2011 census in NI

- ▶ (10.65%) claim to have some knowledge of Irish, of whom **104,943** (6.05%) can speak the language to varying degrees.
- ▶ Some 4,130 people (0.2%) use Irish as their main home language.

The Troubles

▶ Since late 1960s

▶ IRA, Ulster Volunteer Force (UVF), Ulster Defence Association (UDA)

▶ British army, RUC (Royal Ulster Constabulary), NI police force

▶ Over 3 500 people killed

▶ 1960s called for elimination of job discrimination, house allocation discrimination, one man – one vote, end to gerrymandering electoral boundaries, reform of the police force, repeal of the Special Powers Act (allowed police to search without warrant, arrest without trial, used exclusively against Nationalists)

▶ 1972 Bloody Sunday in city of Derry

▶ <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=JFM7Ty1EEvs>

▶ 1973 Sunningdale Agreement – power sharing

▶ 1981 Hunger strike and Bobby Sands

▶ 1998 Good Friday Agreement – devolution and self-government

▶ <https://www.bbc.com/news/uk-northern-ireland-1998-05>

▶ <https://www.bitesize/guides/zrhrd2p/revision/7>



In the aftermath...

- ▶ 1999: Article 2 and 3 of the Constitution of Ireland revised
- ▶ 2007: The Democratic Unionist Party enters a historic power-sharing government with Sinn Fein.
- ▶ 2011: The Queen and the Duke of Edinburgh make a state visit to Ireland, the first since the 1911 tour by George V, Her Majesty's grandfather.



Martin McGuinness and Ian Paisley take power together (AP)



HM Queen shakes hands with Martin McGuinness at Windsor Castle

Further reading

- ▶ Sorj Chalandon: Return to Killybegs , Traitor
- ▶ Films: In the name of the Father, Hunger, Boxer, The Crying game, The wind that shakes the Barley, Derry Girls,

Spain integration and desintegration

- ▶ Catalonia
- ▶ Basque



Catalonia

- ▶ 1931-9 2nd Spanish Republic (self-governance, language)
- ▶ 1939-75 Franco régime
- ▶ 1978 Constitution – autonomy regained, language
- ▶ 2014 Self-determinationan referendum



Language 2011 census

- ▶ 73.2% (5,350,000 people) of the Catalan population aged 2 or more can speak Catalan, and 55.8% can write it.
- ▶ 95.2% of the Catalan population say they understand Catalan.
- ▶ If compared to the 2001 census, the speakers percentage has suffered a slight decline of one point, down from 74.5%.

Referendum 2017

- ▶ Spanish Constitutional Court ruled the referendum was "unconstitutional and null"
- ▶ "Do you want Catalonia to become a State?" and "Do you want this State to be independent?"
- ▶ Estimates for the turnout 40 %
- ▶ 80.8% of the cast votes supported the Yes–Yes option, 10.1% the Yes–No, 4.5% the No option
- ▶ Referendum marred by violence and police brutality
- ▶ 2017, a trial against the leading politicians by the Supreme Court of Catalan Justice
- ▶ Article 155 of the constitution and control over catalonia

In the aftermath – local elections 2017

- ▶ three separatist parties won a total of 70 seats in the 135-seat regional parliament
- ▶ 80 % turnout
- ▶ Great polarization

Basque country

- ▶ 2016 of all people aged 16 and above in the Basque Autonomous Community, 33.9% were fluent Basque speakers, 19.1% passive speakers and 47% did not speak Basque.
- ▶ 2008 proposed referendum

History of Basque country

- ▶ Franco régime provoked backlash
- ▶ 1959 ETA criticising both sides , paramilitary, leftist
- ▶ 2010 ceasafire and giving up of weapons
- ▶ 2018 ETA dissolved



Further reading and videos

- ▶ Catalonian referendum explained
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Dqix>
(6 minutes)

- ▶ <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Na0>
(5 minutes), catalonian referendum explained
by bbc