LECTURE 2: OBSTACLES TO INTEGRATION IN EUROPE

• European history reveals competition rather than cooperation as a feature

• Today look at emergence of European states, the economic and political competition between them

• Many wars – an European Union hard to imagine

• States – natural or constructed?
  o State building in Europe – a slow process
  o The Peace of Westphalia 1648

• State sovereignty
  o No authority above the state
  o Territory under sole control
  o Unrestricted control over domestic affairs
o The freedom to conduct foreign relation and to conduct treaties with other states

- Militarisation – professionalisation of administration – modern states emerging from the need to make war

- Driven by acquisition of wealth and territory, as well as defending one’s own territory

- Charles Tilly: “War made the state and the state made war”
  o War became the means to resolve conflicts between states

- War expensive
  o Internal coercion to obtain more money to the state
  o Taxes, rents, dues and fees etc
  o Lead to further state control and the centralisation of the state
• Development of police and army
  o Police – internal security
  o Army – external security

• Great powers emerge
  o Spain, England, France, Prussia, Russia, the Netherlands
  o More and more important to have capacity to pay and to have capacity to enforce payment to pay for war with larger and larger armies

• The industrial revolution
  o Began in Britain (around 1770)
  o All other states industrial revolutions more or less copies of Britain’s
• 1800s in Europe
  o Napoleon
  o Balance of Power - Concert of Europe
  o Britain balancer and dominates until 1890s
  o Germany and Italy new states

• The rise of Germany
  o The Franco-Prussian war 1870-71
  o Rapid German industrialisation
  o France in need to industrialise quickly to avoid another war – protectionism, tariffs

• Germany
  o Planned and quick development
  o Abundance of resources
  o Developed behind state tariffs
Example of rising steel-industry

- 1880  Germany = 1.5 million tons
  Britain = 3.7 million tons
- 1900  Germany = 7.4 million tons
  Britain = 6 million tons

- Alliance-building
  - Result was that Germany became a serious economic and political rival to Britain and France – looking for security
  - Germany felt threatened themselves – looking for security
  - Alliances began to form – path to WWI
  - Destructive war
  - The Versailles-treaty 1919 – tough on Germany
• Towards WWII
  o Pan European ideas start to form
  o Depression
  o Rearmament of Germany
  o WWII very destructive

• To sum up
  o State as a coercive power – monopoly of violence
  o Efficiency and professionalisation
  o Particularly in the last 200 years, been going on for centuries before that
  o A long history of rivalry and war in Europe
  o The emergence of states with industrial power led to the challenge for dominance in Europe

• Next week we’ll look at the years 1945-1952 and the lead up to the ECSC