**SUPREMACY, ROOTS AND PASSIONS**

**Our history shows that the peoples of Europa does not succeed to live together in 1 Europe in sustainable peace and to address and solve jointly the major issues with each other and through the Union.**

**Many peoples ruled. They brought us eras of both beauty and roughness. Are these dynamics results of our ambivalent origin and characteristics, such as the relationship between the bull Zeus and the princess Europa, which was accompanied by emotions such as passion and roughness, the heritage of Athens and Jerusalem wat does not pairs well, the name of our continent?**

**Europa refers to the story of the princess, to the land mass, which after the dream of Europe ultimately did receive the current name by Zeus instead of the name Asia because she was born there, to essential characteristics and to inspiration for a future idea.**

**In Europa beauty is working to civilize upcoming roughness, supports the Union the most successful integration experiment of all time and as part of the world it is the largest area with common prosperity.**

**By joining to built the idea of Europa, you will certainly have something. Do you also connect?**

**SUPREMACY, ROOTS AND PASSIONS**

Europa had a dream that the goddess Asia insisted she belonged to her, because she was born in Asia. The other continent, that was nameless, said that her birthplace was not important, because Zeus would give it to her. The daughter of Agenor, king of the land between Sidon and Tyre, got confused by the dream and went not sleep anymore. It was nice weather that day and she went with her girlfriends along the shore at Sidon to pick flowers in the near where, by influence of Zeus, also the royal herd of cattle ran to graze.

‘Zeus, ruler of the gods, had noticed Europa and her girlfriends. But kingship and love do not go well together and often does not stay in position. So Zeus put his royal scepter away, took the form of a bull and mingled with the other cattle. There, beautiful to look at, he walked through the lush grass. A friendly bull as white as snow, which smelled at flowers and musically roared. The neck was a muscle mass, on the front were lobes, the horns were curved, but one could say that they were made by hand, purer and brighter than pearlescent. The forehead aroused confidence, his eyes were not big and his expression was peaceful.

All the girls ran to him to pet him. The bull laid himself for Europa. She was surprised how beautiful he was, but although he seemed so tender she was at first afraid to touch him. But soon she came closer and held flowers at his shining mouth.

The lover was cheerful and as he waited for his hoped pleasure, he kissed her hands, and he could now hardly separating from her. One moment he plays and runs rebellious through the grass, another time he lies down, white as snow on the yellow sand.

When her fear gradually was diminished, he offered himself to be petted by her virginal hands. Now, even his horns became decorated with fresh flowers. The royal virgin even dare to sit on the back of the bull and does not realize on whose back she sits, while the god, first on higher land and then along the coastline, gradually slides in the waves. Then he goes on and he wears his prize into the sea. She's terrified and looks back on the coast where she was stolen from. Her right hand grasps a horn, the other hand his back, her clothes fluttering in the breeze behind her.’ (1)

Agenor decides that his sons start a search for his daughter. Ultimately, only Cadmus did not gave up. He never found her, however. Zeus led her to the island of Crete and showed his true nature. He raped her and from him Europa got three sons, among others Minos. Europa married the king of Crete, who adopted and educated her sons and who left his throne to Minos after his death.

Now, thousends of years later, Europa, supported by a Union, represents a society that builds an ideal of civilization: security, prosperity, and peace, the monetary union, the Erasmus + program, the Europe 2020 growth strategy and biggest donor in the world are achievements.

In contrast to nowadays, 500 years ago a system of thought based on religion and determined by church was a characteristic of an era between Antiquity and Modern period. The earthly existence was minor and life was focused on the afterlife. Because everyone was a member of the church, the clergy could affect everyone from the pulpit. The fear to go to hell made people subservient to those in power. Yet, there was also art, music, culture, and attention to labor-saving improvements, education and science where liberal arts besides medicine, law and theology were taught.

In the late Middle Ages many medieval and religious values were questioned. Where poverty, reflection and chastity was praised, in the Modern Age ownership, active participation in social life and to enjoy life was encouraged. The medieval image of man was fatalistic and pessimistic: Man is sinful and subject to the mercy of God. The new period was characterized by humanistic themes such as tolerance, freedom of thought, peace, education for the development of the individual and the mythology of antiquity.

For instance, the 15th century philosopher and humanist Pico della Mirandola (2) considered human nature as a repository of tools for providing a form of life for each individual and it is this freedom of choice and the associated responsibilities that constitute the dignity of man.

In certain areas, there were clashes with the faith, but that ideas have no objective existence outside man was justified. That caused a revolutionary change in the perception of science. The invention of the art of printing democratized knowledge and made after the Middle Ages the scientific revolution possible, culminating eventually the Reformation and the Enlightenment.

Europa creates diversity. Beauty of artistic, literary, intellectual and social movements accomplished the Gothic, Renaissance, Baroque, Enlightenment, Romanticism and postmodernism. Regarding material things, both social prosperity as destructive wars and financial and economic crises.

In the present era, the European dream of unification is going to falter by a variety of causes: There are substantial sovereign debts, France renew too little and too slow, the periphery of Europa is fragile, populism, nationalism, and technocracy reigns and by preference for the interests of their region and their own wallets there are serious separatist movements in several countries (3).

Another important aspect of impact are geopolitical games by the Russian Federation.

Diametrically against this, there is increased hegemony of Germany and that the European Union:

- works on the functioning of the internal market and the reform of the financial sector,

- promotes free trade,

- negotiates about official accession with candidate (4) and potential candidate countries (5) and

- looks for six Member States (6) the extent to which they are ready to join the euro zone.

And between the EU and Ukraine an association treaty is concluded, an agreement to ensure greater stability and prosperity for the citizens of Ukraine and Europe through more cooperation, economic cooperation and strengthening trade relations.

The cradle of Western culture varies constantly significantly between lordship (the bull Zeus) and greatness (the princess Europa). Europa, the idea of Europa and how Europa distinct from the rest of the world in the fields of politics, law, religion, literature, culture and affectivity always raised questions, since, albeit in a more limited context, the Greek Antiquity until today in the globalized world (7).

And there is not only the ongoing debate about where the geographic center is, but also on cultural and political issues and exact boundaries of Europa. For various reasons Europa tries already to unite for centuries and for centuries long, due to internal and sometimes prolonged violent conflicts that occurred on landmass Europa, big names like Plato, Kant, Émeric Cruce and Erasmus, thoroughly considered how freedom and lasting peace can be achieved.

In the 17th century, argued was for an international pacifist body of representatives of many countries. Even then there were wars (the 80- and 30-year war) about power, religion, wealth, international misunderstandings, resulting in a strong desire for peace (8). To realize that desire, Émeric Cruce (political writer) argued in 1623 with "Le Nouveau Cynée" for a system based on free trade, a common currency, standardized weights and measures, as well as emphasis on social and economic objectives and public spending.

This idea was in stark contrast to that of the in 1596 deceased Jean Bodin (philosopher), who based his ideas on the basis of national sovereignty and acceptance of war.

Europa, mainly consisting of 'half' nation states (9) falters. That problems are solved by the return of a fully-fledged nation state and at the same time achievements can be preserved is an illusion:

Sovereign Debt in Europa

Due to negative growth, tax revenues declined, while expenditures increased by circumstances such as rising unemployment benefits and costs of bailouts of banks and other companies. As a result, public debt increased as percentage of gross domestic product significantly. This debt amounted at 69.9% in 2008, rising to 91.9% of GDP late 2014.

Suppose that all exposures be claimed within agreed maturity, is prompt settlement of all debt countries possible and remains sufficient creditworthiness and trust needed for markets and investors?

France

France lingers reform. Reasons are mainly the grants provided through the Common Agricultural Policy of the EU and the political idea of an Economic and Monetary Union (EMU). Shortly after the fall of the Berlin Wall in 1989, Helmut Kohl was aimed at the reunification of Germany. Because France could never come close to the economic strength of Germany, Mitterrand wanted to form a monetary union with a common currency. The German mark would therefore be dethroned. As price for German unification, Kohl promised that his country, through a monetary Union, would work firmly for European cooperation.

Will ending this cooperation weaken France not seriously?

United Kingdom

Well, the United Kingdom and Europe, ......... a special and tortuous affair. On (long-term) benefits, for example, because of the common market is not spoken. In today's time, criticizing jammed collaborations within the EU and non-compliance with agreements has become a political style and achievements are hardly mentioned. Britain wants powers back from Brussels. The UK will hold a referendum on June 23 on whether or not to leave the EU.

The most tangible consequence of exit could well be British shrinkage of the territory. Unlike the English, the Scots in fact appreciate a relationship with the EU.

Periphery
On December 17, 2010 there is a public self-immolation in Sidi Bouzid, Tunisia. It is the beginning of an action and mass protests against the Tunisian government. Result is a chain reaction, creating a revolt in most of the Arab world.

Now a virulent war is fought in the Levant (Syria and environment). Conflict and geopolitical game is also working in Ukraine. Both environments are the main territories where most of the major powers meet, both physically and theoretically; ideologies of democracy, theology and autocracy fight each other there. These foreign dynamics touches Europa firm and has impact on all countries in Europa. Migration flows emerged to countries in and around Europa, millions of asylum seekers, displaced persons, refugees and economic migrants from Kosovo, North Africa (mainly to Italy, Spain and Malta) and Middle East (mainly from Greece to Germany).

Climbing over fences with barbed wire, at sea in leaking boats or stowed away in airless containers. Refugees and migrants around the world risk their lives every day in desperate attempts to find safety or a better life.

"Europa can not close its eyes, otherwise the idea of ​​Europe is at stake," Matteo Renzi said in mid-June 2015.

Visegrad countries (10) attempt to hollowing rule of law. They also work to continue an exit strategy from the "Brussels diktat", the forced allocation of migrants.

Russia continues to threaten its former vassal states such as the Baltic states, with ghosts of the past. In the three parliamentary incomplete democratic republics, lives a large group of Russian minorities . Through the crisis in Ukraine, the Baltic States are increasingly nervous about the involvement of their former colonizer because of their precarious demographic situation.

And in the Balkan countries dominate many language families, including Slavic, Roman, Greek, Albanian and Turkish language families and three major religions. They seek nationalism, a political ideology which holds that the state as a political entity must be congruent to the nation as a socio-cultural unity.

War, Russian expansionism, millions of people who move from one area to another and nationalist movements are developments that do not coincide with the idea of Europa.

Europa

To Europa, tasks and competences are entrusted by member states in order to achieve common goals as aspired by the various countries. Size and weight of the EU is determined / granted by national politics and policies of the member states up to a certain level.

It is precisely the inadequate level of cooperation which ensures breakdowns, not "Brussels" or the EU or Europa. That deficit and without a full-fledged polity in order to lead, creates vacuums. However, the polity necessary for more stability and unity is not accepted by member states and citizens.

There were and are many defenders, guardians and advocates of the idea of Europe: Churchill, Adenauer, Schuman. The cultural philosopher Rob Riemen from the NEXUS Institute recently published "The Return of Europe," a polyphonic hymn of Orpheus - a dozen classic speeches and multiple reflections of contemporary poets and thinkers.

Federica Mogherini, HRVP, which will come with a promising security and foreign policy before the end of June, the federalist Guy Verhofstadt, Andrew Duff, Richard Corbett, Jurgen Habermas, George Steiner and of course Angela Merkel. Also many young people leave undeterred, witnessing their presence in universities and many 'events' in Brussels and elsewhere, organized by a large number of (international) institutions which think and act at European level

Great ideas and perspectives in order to create and to develop in Europa a functioning ideology with attractive force to ensure that residents of Europe connect, hardly manifest. That ideology to achieve freedom and perpetual peace must constantly be an ideal, whether there may or may not a Union, nation states, a federation or a still to develop unknown (government) system.

Except of freedom and peace there are also cross-border issues calling for European institutions / organizations, such as activities by banks, from trade, raw materials, energy and terrorism which necessitate common approach.

Europa experienced a history of many civil wars. There is need for a common political ideology and for entities that pursue freedom and perpetual peace and lead cross-border aspects, guided by credible authorities making credible promises. And space, where is continuous dialogue between the world of thoughts, where is present a good balance between reason and religion, where diversity is normal and where oppression or intimidation will not be tolerated.

The European Union is seen as the most successful integration experiment of all time and is the largest area of common prosperity in human history. But many questions have been raised not only about the causes of the financial crisis, but also about the structure of the monetary union and foreign, security and energy policy.

It seems that European societies have forgotten the real meaning of the improvements and achievements, or have forgotten how to use the password adequately. Cultural and legal science, philosophy and religion to matter and contribute to well-being and identity of human beings, economics to social prosperity. Is it lack of will, of implementation and compliance of agreements? On belief in progress?

Companionship, commitment and interaction, as well as education and innovation is needed in order to create a Europa where grows a common identity, where foreign, security, energy and humanitarian issues are addressed with an ever closer common policy and where all other aspects are derived from societies as a whole. In this way, Europa and the peoples can show what it stands for and what it is not and what it can do and what not. By joining to build the idea of Europa, you will certainly have something. Do you also connect?

1. Partial and free translation from the work Metamorphoses Book II: 833-875 of the great poet Ovid Naso P;

2. Author of one of the leading treatises of the Renaissance: Oration on human dignity (1486);

3. Scotland, Catalonia, Flanders, United Kingdom;

4. Albania, FYROM, Montenegro, Serbia, Turkey;

5. Bosnia and Herzegovina, Kosovo (disputed);

6. Sweden, Poland, Czech Republic, Hungary, Romania, Bulgaria;

7. Anthony Pagden: "The Idea of Europe. From Antiquity to the European Union";

8. 1648 Peace of Westphalia;

9. a state with one dominant nation but where the right of a governing body does not exercise the highest authority;

10. an alliance between Hungary, Poland, Czech Republic, Slovakia with the aim of promoting the process of European integration.

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