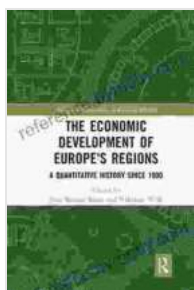


# Fortress Europe: A Historical Perspective on the European Union's Migration Policies

The European Union (EU) is often seen as a fortress, keeping out migrants from poorer countries. This image is reinforced by the EU's strict bFree Download controls, its detention centers for undocumented migrants, and its policies of repatriation and deportation.



## Classical Trade Protectionism 1815-1914: Fortress Europe (Routledge Explorations in Economic History Book 32) by Agnes Ravatn

★★★★★ 5 out of 5

Language : English  
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Enhanced typesetting : Enabled  
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Print length : 708 pages



However, the EU's migration policies are not new. They have a long history, dating back to the early days of the European Economic Community (EEC). In this book, we will explore the historical development of the EU's migration policies, from the early days of the EEC to the present day. We will examine the political, economic, and social factors that have shaped these policies, and the impact they have had on migration flows and the lives of migrants.

## **The Early Years of the EEC**

The EEC was founded in 1957 by the Treaty of Rome. The treaty established a common market for goods, services, capital, and labor. However, there were no specific provisions on migration.

In the early years of the EEC, migration was largely unregulated. Workers from poorer countries, such as Italy, Spain, and Portugal, were free to move to richer countries, such as Germany and France. This migration helped to fuel the economic growth of the EEC.

However, in the late 1960s and early 1970s, the EEC began to experience a number of economic problems. These problems led to a rise in unemployment and a decline in economic growth. As a result, the EEC began to tighten its migration policies.

## **The 1970s and 1980s**

In the 1970s and 1980s, the EEC adopted a number of measures to restrict migration. These measures included:

- \* The introduction of quotas on the number of workers from non-EEC countries who could enter the EEC
- \* The creation of a system of border controls to prevent undocumented migrants from entering the EEC
- \* The establishment of detention centers for undocumented migrants
- \* The adoption of policies of repatriation and deportation

These measures had a significant impact on migration flows. The number of migrants entering the EEC declined sharply. In addition, the number of undocumented migrants living in the EEC increased.

## **The 1990s and 2000s**

In the 1990s and 2000s, the EEC underwent a number of major changes. These changes included the adoption of the Schengen Agreement, the creation of the European Union, and the enlargement of the EU to include new member states from Central and Eastern Europe.

These changes led to a number of new challenges for the EU's migration policies. The Schengen Agreement created a border-free area within the EU, making it easier for migrants to move between member states. The creation of the EU led to a new focus on human rights, including the rights of migrants. The enlargement of the EU to include new member states from Central and Eastern Europe led to a new wave of migration.

In response to these challenges, the EU adopted a number of new measures to manage migration. These measures included:

- \* The creation of a common asylum system
- \* The establishment of a European Border and Coast Guard Agency
- \* The adoption of a new approach to integration, focusing on the rights and responsibilities of migrants

These measures have had a mixed impact. The common asylum system has helped to improve the treatment of asylum seekers. The European Border and Coast Guard Agency has helped to reduce the number of undocumented migrants entering the EU. The new approach to integration has helped to improve the lives of migrants.

The EU's migration policies have a long and complex history. These policies have been shaped by a number of factors, including economic, political, and social factors. The impact of these policies has been mixed. They have helped to reduce the number of undocumented migrants entering the EU. They have also helped to improve the treatment of asylum seekers. However, they have also made it more difficult for migrants to move to the EU and have led to the creation of a system of detention and deportation.

As the EU continues to face new challenges, it will need to develop new policies to manage migration. These policies will need to be based on a fair and humane approach to migration. They will also need to be effective in reducing the number of undocumented migrants entering the EU and in improving the lives of migrants.



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