

General Certificate of Education
June 2005
Advanced Subsidiary Examination



EUROPEAN STUDIES
Unit 1

EUR1

Tuesday 14 June 2005 9.00 am to 12 noon

In addition to this paper you will require:
a 16-page answer book.

Time allowed: 3 hours

Instructions

- Use blue or black ink or ball-point pen.
- Write the information required on the front of your answer book. The *Examining Body* for this paper is AQA. The *Paper Reference* is EUR1.
- In Section A answer **two** questions.
- In Section B answer **two** questions.
- In Section C answer **one** question.

Information

- The maximum mark for this paper is 100.
- Mark allocations are shown in brackets.
- You will be assessed on your ability to use an appropriate form and style of writing, to organise relevant information clearly and coherently, and to use specialist vocabulary, where appropriate. The degree of legibility of your handwriting and the level of accuracy of your spelling, punctuation and grammar will also be taken into account.

Advice

- You are advised to spend 15 minutes reading the paper, 1 hour answering Section A, 1 hour answering Section B and 45 minutes answering Section C.
- Do all rough work in the answer book. Cross through any work you do not want marked.
- Wherever relevant, you should refer in your answers to examples you have studied. These may include countries, regions, treaties and interest groups.

SECTION A

Answer **two** questions from this Section.

You should spend about 1 hour on this Section.

There are 17 marks for each question.

1 The European Council

Study **Figure 1** and then answer **both** parts of the question which follows.

Figure 1: The European Council

The European Council occupies an unusual position amongst EU institutions in terms of its origins, its composition, its rules, its status and its operations. Nonetheless, it has now moved beyond being simply a ‘summit’ and has become a more complex and influential body.

Source: adapted from CLIVE H CHURCH and DAVID PHINNEMORE, *European Union and European Community* (Prentice Hall/Harvester Wheatsheaf) 1994

- (a) Outline the composition and work of the European Council. (6 marks)
- (b) Explain why the role of the European Council within the European Union has often been criticised. (11 marks)

2 Institutions of the European Union

Study **Figure 2** and then answer **both** parts of the question which follows.

Figure 2: The European Commission

The Commission is a key EU institution. A single Commission for all three of the previous European Communities (the European Coal and Steel Community, the European Economic Community and the European Atomic Energy Community) was created when a treaty merging them came into force on 1 July 1967.

Source: adapted from PASCAL FONTAINE, *Europe in Ten Points* (European Communities) 1995

- (a) Outline the reasons why the European Commission is sometimes considered to be in need of reform. *(6 marks)*

- (b) Explain which **one** of the institutions of the European Union you consider to be the most supranational. *(11 marks)*

3 The Treaty of Rome

Study **Figure 3** and then answer **both** parts of the question which follows.

Figure 3: The Treaty of Rome

18 April 1951: Signature of the Treaty of Paris establishing the European Coal and Steel Community (ECSC) by the six founding members of the Community: Belgium, France, Germany, Italy, Luxembourg and the Netherlands.

25 March 1957: Signature by the Six of the Treaty of Rome establishing the European Economic Community (EEC) and the European Atomic Energy Community (Euratom).

Source: adapted from *The Enlargement of the European Union* (European Communities) 1994

- (a) Outline the main terms of the Treaty of Rome. *(6 marks)*

- (b) Explain why, following the Treaty of Rome in 1957, there was no further major treaty until the Single European Act in 1986. *(11 marks)*

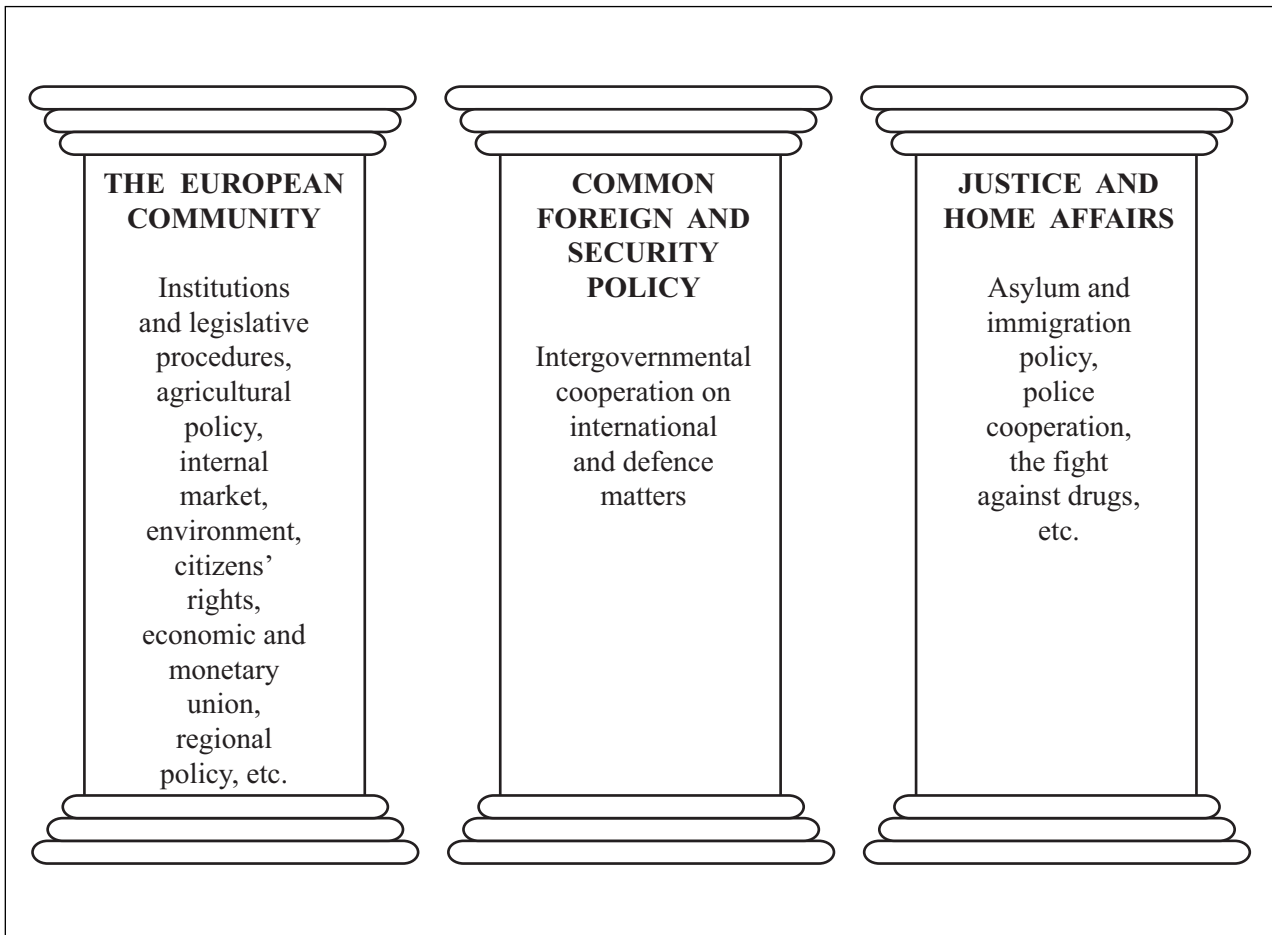
TURN OVER FOR THE NEXT QUESTION

Turn over ►

4 The Treaty on European Union (Maastricht Treaty)

Study **Figure 4** and then answer **both** parts of the question which follows.

Figure 4: The three pillars of the European Union



Source: adapted from The European Union's Common Foreign and Security Policy (European Communities) 1996

- (a) Outline the reasons for the signing of the Treaty on European Union in 1991. (6 marks)
- (b) Explain why neither opponents nor supporters of the European Union were wholly satisfied by the Treaty. (11 marks)

5 Changes in eastern Europe

Study **Figure 5** and then answer **both** parts of the question which follows.

Figure 5: The fall of Communist governments in eastern Europe

One of the major changes in eastern Europe was that in 1989 the Soviet-backed dictatorships of the region were brought down by popular protest and because of a lack of support from the USSR. Great rejoicing greeted their fall, both inside and outside the countries concerned.

Source: from an account written in 2004

- (a) Outline the reasons why the Republic of Yugoslavia partially broke up in 1991 and 1992. *(6 marks)*
- (b) Explain why Communism collapsed in eastern Europe. Use examples from any **two** eastern European countries other than the former USSR and the former Yugoslavia. *(11 marks)*

6 Reactions to the end of the Soviet Union

Study **Figure 6** and then answer **both** parts of the question which follows.

Figure 6:

Figure 6 was an extract of text.

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- (a) Outline the ways in which European security systems have reacted to the end of Communist rule in the USSR and its satellites. *(6 marks)*
- (b) Explain how Russia has dealt with the problems caused by the ending of Communist rule in 1991. *(11 marks)*

TURN OVER FOR SECTION B

Turn over ►

SECTION B

Answer **two** questions from this Section.

You should spend about 1 hour on this Section.

There are 17 marks for each question.

7 The Common Agricultural Policy

Study **Figure 7** and then answer **both** parts of the question which follows.

Figure 7: The Common Agricultural Policy (CAP)

When Portugal and Spain joined the EU in 1986 the weaknesses in the CAP were deepened. The two new members together increased the EU's agricultural workforce by 24 per cent, their farms were typically small with low yields and low productivity, and EU support at the time was geared to north European products such as cereals, milk and beef rather than southern products such as fruit, wine and vegetables. In order that the new members should receive an equitable level of assistance, total CAP expenditure had to be considerably increased.

Source: GRAHAM DRAKE, Issues in the New Europe (Hodder and Stoughton) 1994

- (a) Outline the problems which the Common Agricultural Policy has caused for European politicians and consumers. *(6 marks)*
- (b) Explain why the reforms of the Common Agricultural Policy have had only limited success. *(11 marks)*

8 Industrial change in Europe

Study **Figure 8** and then answer **both** parts of the question which follows.

Figure 8: Industrial change in Europe

One aspect of industrial change in western Europe has been the long-term decline of coal mining. However, up to the early 1990s, five EU countries were still substantial coal producers – Germany, Spain, France, Belgium and the UK. They produced 60 per cent of the coal consumed in the EU and coal was still used to generate 40 per cent of the EU's electricity.

Source: adapted from GRAHAM DRAKE, *Issues in the New Europe* (Hodder and Stoughton) 1994

- (a) Outline the problems which have been caused by the decline of traditional industries in Europe.
(6 marks)
- (b) Explain why the European Union's policies for overcoming these problems have been criticised.
(11 marks)

9 Regional policy

Study **Figure 9** and then answer **both** parts of the question which follows.

Figure 9:

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- (a) Outline the reasons for the growing importance of regional policy within the European Union.
(6 marks)
- (b) Explain how successful this policy has been in solving the problems of the European Union's regions.
(11 marks)

TURN OVER FOR THE NEXT QUESTION

Turn over ►

10 Social policy

Study **Figure 10** and then answer **both** parts of the question which follows.

Figure 10: Social policy

In December 1989 the European Council agreed to sign a Community Charter for Workers. The aims of this Social Charter were ‘the promotion of employment, improved living and working conditions, proper social protection and dialogue between management and labour’. The UK government refused to sign, claiming that it was a ‘Socialist Charter’ which would let in ‘socialism by the back door’. The Institute of Directors and, to a lesser extent, the Confederation of British Industry opposed the Charter. The Charter had no legal status until it became the Social Chapter at the same time as the Treaty on European Union (Maastricht Treaty) was signed.

Source: adapted from ALAN DAVIES, *British Politics and Europe* (Hodder and Stoughton) 1994

- (a) Outline the main terms of the Social Chapter signed in 1991. *(6 marks)*
- (b) Explain why social policy remains an area of controversy within the European Union. *(11 marks)*

11 Tourism in Europe

Study **Figure 11** and then answer **both** parts of the question which follows.

Figure 11:

Figure 11 was a table.

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- (a) Outline the environmental problems which have been caused by the development of mass tourism in Europe since the 1970s. *(6 marks)*
- (b) Explain the ways in which mass tourism has brought advantages to popular holiday resorts in Europe. *(11 marks)*

SECTION C

Answer **one** question from this Section.

You should spend about 45 minutes on this Section.

There are 32 marks for each question.

12 Enlargement of the European Union

- (a) For what reasons did Austria, Finland and Sweden join the European Union in 1995 and Norway refuse to do so? *(12 marks)*

- (b) “Economically sound but politically unwise.”

Do you agree or disagree with this view of the enlargement of the European Union?
Explain your answer. (You may consider recent and/or proposed enlargements.) *(20 marks)*

13 Economic and monetary union

- (a) Describe the origins of the Single European Currency (euro) and the stages by which it was introduced. *(12 marks)*

- (b) “A mistake from the beginning.”

Do you agree or disagree with this view of the Single European Currency?
Explain your answer. *(20 marks)*

14 European cultural diversity

- (a) Describe the positive contribution which minority groups make to the broader communities in which they live. *(12 marks)*

- (b) “Economic factors are the main cause of population movements within Europe.”

Do you agree or disagree with this statement?
Explain your answer. *(20 marks)*

15 The environment

- (a) Describe the ways in which the European Union (and previously the European Community) has tried to improve the environment since the 1970s. *(12 marks)*

- (b) “Environmental problems arise because the governments of Europe allow them to.”

Do you agree or disagree with this statement?
Explain your answer. *(20 marks)*

END OF QUESTIONS

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