

Let's explore Europe!





This booklet 'Let's explore Europe!' and accompanying teachers' guide are available at:
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Let's explore Europe!

Hello! Welcome to Europe!

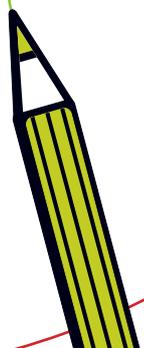
We come from different countries and speak different languages, but this continent is the home we share.

Come with us and let's explore Europe together! It will be an adventurous journey through time and space and you'll find out loads of interesting things.

As we go along, test yourself to see how much you've learnt. Go to our website europa.eu/kids-corner where you will find the Let's explore Europe! game and many other quizzes and games about Europe.

At school, explore further! Ask your teacher to tell you more about each of the topics in this book. Then do some deeper research in the school library or on the internet. You could even write your own booklet about what you have discovered.

Ready? Then let's begin!



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A continent to discover

Europe is one of the world's seven continents. The others are Africa, North and South America, Antarctica, Asia and Australia/Oceania.

Europe stretches all the way from the Arctic in the north to the Mediterranean Sea in the south, and from the Atlantic Ocean in the west to the Ural Mountains (in Russia) in the east. It has many rivers, lakes and mountain ranges. The map on page 4 tells you the names of some of the biggest ones.

The highest mountain in Europe is Mount Elbrus, in the Caucasus Mountains, on the border between Russia and Georgia. Its highest peak is 5 642 metres above sea level.

The highest mountain in western Europe is Mont Blanc, in the Alps, on the border between France and Italy. Its summit is over 4 800 metres above sea level.

Also in the Alps is Lake Geneva — the largest freshwater lake in western Europe. It lies between France and Switzerland, goes as deep as 310 metres and holds about 89 trillion litres of water.

The largest lake in central Europe is Balaton, in Hungary. It is 77 kilometres (km) long and covers an area of about 600 square kilometres (km²). Northern Europe has even bigger lakes, including Saimaa in Finland (1 147 km²) and Vänern in Sweden (more than 5 500 km²). The largest lake in Europe as a whole is Lake Ladoga. It is located in north-western Russia and it is the 14th largest lake in the world. Its surface covers an area of 17 700 km².



© Michael/Pixelio

Mount Elbrus, the highest mountain in Europe.



© Pixelio

Lake Geneva, in the Alps.

© Kratos May/Flickr

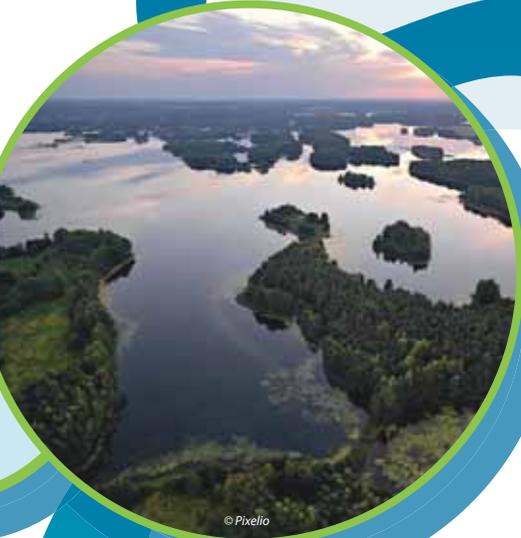


Lake Saimaa, in Finland.

The continent of Europe



The Danube delta, Romania.



© Pixello

One of Europe's longest rivers is the Danube. It rises in the Black Forest region of Germany and flows eastwards through Austria, Slovakia, Hungary, Croatia, Serbia, Bulgaria, Moldova and Ukraine to Romania, where it forms a delta on the Black Sea coast. In all, it covers a distance of about 2 850 km.

The Loire valley is famous for its beautiful castles.



© Flickr

Other big rivers include the Rhine (about 1 320 km long) and the Elbe (about 1 170 km), as well as the Loire and the Vistula (both more than 1 000 km). Can you find them on the map?

A cargo barge travels up the Rhine.



© Fridmar Damn/Corbis

Big rivers are very useful for transporting things. All kinds of goods are loaded onto barges that carry them up and down the rivers, between Europe's sea ports and cities far inland.

Getting around



Stephenson's 'Rocket'.

Did you know that railways were invented in Europe? It was in England that George Stephenson introduced the first passenger train in 1825. His most famous locomotive was called 'the Rocket' and it reached speeds of more than 40 kilometres per hour (km/h) — which was really fast for those days.

Today, Europe's high-speed electric trains are very different from those first steam engines. They are very comfortable and they travel at speeds of up to 330 km/h on specially built tracks. More tracks are being built all the time, to allow people to travel quickly between Europe's big cities.

Roads and railways sometimes have to cross mountain ranges, wide rivers or even the sea. So engineers have built some very long bridges and tunnels. The longest road tunnel in Europe is the Lærdal tunnel in Norway, between Bergen and Oslo. It is more than 24 km long and was opened in the year 2000.

The longest railway tunnel in Europe is the Gotthard Tunnel in Switzerland. The second longest is the Channel Tunnel which carries Eurostar high-speed trains under the sea between Calais in France and Folkestone in England, and is more than 50 km long. There are trains just for passengers and others that carry people in cars and lorries.

Folkestone

Calais



Eurostar trains at St Pancras station (London).



© Colin Garratt/Corbis

The highest bridge in the world (343 metres tall) is the Millau Viaduct in France, which was opened in 2004.

Two of the longest bridges in Europe are the Øresund road and rail bridge (16 km long) between Denmark and Sweden and the Vasco da Gama road bridge (more than 17 km long) across the river Tagus in Portugal. The Vasco da Gama bridge is named after a famous explorer, and you can read about him in the chapter 'A journey through time'.

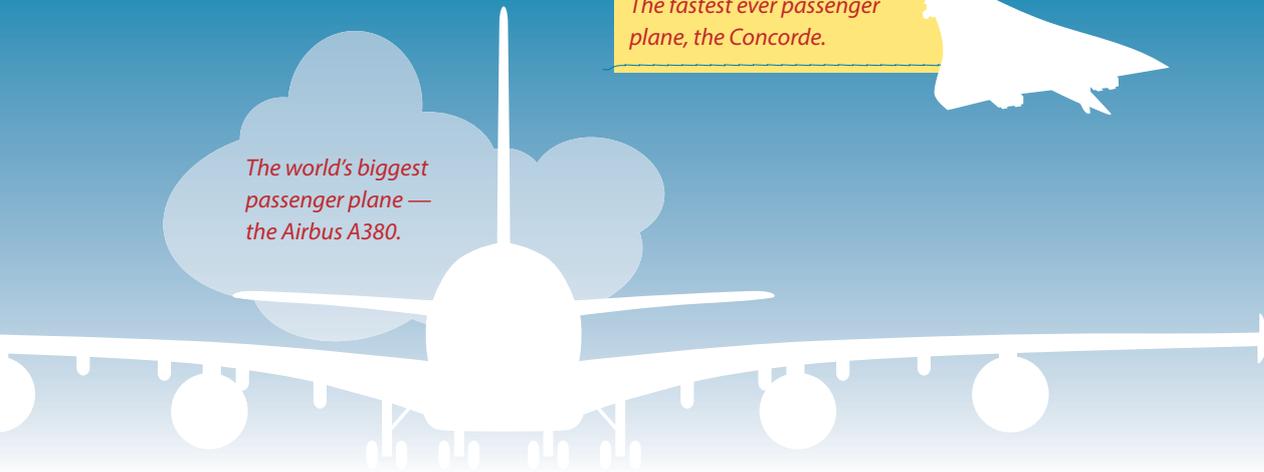


The world's highest bridge — the Millau Viaduct (France).



The fastest ever passenger plane, the Concorde.

The world's biggest passenger plane — the Airbus A380.

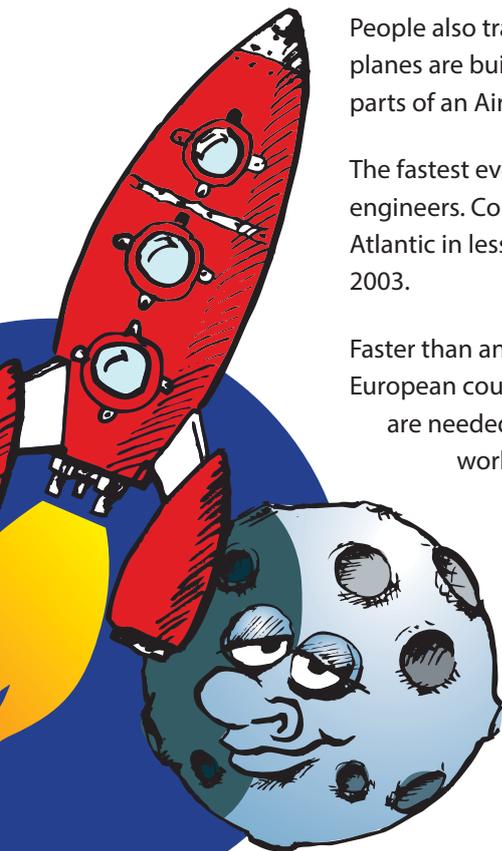


People also travel around Europe by plane, because air travel is very fast. Some of the world's best planes are built in Europe — for example, the 'Airbus'. Different European countries make different parts of an Airbus and then a team of engineers puts the whole plane together.

The fastest ever passenger plane, the Concorde, was designed by a team of French and British engineers. Concorde could fly at 2 160 km/h — twice the speed of sound — and could cross the Atlantic in less than 3 hours! (Most planes take about 8 hours). Concorde took its final flight in 2003.

Faster than any plane are space rockets, such as Ariane — a joint project between several European countries. People don't travel in the Ariane rocket: it is used to launch satellites, which are needed for TV and mobile phone networks, for scientific research and so on. Many of the world's satellites are now launched using these European rockets.

The success of Concorde, Airbus and Ariane show what can be achieved when European countries work together.



Languages in Europe

People in Europe speak many different languages. Most of these languages belong to three large groups or 'families': Germanic, Slavic and Romance.

The languages in each group share a family likeness because they are descended from the same ancestors. For example, Romance languages are descended from Latin — the language spoken by the Romans.

Here's how to say 'Good morning' or 'Hello' in just a few of these languages.

Germanic

Danish	<i>God morgen</i>
Dutch	<i>Goedemorgen</i>
English	<i>Good morning</i>
German	<i>Guten Morgen</i>
Swedish	<i>God morgon</i>

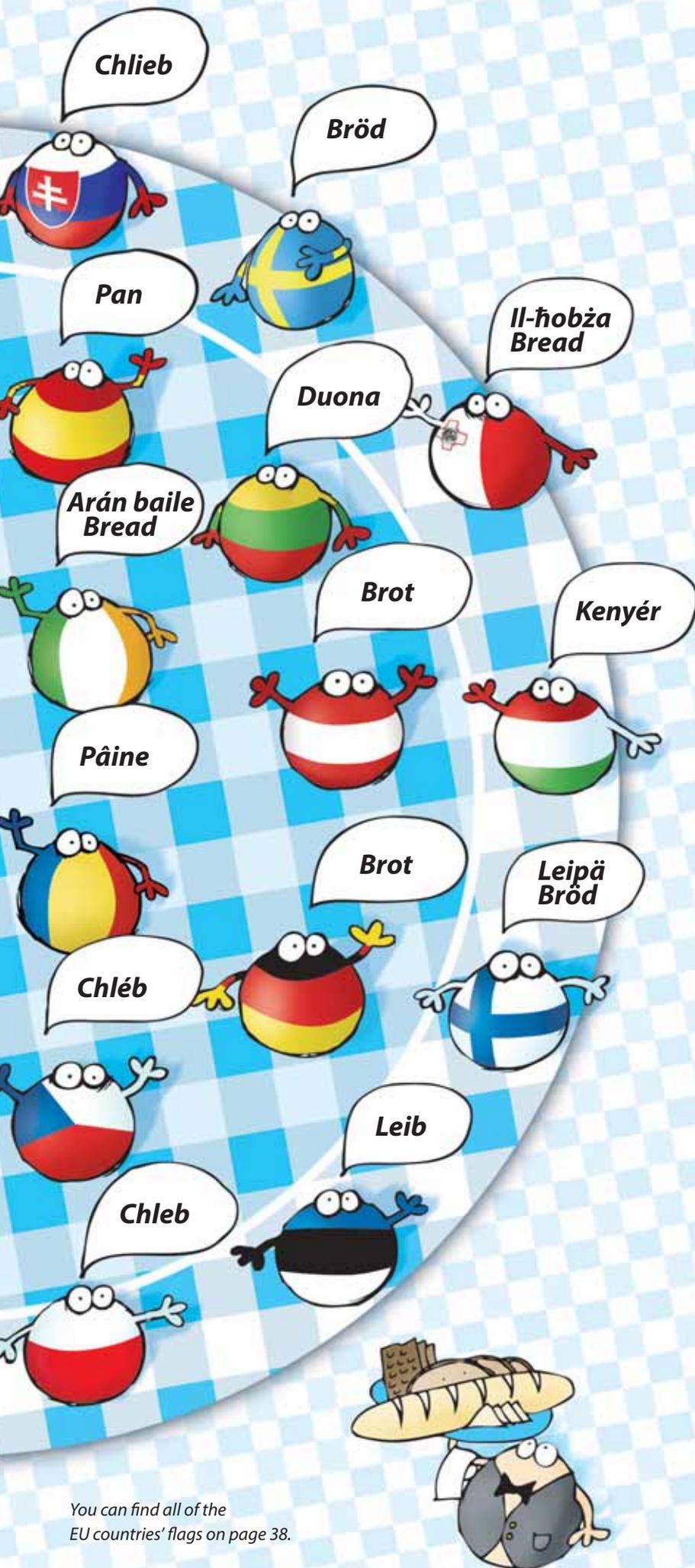
Romance

French	<i>Bonjour</i>
Italian	<i>Buongiorno</i>
Portuguese	<i>Bom dia</i>
Romanian	<i>Bună dimineața</i>
Spanish	<i>Buenos días</i>

Slavic

Bulgarian	<i>Dobro útro</i>
Croatian	<i>Dobro jutro</i>
Czech	<i>Dobré ráno</i>
Polish	<i>Dzień dobry</i>
Slovak	<i>Dobré ráno</i>
Slovene	<i>Dobro jutro</i>





It's not hard to see the family likeness in these examples. But there are other European languages that are less closely related, or not at all related, to one another.

Here's how to say 'Good morning' or 'Hello' in several of these languages.

Basque	<i>Egun on</i>
Breton	<i>Demat</i>
Catalan	<i>Bon dia</i>
Estonian	<i>Tere hommikust</i>
Finnish	<i>Hyvää huomenta</i>
Gaelic (Scottish)	<i>Madainn mhath</i>
Greek	<i>Kalimera</i>
Hungarian	<i>Jó reggelt</i>
Irish	<i>Dia dhuit</i>
Latvian	<i>Labrīt</i>
Lithuanian	<i>Labas rytas</i>
Maltese	<i>L-Għodwa t-Tajba</i>
Welsh	<i>Bore da</i>

In the language of the Roma people, who live in many parts of Europe, 'Good morning' is *Lasho dyes*.

Learning languages can be great fun — and it's important on a continent like ours. Many of us enjoy going on holiday to other European countries and getting to know the people there. That's a great opportunity to practise the phrases we know in different languages.

You can find all of the EU countries' flags on page 38.



The Arctic fox ...

Climate and nature



... and snowy owl are well camouflaged.

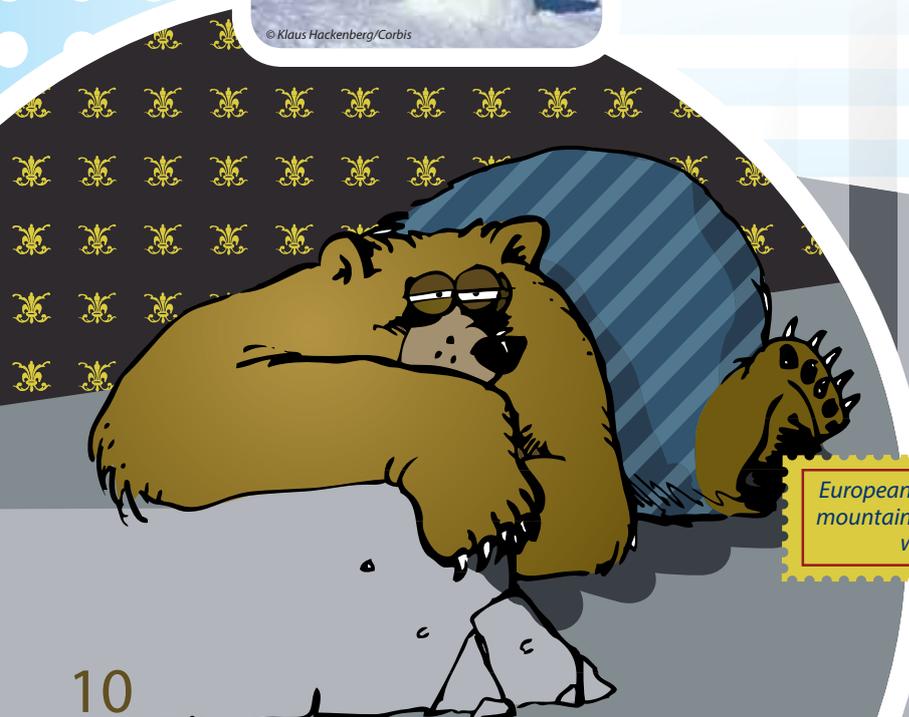
Most of Europe has a 'temperate' climate — neither too hot nor too cold. The coldest places are in the far north and in the high mountains. The warmest places are in the far south and south-east.

The weather is warmest and driest in summer (roughly June to September) and coldest in winter (roughly December to March).

Europe had record-breaking hot summers in 2010 and 2015. Is this a sign that the climate is changing? Climate change is a worldwide problem that can only be solved if all countries work together.

Coping with the winter

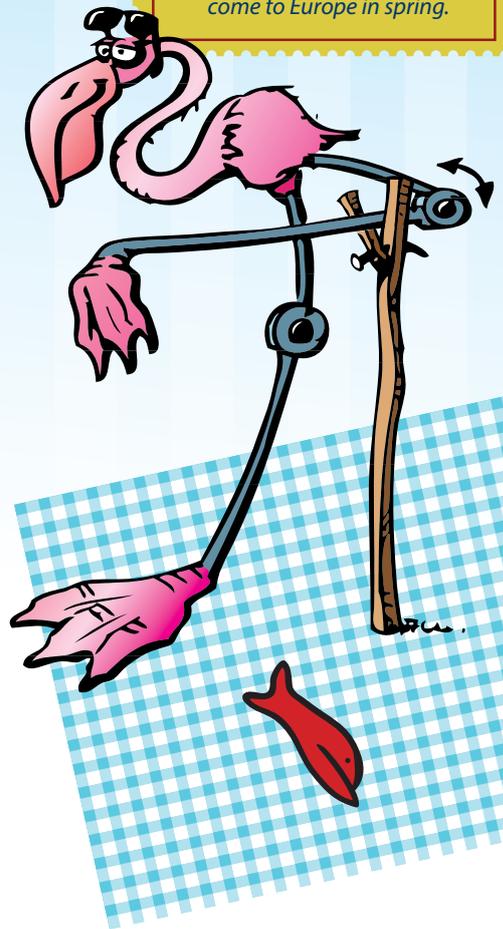
Wild animals in cold regions usually have thick fur or feathers to keep them warm and their coats may be white to camouflage them in the snow. Some spend the winter sleeping to save energy. This is called hibernating.



European brown bears live in the mountains, where they spend the winter sleeping.



Even flamingos come to Europe in spring.



Many species of birds live on insects, small water creatures or other food that cannot easily be found during cold winter months. So they fly south in the autumn and don't return until spring. Some travel thousands of kilometres, across the Mediterranean Sea and the Sahara Desert, to spend the winter in Africa. This seasonal travelling is called migrating.

Enjoying the spring and summer

When spring comes to Europe (March to May), the weather gets warmer. Snow and ice melt. Baby fish and insect larvae swarm in the streams and ponds. Migrating birds return to make their nests and raise their families. Flowers open and bees carry pollen from one plant to another.

Trees put out new leaves which catch the sunlight and use its energy to make the tree grow. In mountain regions, farmers move their cows up into the high meadows, where there is now plenty of fresh grass.

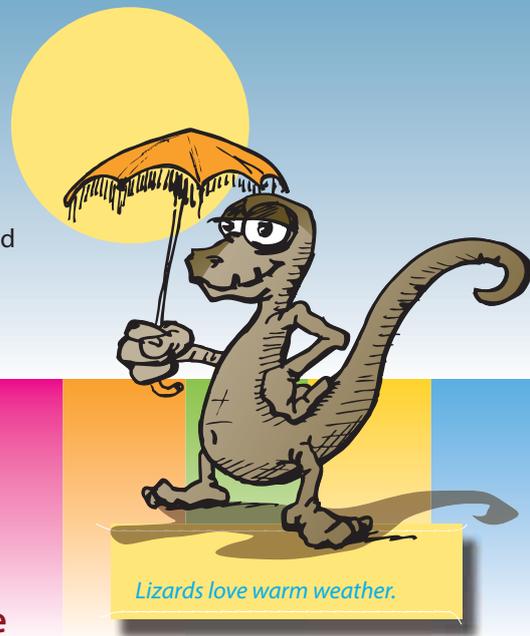


Summer is good in the mountain meadows.

© Alamy



Cold-blooded animals such as reptiles also need the sun to give them energy. In summer, especially in southern Europe, you will often see lizards basking in the sunshine and hear the chirping of grasshoppers and cicadas.



Wasps love fruit too!

Autumn: a time of change

In late summer and autumn, the days grow shorter and the nights cooler. Many delicious fruits ripen at this time of year and farmers are kept busy harvesting them. Nuts too ripen in autumn and squirrels will gather and store heaps of them ready for the winter.



Squirrels store nuts for their winter food.

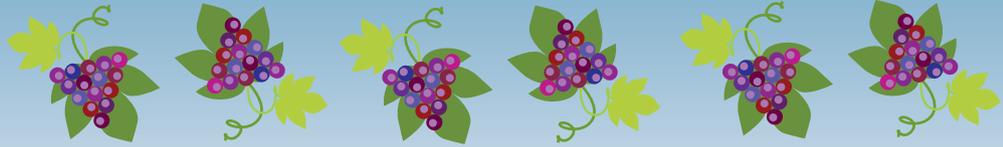
Many trees shed their leaves in autumn because there is no longer enough sunshine for the leaves to be useful. They gradually change from green to shades of yellow, red, gold and brown. Then they fall, carpeting the ground with colour. The fallen leaves decay, enriching the soil and providing food for future generations of plant life.

This yearly cycle of the seasons and the changes it brings, make the European countryside what it is — beautiful, and very varied.

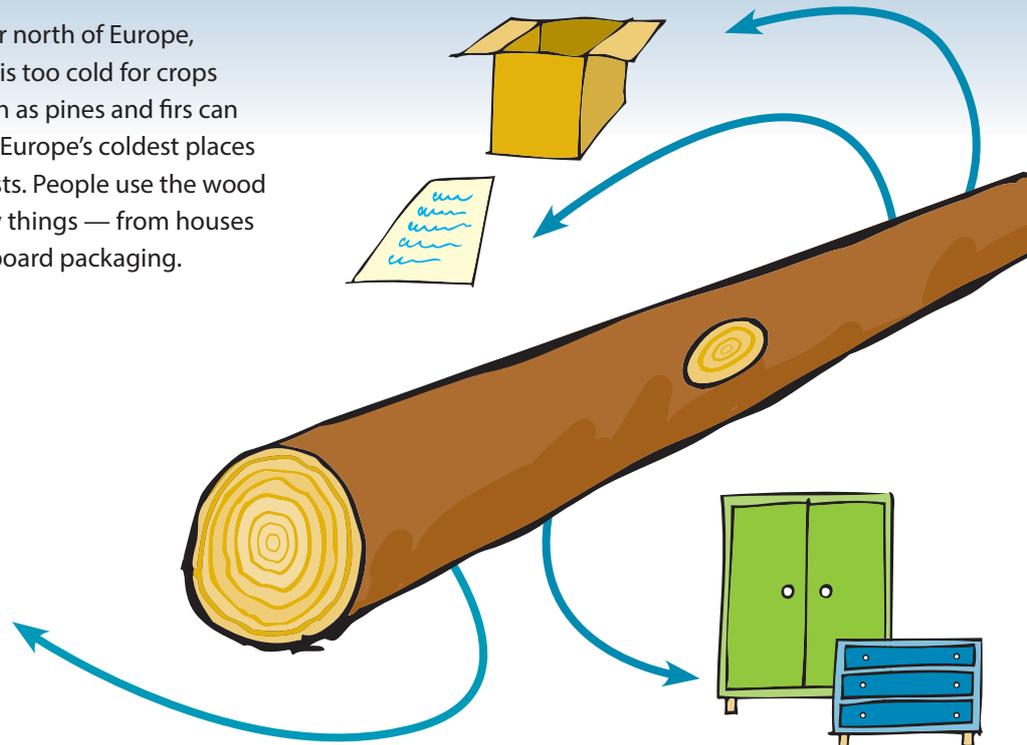
Autumn carpets the woods with colour.



Farming



On high mountains and in the far north of Europe, farming is impossible because it is too cold for crops to grow. But evergreen trees such as pines and firs can survive cold winters. That is why Europe's coldest places are covered with evergreen forests. People use the wood from these forests to make many things — from houses and furniture to paper and cardboard packaging.



Further south, most of the land is suitable for farming. It produces a wide variety of crops including wheat, maize, sugar beet, potatoes and all sorts of fruit and vegetables.



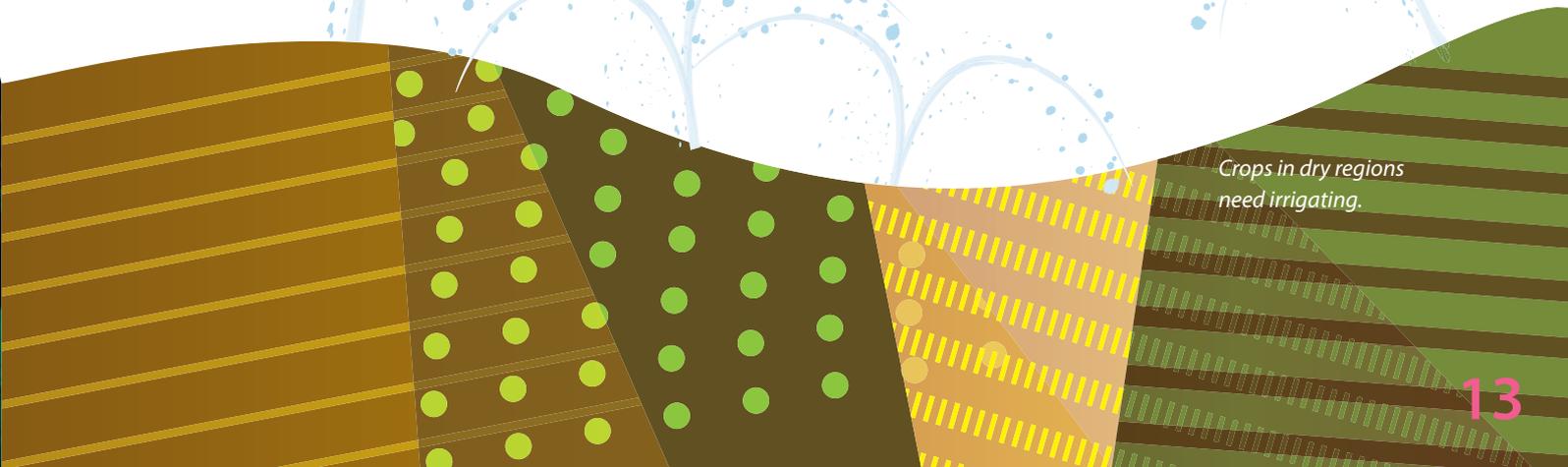
Where there is plenty of sunshine and hardly any frost (near the Mediterranean, for example), farmers can grow fruit such as oranges and lemons, grapes and olives. Olives contain oil which can be squeezed out of the fruit and used in preparing food. Grapes are squeezed to get the juice, which can be turned into wine. Europe is famous for its very good wines, which are sold all over the world.

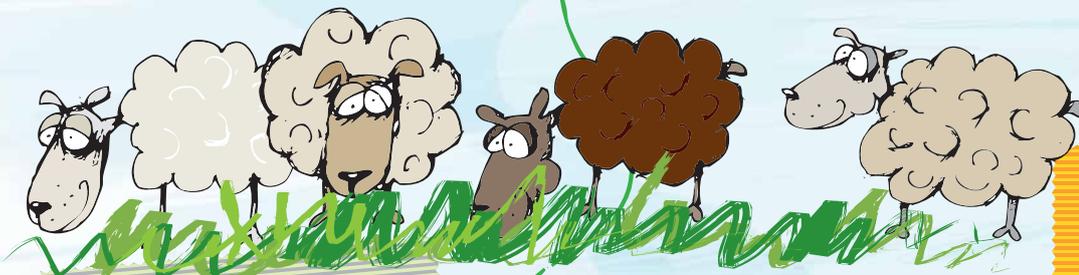
Mediterranean farmers also grow lots of other fruit and vegetables. Tomatoes, for example, ripen well in the southern sunshine. But vegetables need plenty of water, so farmers in hot, dry regions will often have to irrigate their crops. That means giving them water from rivers or from under the ground.

These grapes will be made into red wine.



Crops in dry regions need irrigating.





Sheep grazing on grasslands.

Chickens provide eggs, which contain lots of protein and help us stay healthy.



Grass grows easily where there is enough rain, even if the soil is shallow or not very fertile. Many European farmers keep animals that eat grass — such as cows, sheep or goats. They provide milk, meat and other useful products like wool and leather.

Many farmers also keep pigs or chickens. These animals can be raised almost anywhere because they can be kept indoors and given specially prepared feed. Chickens provide not only meat but eggs too and some farms produce thousands of eggs every day.

Farms in Europe range from very big to very small. Some have large fields — which makes it easy to harvest crops using big machines. Others, for example in hilly areas, may have small fields. Walls or hedgerows between fields help stop the wind and rain from carrying away soil and they can be good for wildlife too.

Many city people like to spend weekends and holidays in the European countryside, enjoying the scenery, the peace and quiet and the fresh air. We all need to do what we can to look after the countryside and keep it beautiful.



The countryside is for everyone to enjoy.



Pigs can be kept indoors.



A patchwork of fields in Europe.

The sea



The puffin nests on cliffs and dives to catch fish.

Europe has thousands and thousands of kilometres of coastline, which nature has shaped in various ways. There are tall rocky cliffs and beaches of sand or colourful pebbles formed by the sea as it pounds away at the rocks, century after century.

In Norway, glaciers have carved the coast into steep-sided valleys called fjords. In some other countries, the sea and wind pile up the sand into dunes. The highest dune in Europe is the Dune du Pyla, near Arcachon in France. It reaches a height of 107 metres.

Many kinds of fish and other animals live in the sea around Europe's coasts. They provide food for sea birds, and for marine mammals such as seals. Where rivers flow into the sea, flocks of waders come to feed, at low tide, on creatures that live in the mud.

One of Europe's rarest animals — the monk seal — lives in the Mediterranean.



Flocks of waders find food in river estuaries.



The sea shaped these chalk cliffs.



A glacier carved this fjord.



The Pyla sand dune — Europe's tallest.

People and the sea

The sea is important for people too. The Mediterranean was so important to the Romans that they called it Mare Nostrum: 'our sea'. Down through the centuries, Europeans have sailed the world's oceans, discovered the other continents, explored them, traded with them and made their homes there. In the chapter 'A journey through time' you can find out more about these great voyages of discovery.

Cargo boats from around the world bring all kinds of goods (often packed in containers) to Europe's busy ports. Here they are unloaded on to trains, lorries and barges. Then the ships load up with goods that have been produced here and that are going to be sold on other continents.



Container ships carry goods to and from Europe.



Some of the world's finest ships have been built in Europe. They include the *'Harmony of the Seas'* — currently the biggest passenger liner in the world. She was built in France and first set sail in 2016.



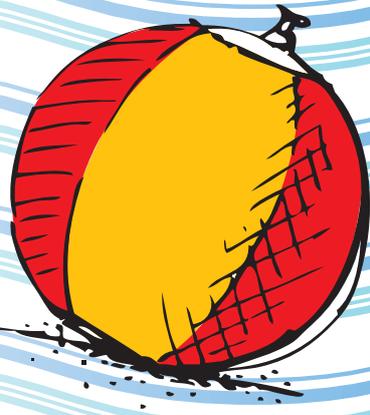
The world's biggest passenger ship — Harmony of the Seas.



Scuba diving in the Mediterranean.

Europe's seaside resorts are great places for a holiday. You can enjoy all kinds of water sports, from surfing and boating to waterskiing and scuba diving.

Or you can just relax — sunbathing on the beach and cooling off in the sea.



You don't always need a boat to go fishing!

Europeans eat many kinds of fish. Tuna is one of the biggest!

Fishing

Fishing has always been important for people in Europe. Whole towns have grown up around fishing harbours and thousands of people earn their living by catching and selling fish or providing for the fishermen and their families.

Modern fishing boats, such as factory trawlers, can catch huge numbers of fish. To make sure that enough are left in the sea, European countries have agreed rules about how many fish can be caught and about using nets that let young fish escape.

Another way to make sure we have enough fish is to farm them. On the coasts of northern Europe, salmon are reared in large cages in the sea. Shellfish such as mussels, oysters and clams can be farmed in the same way.



A trawler docked in Skye, Scotland.



Farming salmon.



Protecting Europe's coasts

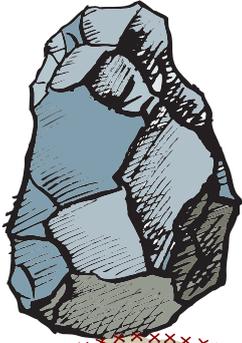
Europe's coasts and the sea are important to wildlife and to people. So we need to look after them. We have to prevent them from becoming polluted by waste from factories and towns. Oil tankers sometimes have accidents, spilling huge amounts of oil into the sea. This can turn beaches black and kill thousands of seabirds.

European countries are working together to try to prevent these things from happening again and to make sure that our coastline will remain beautiful for future generations to enjoy.



A journey through time

Over thousands of years, Europe has changed enormously. It's a fascinating story! But it's a long one, so here are just some of the highlights.



A flint tool from the Stone Age.

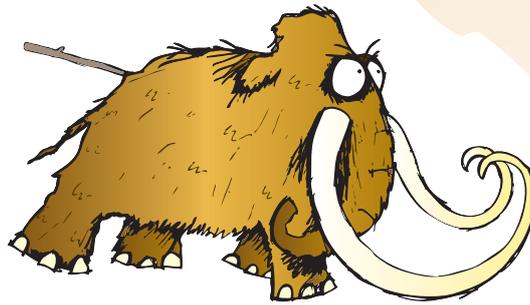
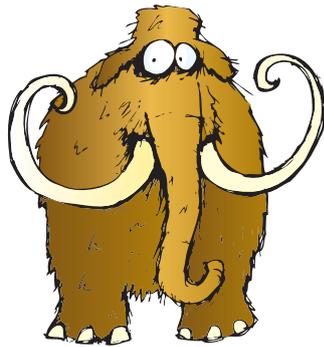
The Stone Age

The earliest Europeans were hunters and gatherers. On the walls of some caves they made wonderful paintings of hunting scenes. Eventually, they learnt farming and began breeding animals, growing crops and living in villages.

They made their weapons and tools from stone — by sharpening pieces of flint, for example.



Prehistoric cave paintings at Lascaux, France.

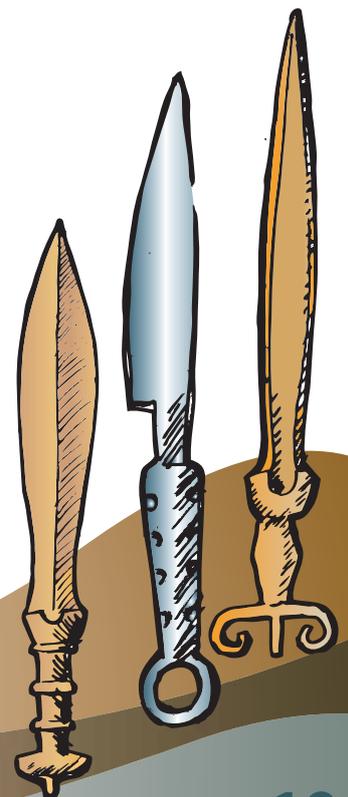


A bronze axe head.

The Bronze and Iron Ages — Learning to use metal

Several thousand years BC (before the birth of Christ), people discovered how to make various sorts of metals by heating different kinds of rock in a very hot fire. Bronze — a mixture of copper and tin — was hard enough for making tools and weapons. Gold and silver were soft but very beautiful and could be shaped into ornaments.

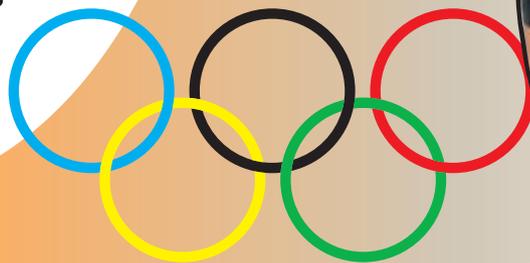
Later, an even harder metal was discovered: iron. The best kind of metal was steel, which was strong and didn't break easily, so it made good swords. But making steel was very tricky, so good swords were rare and valuable!



Ancient Greece

(roughly 2000 to 200 BC)

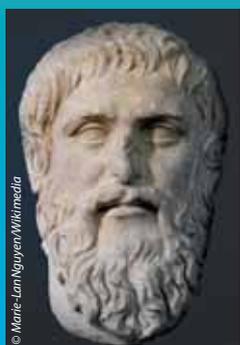
In Greece about 4 000 years ago, people began to build cities. At first they were ruled by kings. Later, around 500 BC, the city of Athens introduced 'democracy' — which means 'government by the people'. (Instead of having a king, the men of Athens took decisions by voting.) Democracy is an important European invention that has spread around the world.



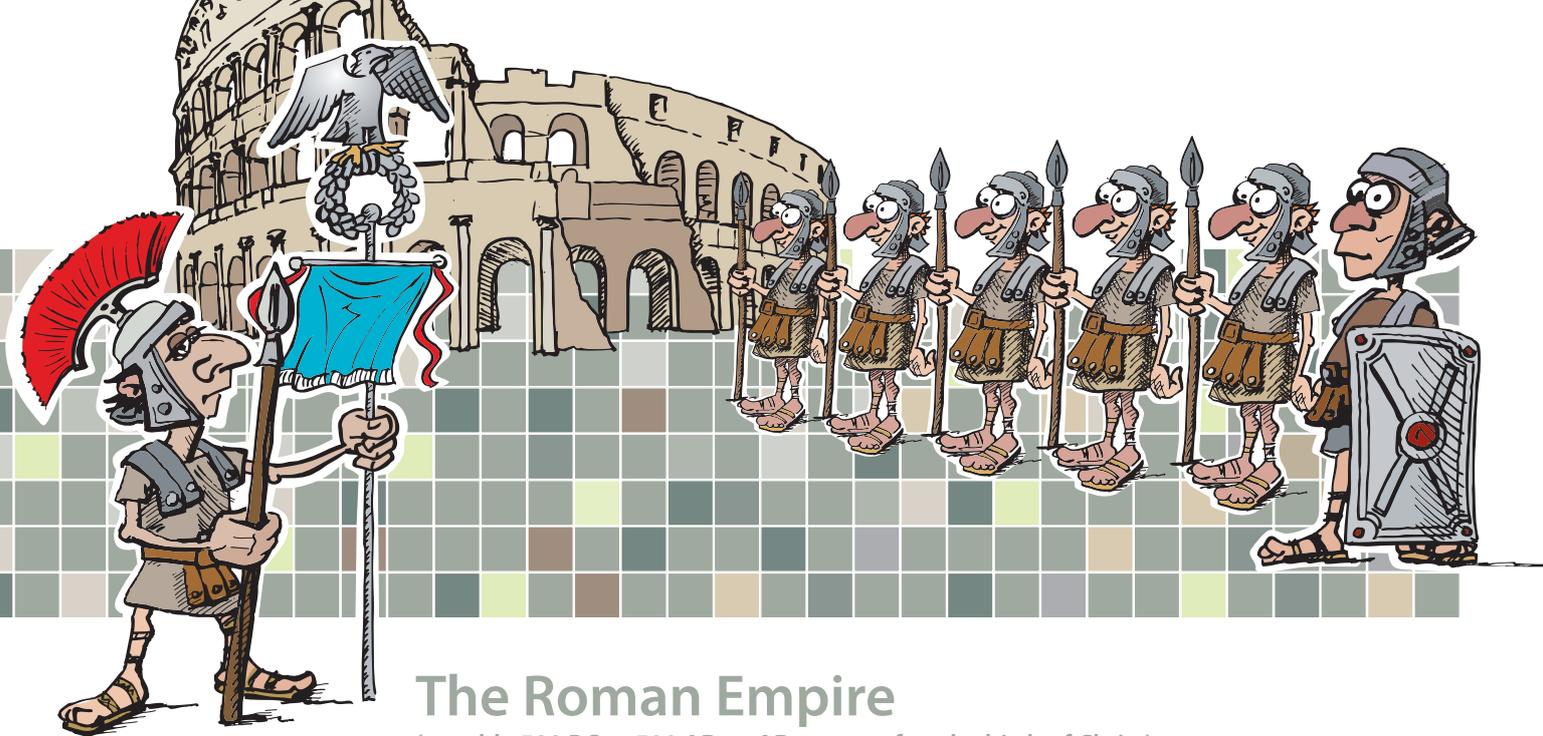
This Greek vase with red-figure painting dates back to around 530 BC.

Some of the other things the ancient Greeks gave us include:

- > wonderful stories about gods and heroes, wars and adventures;
- > elegant temples, marble statues and beautiful pottery;
- > the Olympic Games;
- > well-designed theatres and great writers whose plays are still performed today;
- > teachers like Socrates and Plato, who taught people how to think logically;
- > mathematicians like Euclid and Pythagoras, who worked out the patterns and rules in maths;
- > scientists like Aristotle (who studied plants and animals) and Eratosthenes (who proved that the Earth is a sphere and worked out how big it is).



Plato, one of the world's great thinkers.



The Roman Empire

(roughly 500 BC to 500 AD — AD means after the birth of Christ)

Rome started out as just a village in Italy. But the Romans were very well organised, their army was very good at fighting and they gradually conquered all the lands around the Mediterranean. Eventually the Roman empire stretched all the way from northern England to the Sahara Desert and from the Atlantic to Asia.

Here are some of the things the Romans gave us:

- > good, straight roads connecting all parts of the empire;
- > beautiful houses with courtyards, central heating and mosaic tiled floors;
- > strong bridges and aqueducts (for carrying water long distances);
- > round-topped arches — which made their buildings solid and long-lasting;
- > new building materials, such as cement and concrete;
- > great writers like Cicero and Virgil;
- > the Roman system of law, which many European countries still use today.



A Roman aqueduct still standing today: the Pont du Gard in France.

Mosaics are made using tiny pieces of stone, enamel, glass or ceramic and are used to decorate buildings.



The Middle Ages

(roughly 500 to 1500 AD)

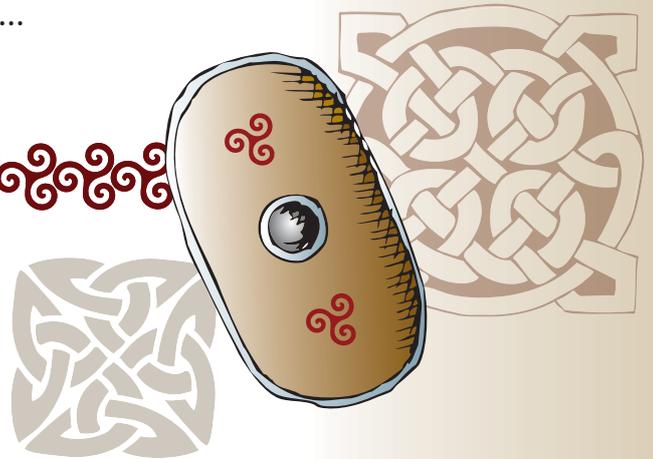


When the Roman empire collapsed, different parts of Europe were taken over by different peoples. For example...



The Celts

Before Roman times, Celtic peoples lived in many parts of Europe. Their descendants today live mainly in Brittany (France), Cornwall (England), Galicia (Spain), Ireland, Scotland and Wales. In these parts of Europe, Celtic languages and culture are very much alive.

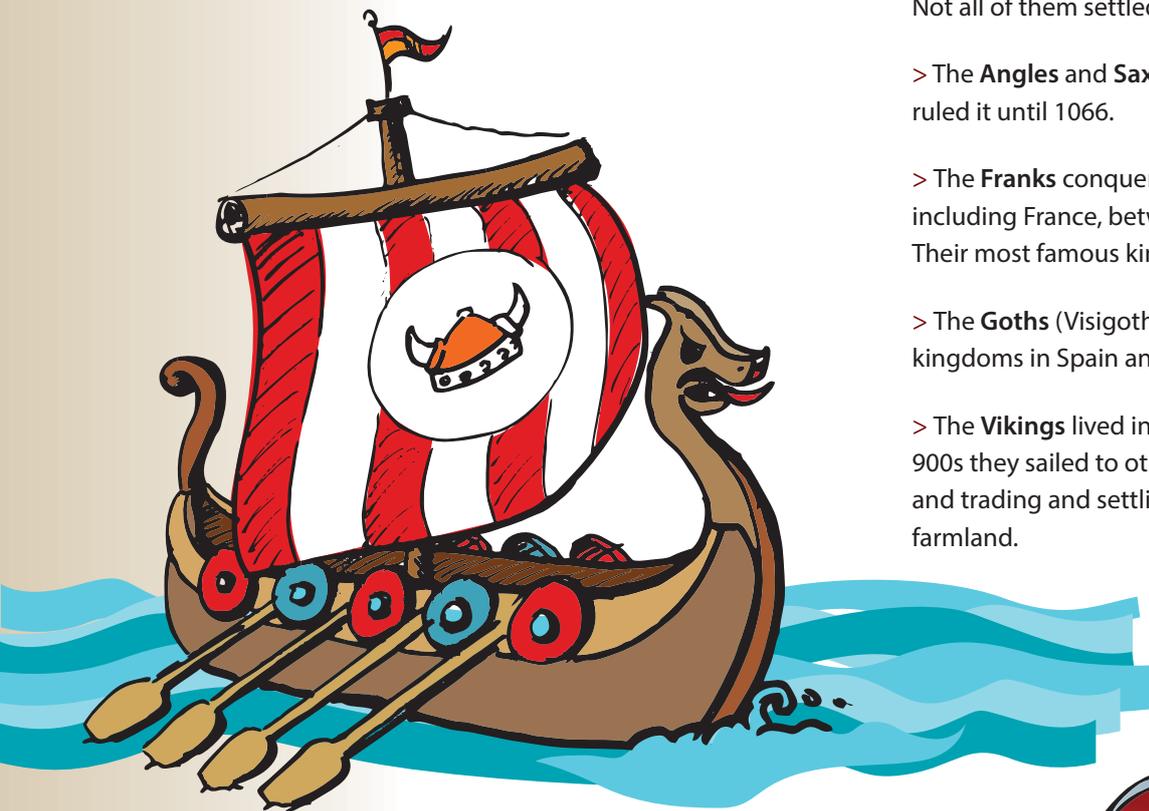


The Germanic peoples

Not all of them settled in Germany:

- > The **Angles** and **Saxons** moved to England and ruled it until 1066.
- > The **Franks** conquered a large part of Europe, including France, between about 500 and 800 AD. Their most famous king was Charlemagne.
- > The **Goths** (Visigoths and Ostrogoths) set up kingdoms in Spain and Italy.
- > The **Vikings** lived in Scandinavia. In the 800s and 900s they sailed to other countries, stealing treasure and trading and settling where there was good farmland.

The Vikings were such good sailors they even reached America (but didn't tell anyone!).



The Normans

or 'Northmen', were Vikings who settled in France (in the area we call Normandy) and then conquered England in 1066. A famous Norman tapestry shows scenes from this conquest. It is kept in a museum in the French town of Bayeux.





Medieval castles were built to keep out enemies.

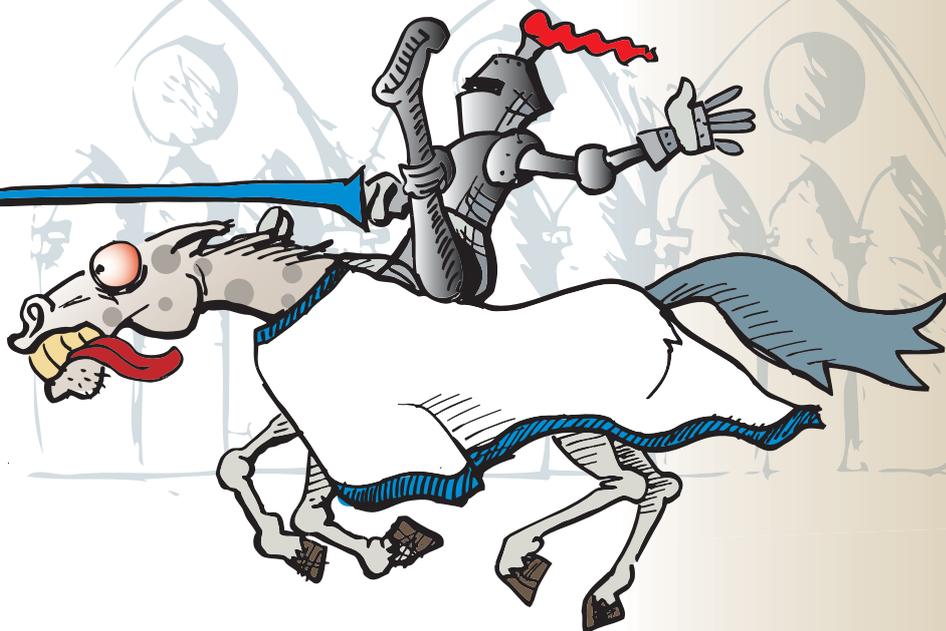
The **Slavs** settled in many parts of eastern Europe and became the ancestors of today's Slavic-speaking peoples, including Belorussians, Bulgarians, Croatians, Czechs, Poles, Russians, Serbs, Slovaks, Slovenes and Ukrainians.

After the **Magyars** settled in the Carpathian Basin in the 9th and 10th centuries, they founded the Kingdom of Hungary in the year 1000. Their descendants today live in Hungary and other neighbouring countries.

During the Middle Ages, kings and nobles in Europe often quarrelled and there were many wars. (This was the time when knights in armour fought on horseback.) To defend themselves from attack, kings and nobles often lived in strong castles, with thick stone walls. Some castles were so strong that they are still standing today.



'Gothic' architecture was a great invention of the Middle Ages. This is a 'gargoyle' on Milan Cathedral.



Christianity became the main religion in Europe during the Middle Ages and churches were built almost everywhere. Some of them are very impressive — especially the great cathedrals, with their tall towers and colourful stained-glass windows.

Monks were involved in farming and helped develop agriculture all over Europe. They also set up schools and produced beautifully illustrated books. Their monasteries often had libraries where important books from ancient times were preserved.

In southern Spain, where Islam was the main religion, the rulers built beautiful mosques and minarets. The most famous ones left today are the mosque in Córdoba and the Giralda minaret in Seville.



View of the huge medieval mosque in Córdoba (Spain).



The Renaissance

(roughly 1300 to 1600 AD)

During the Middle Ages, most people could not read or write and they knew only what they learnt in church. Only monasteries and universities had copies of the books written by the ancient Greeks and Romans. But in the 1300s and 1400s, students began rediscovering the ancient books. They were amazed at the great ideas and knowledge they found there and the news began to spread.

Wealthy and educated people, for example in Florence (Italy), became very interested. They could afford to buy books — especially once printing was invented in Europe (1445) — and they fell in love with ancient Greece and Rome. They had their homes modelled on Roman palaces and they paid talented artists and sculptors to decorate them with scenes from Greek and Roman stories and with statues of gods, heroes and emperors.



One of the world's most famous statues:
David by Michelangelo.

Leonardo da Vinci designed this 'helicopter' 500 years ago!

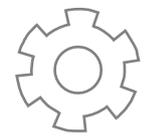


One of the great Renaissance paintings:
Venus by Botticelli.

It was as if a lost world of beauty and wisdom had been reborn. That is why we call this period the 'Renaissance' (meaning 'rebirth').

It gave the world:

- > great painters and sculptors such as Michelangelo and Botticelli;
- > talented architects like Brunelleschi;
- > the amazing inventor and artist Leonardo da Vinci;
- > great thinkers such as Thomas More, Erasmus and Montaigne;
- > scientists such as Copernicus and Galileo (who discovered that the Earth and other planets move around the sun);
- > beautiful buildings such as the castles in the Loire valley;
- > a new interest in what human beings can achieve.



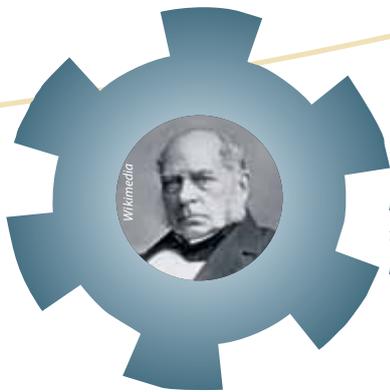
The Industrial Revolution

(roughly 1750 to 1880 AD)

A new revolution started in Europe about 250 years ago — in the world of 'industry'. It all began with an energy crisis. For thousands of years, people had been burning wood and charcoal. But now, parts of Europe were running out of forests! What else could they use as fuel?

The answer was coal. There was plenty of it in Europe and miners began digging for it. Coal powered the newly invented steam engines. It could also be roasted and turned into 'coke', which is a much cleaner fuel — ideal for making iron and steel.

About 150 years ago, an Englishman called Henry Bessemer invented a 'blast furnace' that could produce large amounts of steel quite cheaply. Soon Europe was producing huge quantities of it and it changed the world! Cheap steel made it possible to build skyscrapers, huge bridges, ocean liners, cars, fridges ... Powerful guns and bombs too.



*Henry Bessemer —
the inventor of
modern steelmaking.*



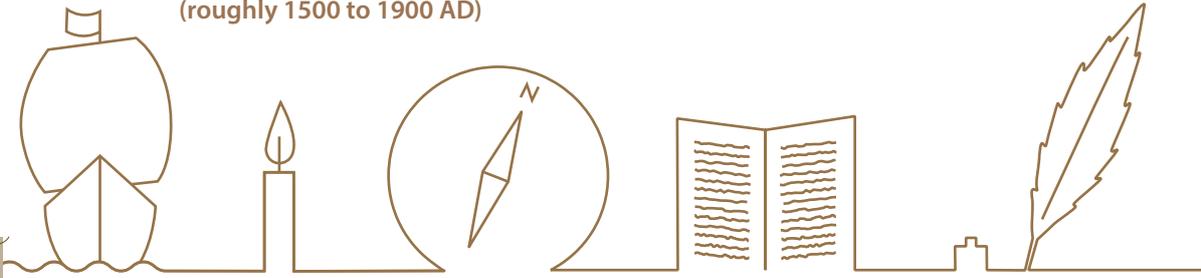
Great discoveries and new ideas

(roughly 1500 to 1900 AD)



Replicas of Christopher Columbus's ships.

© E. Benjamin Andrews



© Gregorio Lopes

Vasco da Gama — the first man to sail from Europe to India.



Wikimedia

The dodo, a flightless bird, once lived on an island in the Indian Ocean. It was driven to extinction by European colonists.



© Catherine Lusurier

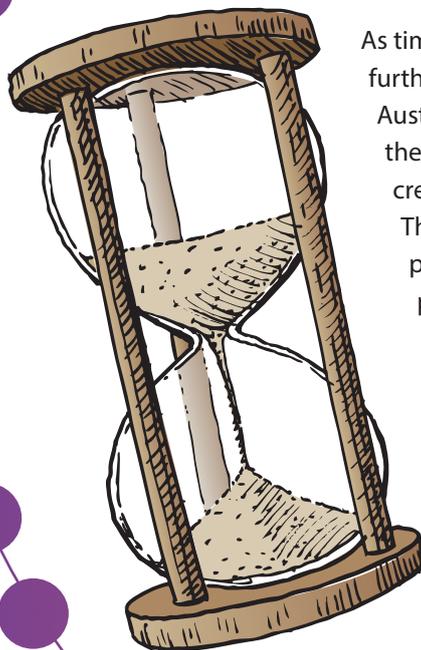
Voltaire, one of the great writers of the Enlightenment age.

At the time of the Renaissance, trade with distant lands was becoming very important for European merchants. For example, they were selling goods in India and bringing back valuable spices and precious stones. But travelling overland was difficult and took a long time, so the merchants wanted to reach India by sea. The problem was, Africa was in the way — and it is very big!

However, if the world really was round (as people were beginning to believe), European ships ought to be able to reach India by sailing west. So, in 1492, Christopher Columbus and his sailors set out from Spain and crossed the Atlantic. But instead of reaching India they discovered the Bahamas (islands in the Caribbean Sea, near the coast of America).

Other explorers soon followed. In 1497–1498, Vasco da Gama — a Portuguese naval officer — was the first European to reach India by sailing around Africa. In 1519, another Portuguese explorer — Ferdinand Magellan, working for the King of Spain — led the first European expedition to sail right around the world!

Before long, Europeans were exploring the Caribbean islands and America (which they called the 'New World') and founding colonies there. In other words, they took over the land, claiming it now belonged to their home country in Europe. They took their beliefs, customs and languages with them — and that is how English and French came to be the main languages spoken in North America and Spanish and Portuguese in Central and South America.



As time passed, Europeans sailed further and further — to China, Japan, South-East Asia, Australia and Oceania. Sailors returning from these distant lands reported seeing strange creatures very different from those in Europe. This made scientists keen to explore these places and to bring back animals and plants for Europe's museums. In the 1800s, European explorers went deep into Africa and by 1910 European nations had colonised most of the African continent.

Meanwhile, back in Europe, scientists were finding out more and more about about how the universe works. Geologists, studying rocks and fossils, began wondering how the Earth had been formed and how old it really was. Two great scientists, Jean-Baptiste Lamarck (in France) and Charles Darwin (in England), eventually concluded that animals and plants had 'evolved' — changing from one species into another over millions and millions of years.

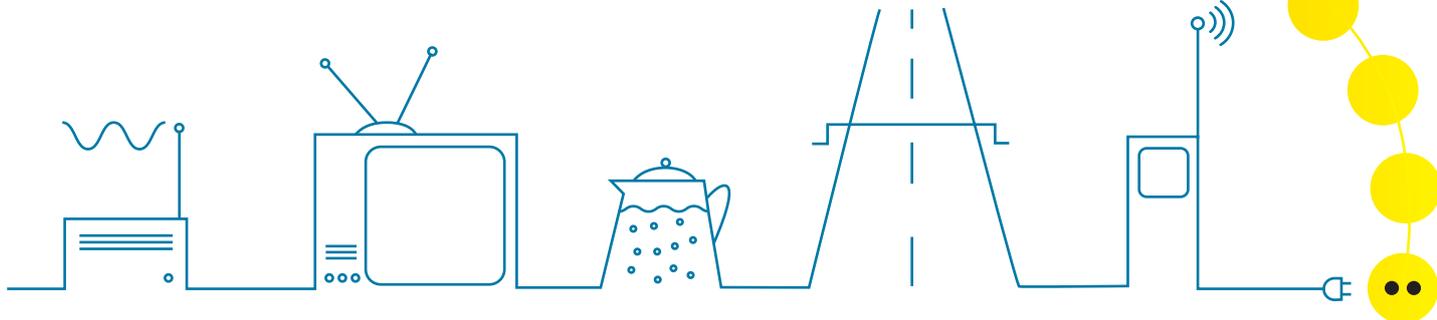
In the 1700s, people were asking other important questions too — such as how countries should be governed and what rights and freedoms people should have. The writer Jean-Jacques Rousseau said that everyone should be equal. Another writer, Voltaire, said the world would be better if reason and knowledge replaced ignorance and superstition.

This age of new ideas, called the 'Enlightenment', led to great changes in some countries — for example the French Revolution of 1789, when the people decided they would no longer be ruled by kings and queens. One of their revolutionary slogans was 'freedom, equality and brotherhood' — which eventually became the French national motto.

The modern world

(roughly 1880 until today)

Other European inventions from the 19th and 20th centuries helped create the world we know today. For example:



1886	<i>The petrol engine</i>	1935	<i>Radar and the biro pen</i>
1901	<i>First radio messages</i>	1937	<i>Instant coffee</i>
1909	<i>Bakelite, the first plastic</i>	1939	<i>First jet aircraft</i>
1912	<i>Neon lighting</i>	1940s	<i>First computer</i>
1920s	<i>Television and motorways</i>	1980s	<i>World Wide Web</i>

Today, roughly a quarter of the people working in Europe are producing things needed for the modern world: food and drinks; mobile phones and computers; clothes and furniture; washing machines and televisions; cars, buses and lorries and lots more besides.

About 7 out of every 10 European workers have 'service' jobs. In other words, they work in shops and post offices, banks and insurance companies, hotels and restaurants, hospitals and schools, etc. — either selling things or providing services that people need.



© Julia Margaret Cameron

© Zubro/Wikipedia

Charles Darwin published his theory of evolution in 1859.

The first telephone — invented by Scottish-born Alexander Graham Bell. Today, Europe makes the latest mobile phones.

Learning the lessons of history

Sadly, the story of Europe is not all about great achievements we can be proud of. There are also many things to be ashamed of. Down the centuries, European nations fought terrible wars against each other. These wars were usually about power and property or religion.

European colonists killed millions of native people on other continents — by fighting or mistreating them or by accidentally spreading European diseases among them. Europeans also took millions of Africans to work as slaves.

Lessons had to be learnt from these dreadful wrongdoings. The European slave trade was abolished in the 1800s. Colonies gained their freedom in the 1900s. And peace did come to Europe at last.

To find out how, read the chapter called 'The story of the European Union: Bringing the family together'.

War.....

Regrettably, there have been many quarrels in the European family. Often they were about who should rule a country or which country owned which piece of land. Sometimes a ruler wanted to gain more power by conquering his neighbours or to prove that his people were stronger and better than other peoples.

One way or another, for hundreds of years, there were terrible wars in Europe. In the 20th century, two big wars started on this continent but spread and involved countries all around the world. That is why they are called 'world wars'. They killed millions of people and left Europe poor and in ruins.

Could anything be done to stop these things happening again? Would Europeans ever learn to sit down together and discuss things instead of fighting?

The answer is 'yes'.

That's the story of our next chapter: the story of the European Union.



.....and peace

We Europeans belong to many different countries, with different languages, traditions, customs and beliefs. Yet we belong together, like a big family, for all sorts of reasons.

Here are some of them:

- > we have shared this continent for thousands of years;
- > our languages are often related to one another;
- > many people in every country are descended from people from other countries;
- > our traditions, customs and festivals often have the same origins;
- > we share and enjoy the beautiful music and art, and the many plays and stories, that people from all over Europe have given us, down the centuries;
- > almost everyone in Europe believes in things like fair play, neighbourliness, freedom to have your own opinions, respect for each other and caring for people in need;
- > so we enjoy what's different and special about our own country and region, but we also enjoy what we have in common as Europeans.

The story of the European Union

The Second World War ended in 1945. It had been a time of terrible destruction and killing and it had started in Europe. How could the leaders of European countries stop such dreadful things from ever happening again? They needed a really good plan that had never been tried before.



Robert Schuman.



Jean Monnet.

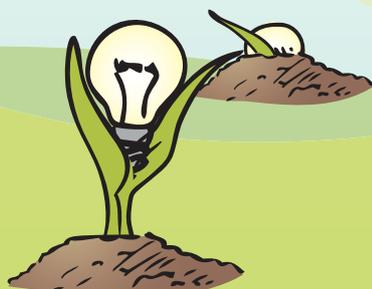
A brand new idea

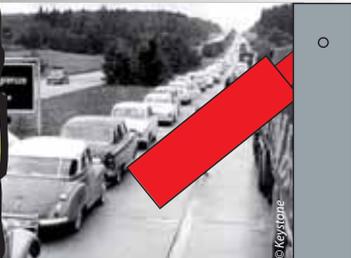
A Frenchman called Jean Monnet thought hard about this. He realised that there were two things a country needed before it could make war: iron for producing steel (to make tanks, guns, bombs and so on) and coal to provide the energy for factories and railways. Europe had plenty of coal and steel: that's why European countries had easily been able to make weapons and go to war.

So Jean Monnet came up with a very daring new idea. His idea was that the governments of France and Germany — and perhaps of other European countries too — should no longer run their own coal and steel industries. Instead, these industries should be organised by people from all the countries involved and they would sit around a table and discuss and decide things together. That way, war between them would be impossible!

Jean Monnet felt that his plan really would work if only European leaders were willing to try it. He spoke about it to his friend Robert Schuman, who was a minister in the French government. Robert Schuman thought it was a brilliant idea and he announced it in an important speech on 9 May 1950.

The speech convinced not only the French and German leaders but also the leaders of Belgium, Italy, Luxembourg and the Netherlands. They all decided to put their coal and steel industries together and to form a club they called the European Coal and Steel Community (ECSC). It would work for peaceful purposes and help rebuild Europe from the ruins of war. The ECSC was set up in 1951.





*Bored at the border...
Queues like this used to
be part of normal life in
Europe.*

The common market

The six countries got on so well working together that they soon decided to start another club, called the European Economic Community (EEC). It was set up in 1957.

‘Economic’ means ‘to do with the economy’ — in other words, to do with money, business, jobs and trade.

One of the main ideas was that the EEC countries would share a ‘common market’, to make it easier to trade together. Until then, lorries and trains and barges carrying goods from one country to another always had to stop at the border and papers had to be checked and money called ‘customs duties’ had to be paid. This held things up and made goods from abroad more expensive.

The point of having a common market was to get rid of all those border checks and delays and customs duties, and to allow countries to trade with one another just as if they were all one single country.

Food and farming

The Second World War had made it very difficult for Europe to produce food or to import it from other continents. Europe was short of food even in the early 1950s. So the EEC decided on an arrangement for paying its farmers to produce more food and to make sure that they could earn a decent living from the land.

This arrangement was called the ‘common agricultural policy’ (or CAP). It worked well. So well, in fact, that farmers ended up producing too much food and the arrangement had to be changed! Nowadays, the CAP also pays farmers to look after the countryside.



*Machines like this are
used to harvest wheat
and other crops.*

From EEC to European Union

The common market was soon making life easier for people in the EEC.

They had more money to spend, more food to eat and more varied things in their shops. Other neighbouring countries saw this and, in the 1960s, some of them began asking whether they too could join the club.

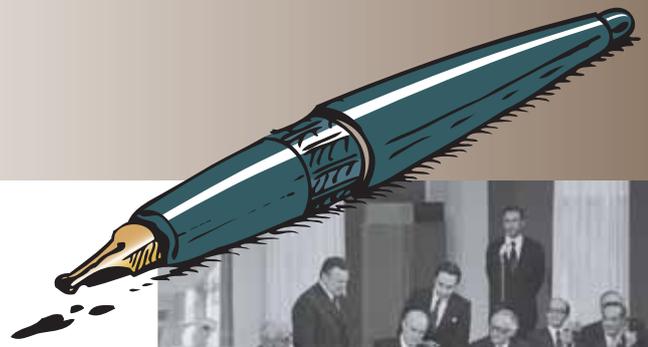
After years of discussions, Denmark, Ireland and the United Kingdom joined in 1973. It was the turn of Greece in 1981, followed by Portugal and Spain in 1986 and Austria, Finland and Sweden in 1995.

So now the club had 15 members.

Over these years, the club was changing. By the end of 1992 it had finished building the 'single market' (as it became known) and it was doing a lot more besides. For example, EEC countries were working together to protect the environment and to build better roads and railways right across Europe. Richer countries helped poorer ones with their road building and other important projects.

To make life easier for travellers, most EEC countries had got rid of passport checks at the borders between them. A person living in one member country was free to go and live and find work in any other member country. The governments were discussing other new ideas too — for example, how policemen from different countries could help one another catch criminals, drug smugglers and terrorists.

In short, the club was so different and so much more united that, in 1992, it decided to change its name to the 'European Union' (EU).



Joining the club. In this picture, Greece signs up for membership.



Protecting the environment includes reducing air pollution — for example, using wind energy to make electricity.



A policeman and his dog check luggage for drugs.



Bringing the family together

Meanwhile, exciting things were happening beyond the EU's borders. For many years, the eastern and western parts of Europe had been kept apart. The rulers in the eastern part believed in a system of government called 'Communism', which resulted in a hard life for the population there. People were oppressed and many of those who spoke up against the regime were sent to prison.

When more and more people fled from the east to the west, rulers in the east became afraid. They erected tall fences and high walls, like the one in Berlin, to prevent people from leaving their countries. Many who tried to cross the border without permission were shot. The separation was so powerful that it was often described as an 'Iron Curtain'.

Finally, in 1989, the separation ended. The Berlin Wall was knocked down and the 'Iron Curtain' ceased to exist. Soon, Germany was reunited. The peoples of the central and eastern parts of Europe chose for themselves new governments that got rid of the old, strict Communist system.

They were free at last! It was a wonderful time of celebration.



1989:
demolishing the
Berlin Wall.

The countries that had gained freedom began asking whether they could join the European Union and soon there was quite a queue of 'candidate' countries waiting to become EU members.

Before a country can join the European Union, its economy has to be working well. It also has to be democratic — in other words, its people must be free to choose who they want to govern them. And it must respect human rights. Human rights include the right to say what you think, the right not to be put in prison without a fair trial, the right not to be tortured and many other important rights as well.

The former Communist countries worked hard at all these things and, after a few years, eight of them were ready: the Czech Republic, Estonia, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Poland, Slovakia and Slovenia.

They joined the EU on 1 May 2004, along with two Mediterranean islands — Cyprus and Malta. On 1 January 2007, two more former Communist countries, Bulgaria and Romania, joined the group. Croatia joined the EU on 1 July 2013, bringing the total to 28 countries.

Never before have so many countries joined the EU in such a short time. This is a real 'family reunion', bringing together the eastern, central and western parts of Europe.



The flags of the 28
members of the EU.

What the EU does

The EU tries to make life better in all sorts of ways.
Here are some of them.



*Pollution crosses borders,
so European countries work
together to protect the
environment.*

Climate change and the environment

The environment belongs to everyone, so countries have to work together to protect it. The EU has rules about stopping pollution and about protecting (for example) wild birds. These rules apply in all EU countries and their governments have to make sure they are obeyed.

Climate change — also known as global warming — is another problem that countries cannot tackle alone. EU countries have therefore agreed to work together to lower the amount of emissions they produce that harm the atmosphere and cause global warming. The EU is also trying to influence other countries to do the same.



*The euro is
used in many EU
countries.*

The euro

In years gone by, each country in Europe had its own kind of money, or 'currency'. Now there is one single currency, the euro, which all EU countries can introduce if they are ready for it. Having one currency makes it easier to do business and to travel and shop all over the EU without having to change from one currency to another. It also makes the economy more stable in times of crisis. Today, 19 EU countries use the euro as their currency.

If you compare euro coins you will see that on one side there is a design representing the country it was made in. The other side is the same for all the countries.



*Students from different
countries study together,
with help from the EU.*

Freedom!

People in the EU are free to live, work or study in whichever EU country they choose and the EU is doing all it can to make it simple to move home from one country to another. When you cross the borders between most EU countries, you no longer need to show your passport. The EU encourages students and young people to spend some time studying or training in another European country.



© Javier Larrea/Nan Parys

Training people to do new jobs is very important.

Jobs

It's important for people to have jobs that they enjoy and are good at. Some of the money they earn goes to pay for hospitals and schools and to look after the elderly. That's why the EU is doing all it can to create new and better jobs for everyone who can work. It helps people to set up new businesses and provides money to train people to do new kinds of work.



© Stephen Masweeny/Nan Parys

The EU helps pay for new roads.

Helping regions in difficulty

Life is not easy for everyone everywhere in Europe. In some places there are not enough jobs for people because mines or factories have closed down. In some areas, farming is hard because of the climate or trade is difficult because there are not enough roads and railways.

The EU tackles these problems by collecting money from all its member countries and using it to help regions that are in difficulty. For example, it helps pay for new roads and rail links and it helps businesses to provide new jobs for people.



© Annie Griffiths-Bell/Corbis

The EU delivers food to people in need.

Helping poor countries

In many countries around the world, people are dying or living difficult lives because of war, disease and natural disasters such as earthquakes, droughts or floods. Often these countries do not have enough money to build the schools and hospitals, roads and houses that their people need.

The EU gives money to these countries and sends teachers, doctors, engineers and other experts to work there to help improve people's lives. It also buys many things that those countries produce without charging customs duties. That way, the poor countries can earn more money.



The European flag.

Peace

The European Union has brought many European countries together in friendship. Of course, they don't always agree on everything but, instead of fighting, their leaders sit together round a table to sort out their disagreements.

So the dream of Jean Monnet and Robert Schuman has come true.

The EU has brought peace among its members. It is also working for lasting peace among its neighbours and in the wider world.

We have talked about some of the things the EU does: there are many more. In fact, being in the European Union makes a difference to just about every aspect of our lives. What things should the EU be doing or not doing? That's for the people in the EU to decide. How can we have our say? Find out in the next chapter.

Europe has its own flag and its own anthem — Ode to Joy from Beethoven's ninth symphony. The original words are in German, but when used as the European anthem it has no words — only the tune. You can hear it on the internet:

europa.eu/european-union/about-eu/symbols/anthem_en

The EU and its neighbours

Match the capital cities with their countries.

- 1 Brussels
- 2 Sofia
- 3 Prague
- 4 Copenhagen
- 5 Berlin
- 6 Tallinn
- 7 Dublin
- 8 Athens
- 9 Madrid
- 10 Paris
- 11 Zagreb
- 12 Rome
- 13 Nicosia
- 14 Riga
- 15 Vilnius
- 16 Luxembourg
- 17 Budapest
- 18 Valletta
- 19 Amsterdam
- 20 Vienna
- 21 Warsaw
- 22 Lisbon
- 23 Bucharest
- 24 Ljubljana
- 25 Bratislava
- 26 Helsinki
- 27 Stockholm
- 28 London

Key:

The **coloured countries** are members of the European Union (EU).

The **striped countries** are planning to join the EU.

The **other countries**, including those shown by a small white circle, are neighbours of the EU.

The **dots** show where the capital cities are.

The Vatican City is in Rome.

Some islands and other pieces of land belonging to France, Portugal and Spain are part of the EU. But they are a long way from mainland Europe, so we have put them in the box (top right).

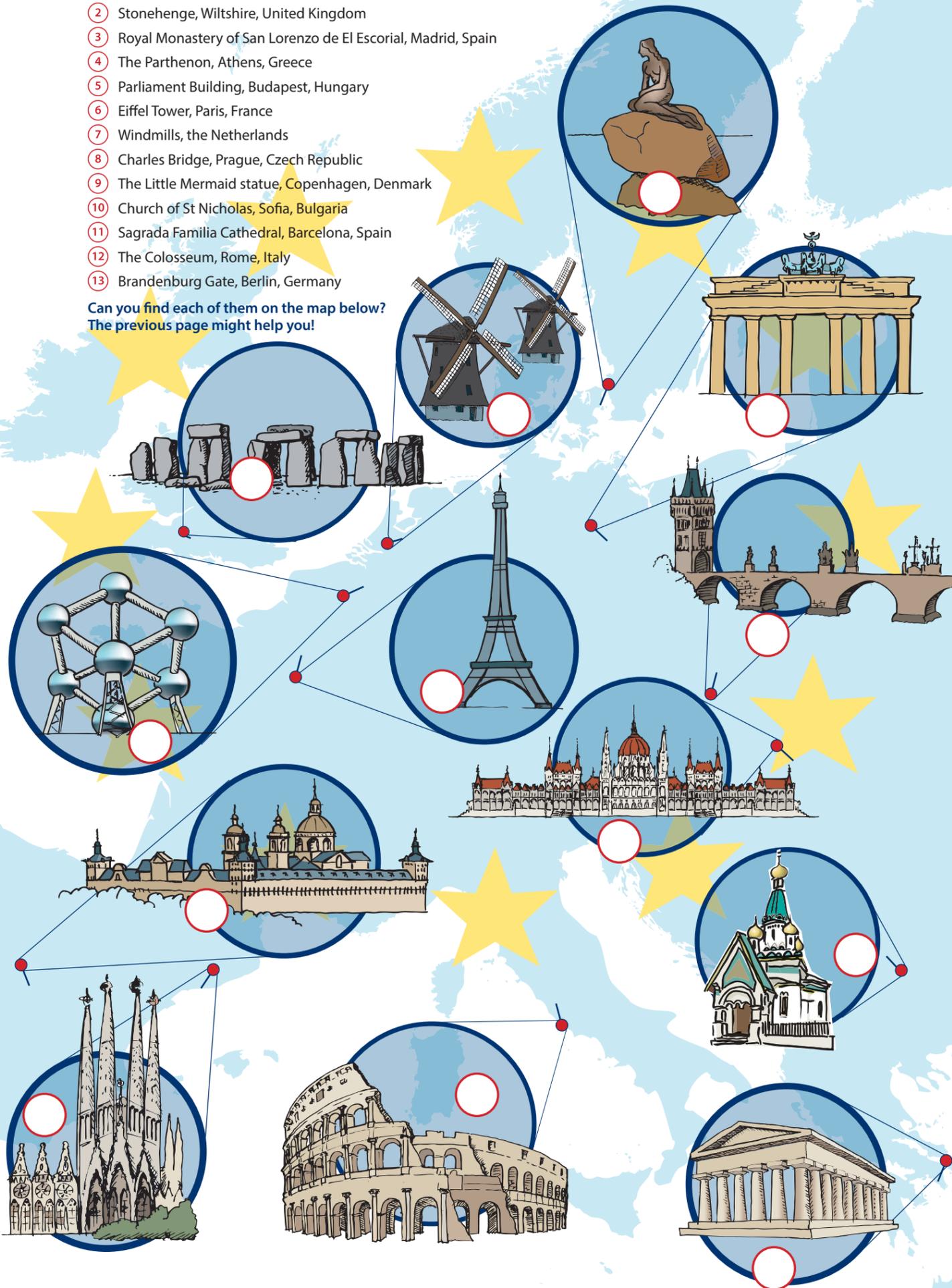
(*) This designation is without prejudice to positions on status and is in line with UNSCR 1244 and the ICJ Opinion on the Kosovo Declaration of Independence.



Here is a list of some famous European landmarks:

- 1 Atomium, Brussels, Belgium
- 2 Stonehenge, Wiltshire, United Kingdom
- 3 Royal Monastery of San Lorenzo de El Escorial, Madrid, Spain
- 4 The Parthenon, Athens, Greece
- 5 Parliament Building, Budapest, Hungary
- 6 Eiffel Tower, Paris, France
- 7 Windmills, the Netherlands
- 8 Charles Bridge, Prague, Czech Republic
- 9 The Little Mermaid statue, Copenhagen, Denmark
- 10 Church of St Nicholas, Sofia, Bulgaria
- 11 Sagrada Familia Cathedral, Barcelona, Spain
- 12 The Colosseum, Rome, Italy
- 13 Brandenburg Gate, Berlin, Germany

Can you find each of them on the map below?
The previous page might help you!



The European Union countries

The countries are in alphabetical order according to what each country is called in its own language or languages (as shown in brackets).

(* The full name of this country is 'the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland', but for short most people just call it Britain, the United Kingdom or the UK.

Population figures are for 2015.
Source: Eurostat

Flag	Country	Capital city	Population
	Belgium (Belgique/België)	Brussels (Bruxelles/Brussel)	11.2 million
	Bulgaria (България/Bulgaria)	Sofia (София/Sofiya)	7.2 million
	Czech Republic (Česká republika)	Prague (Praha)	10.5 million
	Denmark (Danmark)	Copenhagen (København)	5.6 million
	Germany (Deutschland)	Berlin (Berlin)	81.1 million
	Estonia (Eesti)	Tallinn (Tallinn)	1.3 million
	Ireland (Éire/Ireland)	Dublin (Baile Atha Cliath/Dublin)	4.6 million
	Greece (Ελλάδα/Elláda)	Athens (Αθήνα/Athina)	10.8 million
	Spain (España)	Madrid (Madrid)	46.4 million
	France (France)	Paris (Paris)	66.3 million
	Croatia (Hrvatska)	Zagreb (Zagreb)	4.2 million
	Italy (Italia)	Rome (Roma)	60.8 million
	Cyprus (Κύπρος/Kypros) (Κίβρις)	Nicosia (Λευκωσία/Lefkosia) (Lefkoşa)	0.8 million
	Latvia (Latvija)	Riga (Rīga)	1.9 million
	Lithuania (Lietuva)	Vilnius (Vilnius)	2.9 million
	Luxembourg (Luxemburg)	Luxembourg (Luxemburg)	0.5 million
	Hungary (Magyarország)	Budapest (Budapest)	9.9 million
	Malta (Malta)	Valletta (Valletta)	0.4 million
	Netherlands (Nederland)	Amsterdam (Amsterdam)	16.9 million
	Austria (Österreich)	Vienna (Wien)	8.6 million
	Poland (Polska)	Warsaw (Warszawa)	38.0 million
	Portugal (Portugal)	Lisbon (Lisboa)	10.4 million
	Romania (România)	Bucharest (București)	19.8 million
	Slovenia (Slovenija)	Ljubljana (Ljubljana)	2.1 million
	Slovakia (Slovensko)	Bratislava (Bratislava)	5.4 million
	Finland (Suomi/Finland)	Helsinki (Helsinki/Helsingfors)	5.4 million
	Sweden (Sverige)	Stockholm (Stockholm)	9.7 million
	United Kingdom (*) (United Kingdom)	London (London)	64.7 million

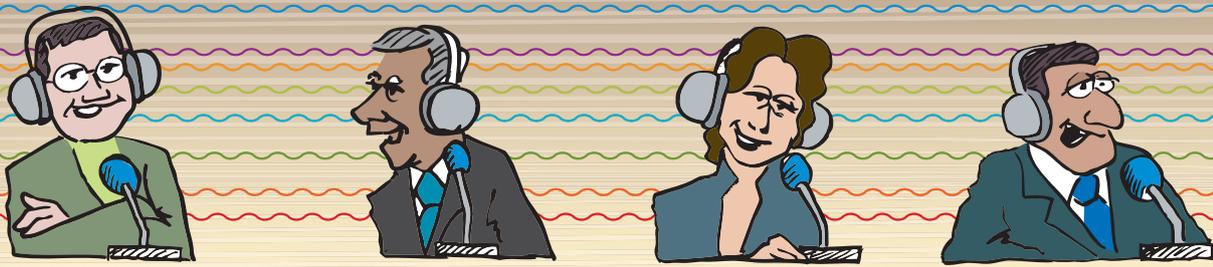
Let's explore Europe! Quiz

(Hint: you can find the answers to all these questions in this booklet)

1. How many continents are there in the world?
_____?
2. Which two towns does the Channel Tunnel connect?
_____?
3. What do you call it when birds fly south in autumn and spend the winter in warmer regions?
_____?
4. What do you call it when farmers water their fields with water from the ground or rivers?
_____?
5. Name a type of marine animal that can be farmed.
_____?
6. What does 'democracy' mean?
_____?
7. Which material, used to power steam engines, made the Industrial Revolution possible?
_____?
8. Which historic event took place in 1789?
_____?
9. In which decade was the computer invented?
_____?
10. How many countries of the European Union use the euro as their currency?
_____?
11. Where is the EU Court of Justice based?
_____?
12. How often do European elections take place?
_____?

Want to play games, test your knowledge and explore Europe further?
Go to: europa.eu/europage/explore

Ministers from all EU governments meet to pass EU laws.



How the EU takes decisions

As you can imagine, it takes a lot of effort by a lot of people to organise the EU and make everything work. Who does what?

The European Commission

In Brussels, a group of women and men (one from each EU country) meets every Wednesday to discuss what needs to be done next. These people are put forward by the government of their country and approved by the European Parliament.

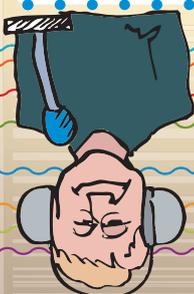
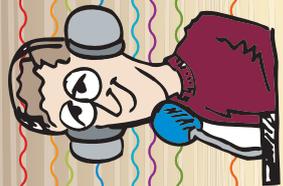
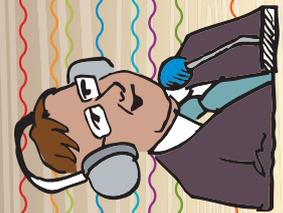
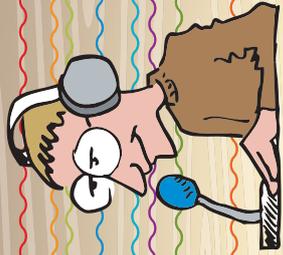
They are called Commissioners and together they make up the European Commission. Their job is to think about what would be best for the EU as a whole and to propose new laws for the EU as a whole. Laws are proposed by the Commission and decided on by both the Parliament and the Council.

In their work they are helped by experts, lawyers, secretaries, translators and so on. They run the daily work of the European Union.

The European Parliament

The European Parliament represents all the people in the EU. It holds a big meeting every month, in Strasbourg (France), to discuss and decide the new laws being proposed by the European Commission.

There are 751 members of the European Parliament (MEPs). They are chosen, every 5 years, in an election when all the adult citizens of the EU get the chance to vote. By choosing our MEP, and by talking to him or her, we can have a say in what the EU decides to do.





The European Council

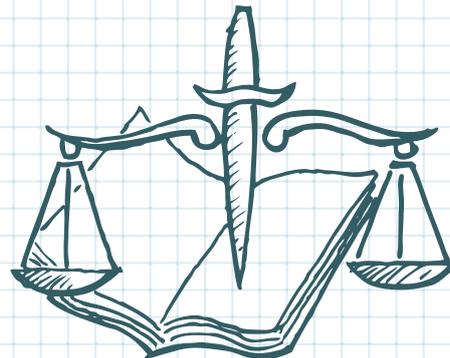
This is where all the leaders of the EU countries get together regularly at 'summit meetings', to talk about how things are going in Europe and to set the strategy for Europe. They don't discuss things in great detail, such as how to word new laws.

The Council

New laws for Europe have to be discussed by government ministers from all the EU countries, not only by the members of the European Parliament. When the ministers meet together they are called 'the Council'.

After discussing a proposal, the Council votes on it. There are rules about how many votes each country has and how many are needed to pass a law. In some cases, the rule says the Council has to be in complete agreement.

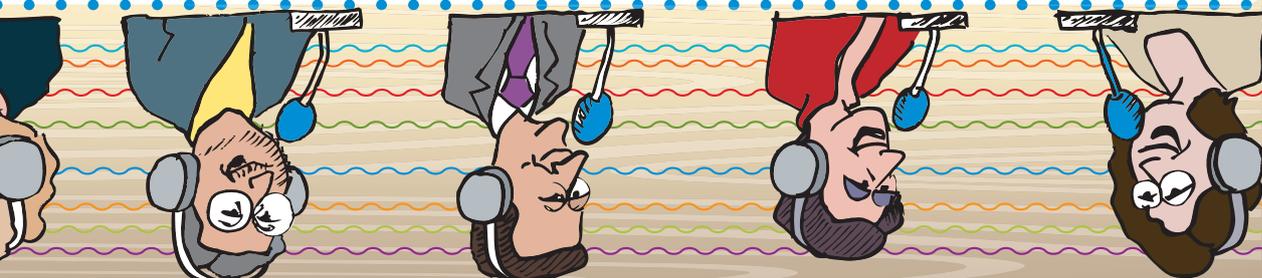
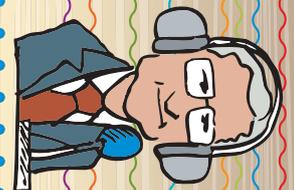
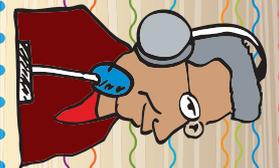
Once the Council and the Parliament have passed a new law, EU countries have to respect it.



The Court of Justice

If a country doesn't apply the law properly, the European Commission will warn it and may complain about it to the Court of Justice, in Luxembourg. The Court's job is to make sure that EU laws are respected and are applied in the same way everywhere. It has one judge from each EU country.

There are other groups of people (committees of experts and so on) involved in taking decisions in the EU, because it's important to get them right.



Tomorrow...

One of the challenges facing Europe today is how to make sure that young people can have jobs and a good future. It's not easy, because European firms have to compete for business with companies in other parts of the world that may be able to do the same job more cheaply.

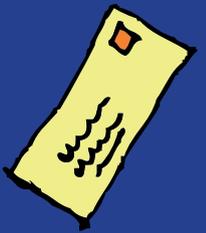
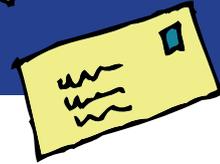
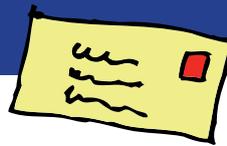
There are other big problems today which can only be tackled by countries around the world working together, for example:

- > international crime and terrorism;
- > hunger and poverty;
- > pollution and climate change.

The European Union is working on these problems, but it's not always easy for so many different governments and the European Parliament to agree on what to do. It doesn't help that the EU's decision-making rules are rather complicated.

What's more, many people feel that just voting for their MEP once every 5 years doesn't give them much of a say in what gets decided in Brussels or Strasbourg.

...and beyond



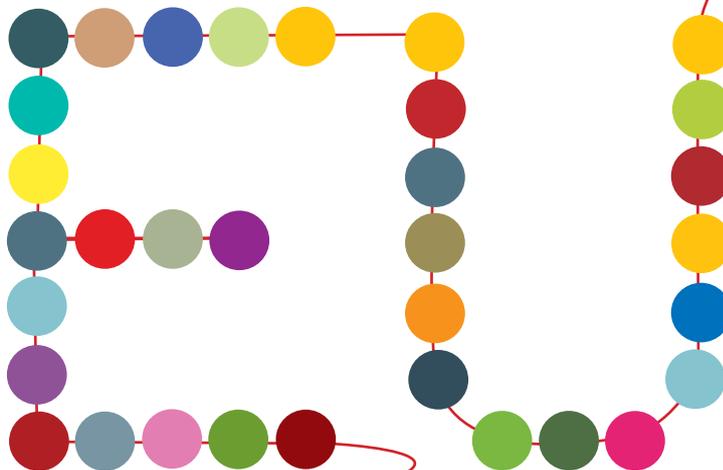
So we need to make sure that everyone can have their say in what the European Union decides.

How can we do that? Do you have any good ideas? What are the most important problems you think the EU should be dealing with and what would you like it to do about them?

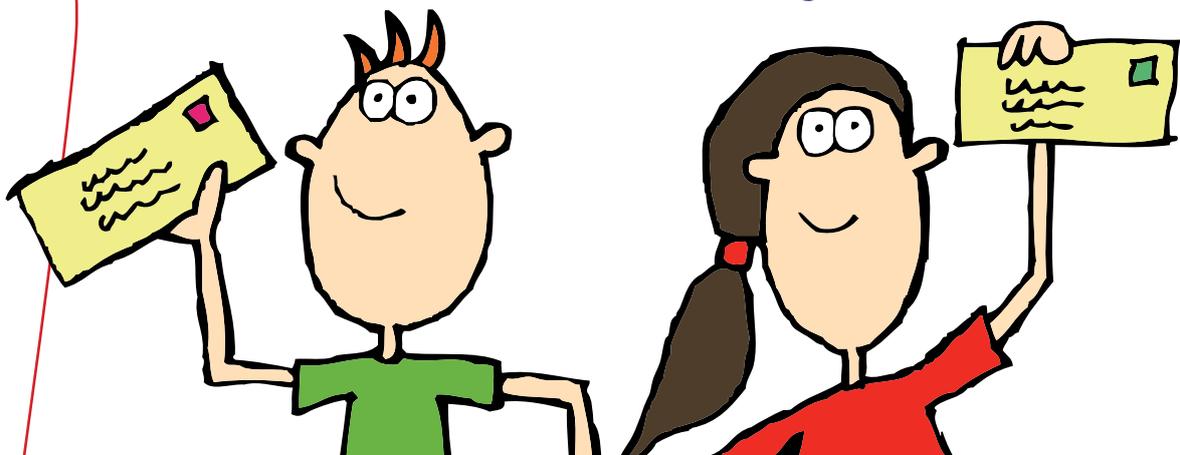
Why not discuss and jot down your ideas with your teacher and your classmates and send them to your MEP? You can find out who he or she is and where to write to them on the following website: europarl.europa.eu/

You can also contact the European Commission or Parliament at one of the addresses at the end of this book and perhaps even arrange for your class to visit these two institutions.

We are today's European children: before long we'll be Europe's adults.



The future is for us to decide — together!



Useful links

For you & For your teacher

Why not test what you have learned in this book and play the Let's explore Europe! game online?

Go to:
europa.eu/kids-corner/explore_en

Kids' Corner



You can find out fun facts about each of the EU countries and learn more about the EU on Kids' Corner. It's packed with games and quizzes too!

europa.eu/kids-corner

Teachers' Corner

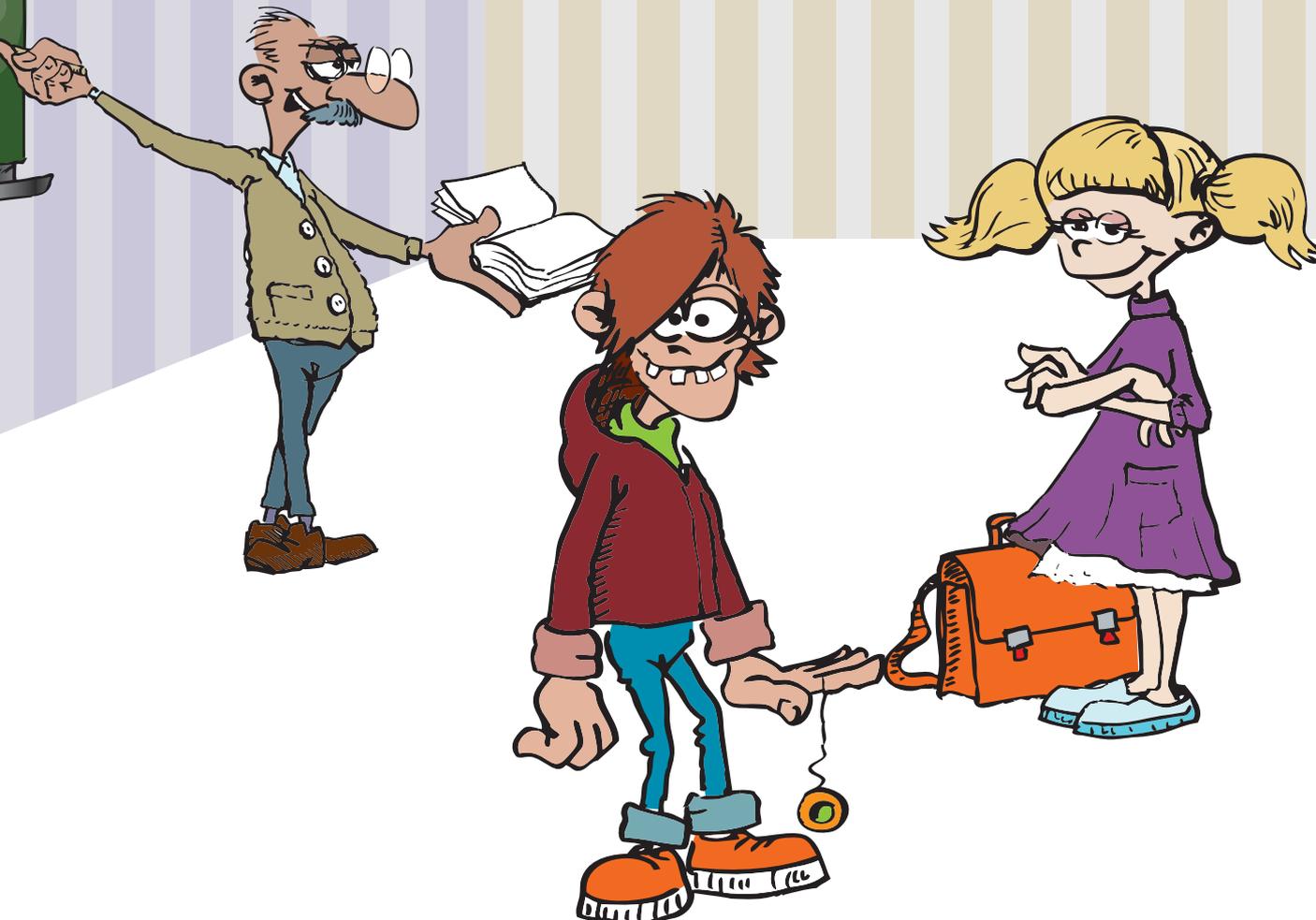
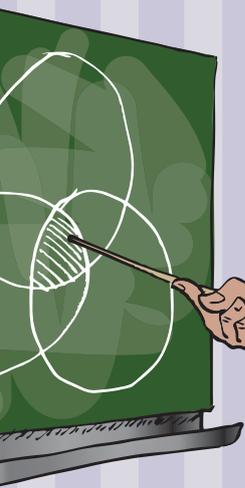


The European Union's online Teachers' Corner is a one-stop resource centre for a wide range of teaching material

about the European Union and its policies.

The material has been produced by various EU institutions and other government and non-government bodies. Whether you're looking for inspiration for your lessons or for existing educational material about European history and culture, or even specific topics such as climate change and reducing energy consumption, you should find something useful tailored to the age group of your pupils at the following address:

europa.eu/teachers-corner



Getting in touch with the EU



ONLINE

Information in all the official languages of the European Union is available on the Europa website: europa.eu



IN PERSON

All over Europe there are hundreds of local EU information centres.

You can find the address of the centre nearest you at: europedirect.europa.eu



ON THE PHONE OR BY MAIL

Europe Direct is a service which answers your questions about the European Union. You can contact this service by freephone: **00 800 6 7 8 9 10 11** (certain mobile telephone operators do not allow access to 00800 numbers or may charge for these calls), or by payphone from outside the EU: **+32 2 2999696**, or by e-mail via europedirect.europa.eu



READ ABOUT EUROPE

Publications about the EU are only a click away on the EU Bookshop website: bookshop.europa.eu

You can also obtain information and booklets in English about the European Union from:

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Internet: europarl.org.uk
E-mail: epedinburgh@europarl.europa.eu

There are European Commission and Parliament representations and offices in all the countries of the European Union. The European Union also has delegations in other parts of the world.

Let's explore Europe!

Europe: a beautiful continent with a fascinating history. It has produced many of the world's famous scientists, inventors, artists and composers, as well as popular entertainers and successful sports people.

For centuries Europe was plagued by wars and divisions. But in the last 60 years and more, the countries of this old continent have at last been coming together in peace, friendship and unity, to work for a better Europe and a better world.

This book for children (aged roughly 9 to 12 years old) tells the story simply and clearly. Full of interesting facts and colourful illustrations, it gives a lively overview of Europe and explains briefly what the European Union is and how it works.

Go to the website: europa.eu/kids-corner

You'll find lots of fun quizzes and games to test your knowledge!

Have fun exploring!



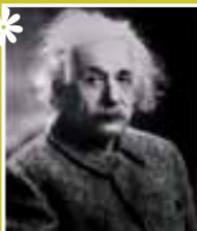
Forty famous faces, A to Z

Many of the world's great artists, composers, entertainers, inventors, scientists and sports people have come from Europe. We mentioned some of them in earlier chapters. We can't possibly include all of them in this book, so here are just 40 more names, in alphabetical order and from various European countries.

There is a blank space at the end for your own personal choice. It could be someone famous from your own country, or your favourite European sports team or pop group. Why not find a picture of them and stick it into the blank space, along with a few facts about them?



**Albert
Einstein**



© Philippe Halouan/Dejaga/AFP

Scientist: Germany

In 1905 he discovered 'relativity'— in other words, how matter, energy and time are all related to each other.

**Alfred
Nobel**



WikCommons / Public domain



Chemist, inventor and engineer: Sweden

He has at least 355 inventions to his name, the most well-known one being dynamite. He left much of his wealth towards establishing the Nobel Prizes for eminence in five different fields.

**Anne
Frank**



© Jewish Chron

Writer: The Netherlands

She is one of the most renowned Jewish victims of the Holocaust, dying aged 15 in a concentration camp. Her diary has become one of the world's most widely read books.

**Antonio
Vivaldi**



Wikimedia



Composer: Italy

He wrote many pieces, including The Four Seasons (1725).

**Carmen
Kass**



© Pierre Vaubhey/Sigma/Corbis

Fashion model and businesswoman: Estonia

She has featured on the cover of Vogue magazine and posed in campaigns for brands such as Chanel and Gucci. She also ran as a candidate for the European Parliament.

Christo



© Lynn Goddard/Corbis



Artist: Bulgaria

Famous for wrapping buildings, monuments and even trees, in fabrics, as he did with the German parliament in 1995.

Cristiano Ronaldo



Wikicommons/K. Kovalev / Khabibov

Footballer: Portugal

He won FIFA's Player of the Year award in 2008, 2013 and 2014. He has played for Manchester United and Real Madrid and has captained the Portuguese national team.

Edward de Bono



© Corbis

Thinker: Malta

He originated the term 'lateral thinking' and is most famous for his book Six Thinking Hats.

Ernő Rubik



Wikicommons/Tabaak Mansouri

Inventor and architect: Hungary

He invented the 'Rubik's Cube' and other mechanical puzzles.

Fryderyk Chopin



Wikimedia

Composer and pianist: Poland

He wrote many piano pieces including the famous Nocturnes.

Gabrielle 'Coco' Chanel



© Man Ray

Fashion designer: France

Her innovative women's clothing made her an important figure in 20th century fashion.

George Michael



© MAUppp

International pop star: Cyprus

He rose to fame with hits such as Last Christmas and has sold over 90 million singles worldwide.

**Georges
Remi
(Hergé)**



© BelgAAFP

Comic book writer: Belgium

*Most famous for his comic strip
The Adventures of Tintin, which he wrote
from 1929 until his death in 1983.*

**Hans
Christian
Andersen**



© AMG

Writer: Denmark

*His marvellous fairytales — such as
The Ugly Duckling and The Little Mermaid —
have delighted generations of children
around the world.*

**Helena
Rubinstein**



© Interfoto

Businesswoman: Poland

*She founded the Helena Rubinstein
cosmetic company, which made her one of the
richest and most successful women of her time.*

Homer



Wikimedia

Poet: Greece

*A legendary ancient Greek poet, traditionally
said to be the author of the epic poems
The Iliad and The Odyssey.*

**Ivana
Kobilca**



Wikimedia

Artist: Slovenia

*Slovenia's most important female painter,
she produced realist and impressionist still life paintings,
portraits and landscapes.*

**Jean
Monnet**



© European Union

Political figure: France

*Developed the core ideas for forming
the European Union and helped establish
the European Coal and Steel Community.*

**J. K.
Rowling**



© Stan Touhy/Sygma/Corbis

Writer: United Kingdom

Author of the famous Harry Potter book series, which have sold over 450 million copies worldwide.

**Joan
of Arc**



Wikimedia

Historical figure: France

She led the French army to several important victories during the Hundred Years' War and was later captured and burned at the stake aged 19.

**Kati
Levoranta**



© Rovio

Business leader: Finland

Head of the company that created the Angry Birds games which have become a worldwide success.

**Krišjānis
Barons**



© Jānis Ilieckis

Writer: Latvia

Known as the father of the 'dainas' — traditional Baltic music and lyrics.

**Leonardo
da Vinci**



Wikimedia

**Painter, sculptor, architect, scientist,
inventor and philosopher: Italy**

He painted the famous portrait of the Mona Lisa and designed the first helicopter model as early as 1493.

**Luka
Modrić**



© Shutterstock

Football player: Croatia

He has played for top teams Tottenham Hotspur and Real Madrid as well as for Croatia in several World Cup and European championships.

Maria Callas



© WikiCommons / Houston Rogers

Opera singer: Greece

Also known as La Divina, she was one of the most well-known and influential opera singers of the 20th century.

Marie Curie (Maria Skłodowska)



© Bettman/Corbis

Scientist: Poland

With her husband Pierre she discovered radium — a radioactive metal. They were awarded the Nobel Prize for Physics in 1903.

Marlene Dietrich

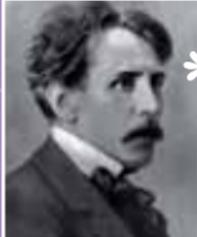


© Cinema Photo/Corbis

Actress: Germany

She starred in many films, including the original version of Around the World in 80 Days (1956).

Mikalojus Konstantinas Čiurlionis



© BIA/Novosti

Painter and composer: Lithuania

One of Lithuania's most famous artists, he composed 250 pieces of music and produced 300 paintings.

Nadia Comăneci



© Wally McNamee/Corbis

Athlete: Romania

The first person ever to score full marks (10 out of 10) for gymnastics at the Olympic Games in 1976.

Rafael Nadal



WikiCommons

Tennis player: Spain

He has won countless top tournaments and is widely regarded by many as the best tennis player of all time.

Robert Schuman



© European Union

Politician: Luxembourg

Although he was born in Luxembourg, he went on to become Prime Minister of France. He is widely considered to be the 'father of Europe'. The Schuman Declaration was made on 9 May 1950 and to this day 9 May is designated 'Europe Day'.

Saoirse Ronan



© WikiCommons / Sebby

Actress: Ireland

Star of stage and screen, she has been nominated for two Academy Awards. She has appeared on the cover of TIME magazine as one of 10 young people selected as 'Next Generation Leaders'.

Štefan Banič



© SXC

Inventor: Slovakia

He invented the parachute in 1913.

Stephen Hawking



© WikiCommons/StarChild Learning Center

Theoretical physicist and cosmologist: United Kingdom

Despite being confined to a wheelchair, he has spent a lifetime researching outer space and black holes. He has shown that black holes emit radiation which is now known as 'Hawking radiation'.

Stromae



© WikiCommons

Musician: rapper, singer and songwriter: Belgium

Stromae's 2009 single Alors on Danse reached the number one slot in many European countries. He has been nominated for, and won, many music awards.

Václav Havel



© Massimo Sbaraglia

Playwright, politician and dissident: Czech Republic

He criticised the Communist regime and led the so-called 'Velvet Revolution'. He was the last President of Czechoslovakia and the first President of the Czech Republic.

Vasco
da Gama



© Licensege

Explorer: Portugal

One of the most successful explorers during the European Age of Discovery, he commanded the first ships to sail directly from Europe to India.

Vincent
van Gogh



Wiki Commons / Public domain

Artist: The Netherlands

One of the most famous artists of the 20th century. He was influenced by impressionist painters of the period, developing from these his own unique style. Some of his best-known works include Vase with Twelve Sunflowers and Bedroom in Arles.

Winston
Churchill



Wiki Commons / Public domain

Politician: United Kingdom

British Prime Minister from 1940-1945, statesman, historian and winner of the Nobel Prize for literature. One of the most influential people in British history of all time.

Wolfgang
Amadeus
Mozart



Wikimedia

Musician: Austria

A composer of classical music, Mozart produced over 600 works and wrote his first opera in 1770 when he was just 14 years old.

My
choice:

