

**Marking Scheme & Suggested Answer**

**(a) Suggest a title for the cartoon in Source A. Justify your choice with reference to Source A. (3marks)**

**Marking Scheme**

L1 Attempts to suggest a title with weak support from the Source. [max. 1]

L2 Able to suggest a suitable title with good support from the Source. [max. 3]

Title:

e.g.: - The landing was not easy at all

- Beset with difficulties

Explanation:

e.g.: - In the cartoon, Britain wished to make a landing but was surrounded by many obstacles.

**Suggested Answer**

The title can be ‘the landing was not easy at all’.

In the cartoon, the soldier holding the British flag on a boat labeled ‘Britain’ wished to make a landing but it was rather difficult given how ill-equipped the boat and the soldier were. Therefore, the title can be ‘the landing was not easy at all’.

Also, in the cartoon there were floating mines on the sea, coupled with obstacles and fortifications preventing Britain from landing. Therefore, the title can be ‘the landing was not easy at all’.

**(b) Conclude from Source B about Britain's attitude towards European cooperation. Explain your answer with reference to Source B. (4 marks)**

### **Marking Scheme**

L1 Able to conclude the attitude with unclear explanation and ineffective use of the Source. [max. 2]

L2 Able to conclude the attitude with sound explanation and effective use of the Source. [max. 4]

Attitude:

e.g.: - Conservative

Explanation:

e.g.: - Margaret Thatcher had been opposing a single currency and a common national defense and diplomatic policy.

- Her successor Prime Minister John Major was willing to accept 'a federal system with restraints'.

### **Suggested Answer**

Britain had a negative, conservative and reserved attitude towards European cooperation.

From the Source, Margaret Thatcher 'had been opposing' a single currency and a common national defense and diplomatic policy 'from start to finish'. She was not passionate about cooperation among European countries and this showed the nation's negative and conservative attitude.

From the Source, her successor Prime Minister John Major accepted the federal system, but 'with restraints'. It is clear that Britain had reservations about European cooperation and was not willing to fully accept the proposal from other European countries. Therefore, its attitude should be reserved.

- (c) ‘After the Second World War, Western European countries made some progress in economic integration but still came across various obstacles in the 1990s.’ Comment on the validity of this statement with reference to Sources A and B, and using your own knowledge. (8 marks)

### Marking Scheme

- L1 Vague answer, ineffective in using both Sources and own knowledge. [max. 2]
- L2 Lack in balance, effective in using Sources or own knowledge only. [max. 4]
- L3 Sound and balanced answer, effective in using both Sources and own knowledge. [max. 8]

Economic integration: Progress?

- e.g.:
- Britain faced various obstacles when attempting to join the European Community in 1967. (Source A)
  - In 1991, the European Community member states agreed on the Treaty of Maastricht to move towards the adoption of a single currency and a common diplomatic and national defense policy. (Source B)
  - There were separated cooperative programs by the Inner Six and the Outer Seven. (Own knowledge)
  - Some of the Outer Seven states were accepted to the European Community after 1972. (Own knowledge)
  - The establishment of the European Union in 1993 marked a closer cooperation among Western European countries. (Own knowledge)

Economic integration: Still came across various obstacles in the 1990s?

- e.g.
- Britain was uninterested in European integration. (Source B)
  - The European people had dissatisfaction or reservations regarding issues like the system of the European Community, health and environment. (Source B)
  - The member states had many controversies over issues like abolishing border checks. (Own knowledge)

**Suggested Answer**

The statement concerned is valid.

European cooperation apparently made some progress. From Source A, in 1967, Britain wanted to join the cooperation among the European Community, but there were many obstacles and fortifications on the sea and beach preventing it from landing. This shows that Britain faced many difficulties when applying for membership of the EC in 1967 and failed to partake in the cooperation eventually.

However, from Source B, not only did Britain become a member state of the EC, but member states of the organization also agreed on the Treaty of Maastricht in 1991 to ‘move towards the adoption of a single currency’ and to formulate ‘a prototype of diplomatic and national defense policy’. This shows the gradual extension of their scope of cooperation and there was great progress in terms of integration.

From my own knowledge, cooperation in the 1950s was mainly among the Inner Six with France as the leader. Britain did not join their cooperation and even formed the EFTA in 1960. There were separated cooperative programs in Europe and the countries failed to achieve common cooperation.

After 1972, some members of the Outer Seven, including Britain and Ireland, started joining the EC and this was a step forward in the integration process.

In the 1980s, in order to form a single market, European countries also signed the Schengen Agreement (1985) to abolish border checks. It is clear that Western European countries had a consensus on the issue of border control and this was a great progress regarding integration.

In 1993, the European Union was established and there was close cooperation among Western European countries on economic issues. This is evidence showing their cooperation changed from loose partnership in the early post-war period to close interactions in the 1990s, and apparently great progress was made.

However, European integration still faced various obstacles in the 1990s.

From Source B, Margaret Thatcher ‘had been opposing’ a single currency and a common national defense and diplomatic policy ‘from start to finish’, and even her successor could only accept ‘a federal system with restraints’. It is clear that Britain was not passionate about European cooperation and became an obstacle to it.

From Source B, the people had ‘a deep aversion to the Brussels bureaucracy in the European Community’. This shows that the system of the EC was not supported by the public and they would in turn oppose European integration projects. This was also an obstacle.

From Source B, when it came to ‘businesses’ that were ‘threatened by the new European health and environmental standards’, ‘national traditions came first’ to the public. In other words, in order to safeguard their national traditions, the people would oppose European integration projects and this was also an obstacle to the cooperation.

From my own knowledge, controversies among different countries were also obstacles to the integration. For example, when the Schengen Agreement came into effect in 1995, Britain still did not sign it to abolish border checks. This limited the effectiveness of the integration and was certainly an obstacle.

Also, the European people were unenthusiastic about European integration. For instance, only half of the eligible Europeans voted in the 1999 European Parliament Election. The idea of European integration had not gained wide enough recognition from European peoples and this was an obstacle to the integration.

Moreover, the countries had reservations about the cooperation. For example, the ‘emergency brake’ clause, which allowed member states to stop others from stepping up their cooperation for ‘important and stated reasons of national policy’, was added to the Treaty of Amsterdam of 1997. Such conservative attitude limited the scope of cooperation and became an obstacle to European integration.

Therefore, the statement concerned is proven valid.