

9.10 The European Union

Name: _____ Class: _____ Date: _____

Total: 12 marks

KEY WORDS european union 欧洲联盟

Objective

Build the skills to explain the **European Union** 欧洲联盟.

You must be able to:

- state what European states began to set aside and in favour of what
- explain the force of 'continue to balance'
- compare the EU's method with the Congress of Vienna's
- explain the effect on identity

1 Worked examples

Study these first. Each one shows the method for a task used later.

■ Set aside

European states began to **set aside** nationalist rivalries in favour of economic and political integration, forming a series of transnational unions that grew in size and scope over the second half of the century. "Set aside" is a choice, not a disappearance.

■ 'Continue to balance'

EU member nations **continue to balance** questions of national sovereignty with the responsibilities of membership. The present tense declines to say the question is settled.

■ Vienna and the EU

1815's Congress tried to **contain** the danger of nationalistic upheaval by agreement between powers. The EU addresses the same danger by making rivalry costly to act on. Two hundred years, one problem, two answers.

■ Identity

A person may hold a national identity and a European one, and the balancing sentence is the political form of holding both.

2 Practice

2.1 State what was set aside and in favour of what. [2]

2.2 Explain the force of “continue to balance”. [2]

2.3 Vienna and the EU address the same danger.

(a) State the danger. [1]

(b) State each one’s method. [2]

3 Exam-style questions

3.1 “Set aside” indicates that the rivalries [1]

- **A** disappeared
- **B** remain, but states choose not to act on them
- **C** were outlawed
- **D** were exported

3.2 The CED’s tense about sovereignty and membership indicates the question is [1]

- **A** settled
- **B** ongoing
- **C** abolished
- **D** foreign

3.3 Two states bind their coal and steel production together.

(a) State the effect on the possibility of war between them. [1]

(b) Explain why this differs from Vienna's method.

[2]

Solutions

2.1 nationalist rivalries; economic and political integration.

2.2 the present tense declines to say the question is settled, so the union is a standing negotiation rather than a finished arrangement.

2.3 (a) revolutionary or nationalistic upheaval. (b) Vienna: containment by agreement between powers; the EU: making rivalry costly to act on.

3.1 B. a choice, not a disappearance.

3.2 B. it continues.

3.3 (a) war would first require dismantling something both need. (b) Vienna policed the danger from outside, while integration removes the incentive from inside.