

Political Strategy For Uniting Europe 1985-2005: Cornell Studies In Political

The European Union is one of the most successful examples of regional integration in the world. It has grown from six founding members in 1957 to 28 members today. The EU has been able to overcome a number of challenges, including the Cold War, the economic crisis of the 1970s, and the rise of nationalism in the 1990s. This article examines the political strategies used to unite Europe from 1985 to 2005. It draws on the Cornell Studies in Political Economy to provide a comprehensive analysis of the key factors that contributed to the success of the European integration project.



Playing the Market: A Political Strategy for Uniting Europe, 1985–2005 (Cornell Studies in Political Economy) by Nicolas Jabko

★★★★★ 5 out of 5

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The Cold War and European Integration

The Cold War was a major factor in the success of European integration. The threat of Soviet aggression helped to unite Western European countries against a common enemy. The United States also played a key role in promoting European integration, as it saw a united Europe as a bulwark against communism. The Cold War also led to the creation of a number of European institutions, such as the European Coal and Steel Community (ECSC) and the European Economic Community (EEC), which laid the foundations for the EU.

The Economic Benefits of Integration

The economic benefits of integration were another key factor in the success of the European integration project. The creation of a single market in 1993 led to increased trade and investment, which boosted economic growth in all member states. The euro, which was introduced in 1999, further strengthened the economic ties between member states. The economic benefits of integration have helped to create a sense of shared prosperity among Europeans, which has made them more supportive of the EU.

The Political Leadership of Key Figures

The political leadership of key figures such as Jacques Delors and Helmut Kohl was also essential to the success of the European integration project. Delors, who was the President of the European Commission from 1985 to 1995, was a strong advocate for European integration. He played a key role in the creation of the single market and the euro. Kohl, who was the Chancellor of Germany from 1982 to 1998, was another strong supporter of European integration. He worked closely with Delors to overcome the

challenges of German reunification and to ensure that the EU remained united.

The European Union is a complex and ever-evolving project. It has faced a number of challenges over the years, but it has emerged as one of the most successful examples of regional integration in the world. The political strategies used to unite Europe from 1985 to 2005 were essential to the EU's success. These strategies included the Cold War, the economic benefits of integration, and the political leadership of key figures such as Jacques Delors and Helmut Kohl.



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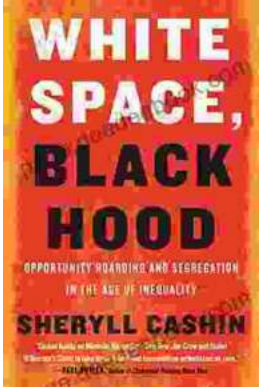
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