

History of celebrations and messages sent

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Europe Day



Europe Day is celebrated on 5 May by the Council of Europe on 9 May by the European Union.

The first recognition of Europe Day was by the Council of Europe, introduced in 1964. The European Union later started to celebrate its own European Day in commemoration of the 1950 Schuman Declaration, leading it to be referred to by some as "Schuman Day" or "Day of the united Europe". Both days are celebrated by displaying the Flag of Europe.

History

In the late 1940s, post-war Europe was divided into two camps on one side and on the other. Iron curtain. Western European countries have shattered economies and struggle with the grave consequences of the two world wars.

At this moment, the idea of a unification that unites the European countries, accelerates their economic recovery and prevents future military conflicts between them, is beginning to emerge among our leaders.



An emblematic moment is the speech of the then French Foreign Minister, Robert Schumann, which he delivered to the United Nations (UN). In it, he sets out his idea of creating what is later to be known as the European Coal and Steel Community, which over time has grown into what is now the European Union.



"Europe's unification cannot happen at once or by sticking to only one plan. Europe will only be built through concrete solidarity-based measures and achievements," Schuman said in a statement read to the UN on May 9, 1950. His logic is that if countries cooperate economically and commercially, it will naturally unite them and contribute to improving the standard of living.



Contrary to initial expectations, his proposal does not meet resistance or silence. German Chancellor Conrad Adenauer announces the breakthrough in relations between Germany and France. There is also positive feedback from Italy, Belgium, the Netherlands and Luxembourg. A year later, the EU's predecessor was born in Paris.

A few years later, on March 25, 1957, the so-called. Roman Treaties. They create the European Economic Community and the European Atomic Energy Community (Euratom). The six countries participating in the ECSC are founders of both the EEC and Euratom.





The Treaty on European Economic Integration enshrines the idea that then forms the four pillars of the European Union: a common market with free movement of people, services and capital.

In 1985, the date 9 May was chosen to mark Europe Day.