

## Solutions

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Each answer shows the steps, then the **result**.

### 2.1

- the economic growth of the 1950s and 1960s, which required labour

### 2.2

- the workers and their families often became targets of anti-immigrant agitation and extreme nationalist parties; the trigger was the economic downturn, not any change in the people

### 2.3

(a)

- southern Europe — migration within Europe; Asia and Africa — immigration to Europe

(b)

- it altered Europe's religious makeup, causing debate and conflict over religion's public role

### 3.1 B

- the downturn, not the population, changed

### 3.2 B

- the CED's third thread

### 3.3

(a)

- the people recruited in the boom

(b)

- they are the most visible part of a change nobody chose, which is why the reaction attaches to them rather than to the policy