

**Study Guide
Week #13**

Terrific Triads™

Marshall Plan Containment Division of Europe	Supra-national principle Inter-governmental principle Luxembourg Compromise (1966)
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Crazy Questions™

1. What were the principal suppositions behind the idea of containment? Who were the major intellectual architects of this idea, and on what basis did their ideas begin to predominate? What specific forms did the idea of containment actually take? Where did the idea of containment have particular application? To what extent was it relevant to East-Central Europe, where the Soviet presence was already strong?
2. For what specific reasons did the two sides fail to reach an agreement on Germany? How were Soviet aspirations incompatible with American and British ones? What form did the eventual resolution of these conflicts actually take?
3. What was the attitude of Stalin towards the make-up of governments in East-Central Europe over the course of 1945-48? What circumstances made it impossible for the USSR to accept significant American influence – especially economic influence – in that region?
4. What were the basic reasons behind the creation of the European Coal and Steel Community in 1951? In what ways did World War II and the Cold War context frame this initiative? Who were the principal persons involved? What were the larger, long-term expectations of the creators of the ECSC, and how did the notion of “spillover” fit into their plans?
5. What was Great Britain’s attitude toward the ECSC and its successors (the EEC) before finally joining the organization in 1973? What factors drove Britain to stay out of the initiative early on and then to apply for membership later on? On what grounds did France veto Britain’s application (twice!), and with which French politician should we associate this veto?
6. What efforts did the members of the ECSC make with respect to defense, and what were the reasons for the failure of the European Defence Community (EDC) in 1954?
7. What were the central goals of the new European Economic Community, created by the Treaty of Rome in 1957? Which of these aspirations were realized by 1970 or so, and in what areas did the EEC make less progress?
8. In what ways was the role of France in the ECSC/ EEC particularly significant or unusual? To what degree did the EEC by 1970 bear an especially notable French imprint?
9. How did the Luxembourg Compromise of 1966 actually pave the way for the enlargement of the EEC through the addition of new members (beginning in 1973)?