

9.15 Continuity and Change in the 20th and 21st Centuries

Name: _____ Class: _____ Date: _____

Total: 14 marks

Objective

Build the skills to answer **what it means to be European** 身为欧洲人.

You must be able to:

- state how belonging acquired a second level
- name three developments that changed who counts as European
- state what the CED leaves unresolved
- write a conclusion that describes a present rather than a verdict

1 Worked examples

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

■ A second level

EU members **continue to balance** national sovereignty with the responsibilities of membership. A person may belong twice, and the two claims can pull apart.

■ Who counts

Decolonisation ended the arrangement by which Europe defined itself partly against its colonies; immigration altered Europe's religious makeup; and EU enlargement admitted former Eastern bloc countries.

■ Unresolved

Medical and moral questions **eluded consensus**; religion **continued to play a role despite** secularism; and the sovereignty question **continues**. The course ends in open arguments.

■ The right conclusion

Name a challenge, name what it changed about belonging, and say whether the CED treats the matter as settled. A course ending in open questions describes a present, not a verdict.

2 Practice

2.1 State how belonging acquired a second level. [2]

2.2 Name three developments that changed who counts as European. [3]

2.3 The course ends in open questions.

(a) Name two matters the CED leaves unresolved. [2]

(b) State what a conclusion should therefore do. [1]

3 Exam-style questions

3.1 A course ending in open questions is describing [1]

- **A** a verdict
- **B** a present
- **C** a failure
- **D** a summary

3.2 EU members are described as [1]

- **A** having settled the sovereignty question
- **B** continuing to balance sovereignty and membership
- **C** abolishing national identity
- **D** withdrawing

3.3 Write a paragraph answering: to what extent did the twentieth century change what it means to be European? [4]

4 Go further

- work through the **9.15 Continuity and Change in the 20th and 21st Centuries** lesson on the **Learn** page;
- read the **Cold War and Contemporary Europe** section of the AP European History handout on the **Know** page.

Solutions

2.1 EU members continue to balance national sovereignty with membership responsibilities, so a person may belong twice and the claims can pull apart.

2.2 decolonisation; immigration altering the religious makeup; EU enlargement admitting former Eastern bloc countries.

2.3 (a) any two of: medical and moral questions that eluded consensus; religion's role despite secularism; the sovereignty question. (b) describe a present rather than deliver a verdict.

3.1 B. the arguments described are still being had.

3.2 B. the CED's present tense.

3.3 a change named with evidence; a continuity named with evidence; a judgment about extent; the judgment limited where the CED leaves the matter open.