

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

Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Class: \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_ **Total: 14 marks**

**KEY WORDS** eluded consensus 未能形成共识 • decolonisation 去殖民化  
• altered europe’s religious makeup 宗教构成

## 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]

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

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**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]

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## 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

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**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

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

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## 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.