

# Greece and the great powers

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# Overall pattern

- Stathis Kalyvas argument
  - Greece tends to pursue very ambitious projects
    - More ambitious than other states coming from the Ottoman Empire
  - Overreaching and failure/bankruptcy
  - European/Western powers intervene to bail Greece out
    - Some achievements from the ambitious projects are salvaged







Ⓢ Aegean

*This map uses the English equivalents of Greek names for cities and regions. This does not imply any position on the "correct" name of these places in the past or at present.*

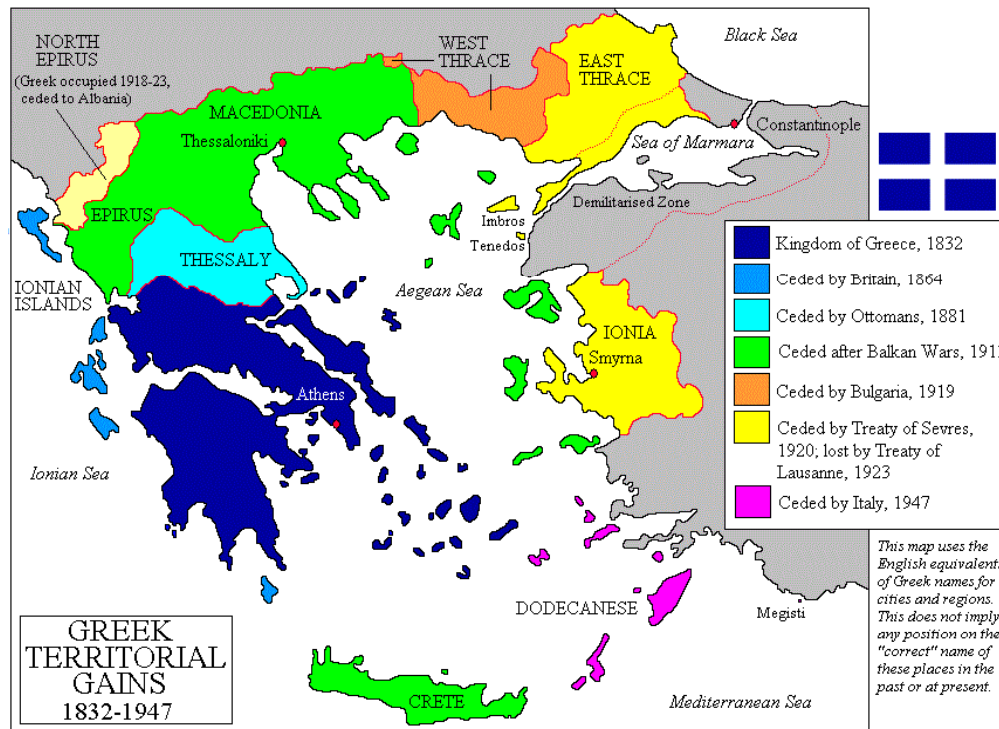


# Balkan Wars



# WWI

- Greece entered late and after internal political schism



# Reconstruction after WWII and Greek civil war

- Marshall aid
- 1950-1970 – Greece had among the highest growth rates in the world



Δεκαετία του 1950.  
Αφετηρία Λεωφορείων



# Cyprus – goal of “enosis” (union)

- Anti-colonial struggle for “enosis” in the 1950s – bad timing
  - Greece was weak vis-à-vis Great Britain
  - Turkey sought to protect the Turkish Cypriot minority
  - The United States need a strong British presence in the Middle East
- 1960 – independent Cyprus
  - 1963 – the Greek Cypriots unilaterally changed the consociational constitution in a majoritarian direction
    - 1964 – threat of Turkish military intervention
      - Blocked by President Johnson
- 1974 – Greek coup overthrows Cyprus’s government to effect union
  - Turkish invasion and occupation of northern Cyprus

# Turkish invasion of Cyprus



- 2004 – the Republic of Cyprus enters the EU

# 1974 – Democracy in Greece

- 1980 – Greece joins the EEC
  - Political reasons – the Europeans wanted to support democracy in Greece
    - Economically Greece was not ready

# 2002 – Greece joins the eurozone

- Another overly ambitious objective
  - Greek crisis
    - European bailout
- Overall Greece was the first Southeastern nation to:
  - Gain independence
  - Join NATO (with Turkey in 1952)
  - Join the EEC/EU
  - Join the euro