

International Economic Cooperation

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K.W.H.O 歷史

1945 * **國際經濟協作** * 1999

International Economic Cooperation



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Study Outline

Curriculum Framework	
Source from: Hong Kong Examinations and Assessment Authority, Senior Secondary Curriculum and Assessment Guide (Final Version) (March 2007)	
Key Points	Explanatory Notes
<p>International economic cooperation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● attempts at reconstruction, economic cooperation and integration in Europe after World War II ◆ post-war economic problems and recovery ◆ the roles played by the USA and USSR in Europe's economic reconstruction and development ◆ towards economic integration in Europe and its significance 	<p>Students will identify the economic problems and the efforts made to achieve economic recovery in Europe after the end of World War II. They will examine the roles played by the USA and USSR in the economic reconstruction and development of Europe, analyse the political and economic considerations behind their decisions, and assess the effectiveness and impact of their policies. Students will also trace the process of economic integration in Europe, and assess its significance for Europe and the world at large.</p>
Learning Focuses	
<p>I. Reasons for European cooperation after the Second World War:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Political: To restore their international status and influence ➤ Economic: Destruction caused by the Second World War ➤ Economic: Success of economic cooperation among smaller states ➤ Economic: To pursue economic interests ➤ External: The Cold War ➤ External: Loss of overseas colonies 	
<p>II. The US and the USSR:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Political and economic considerations behind their assistance ➤ Roles of the US and the USSR 	

<p>III. Development of European Economic Integration:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Infant Period (1948-51) ➤ Period of Expansion (1952-64) ➤ Period of Consolidation (1965-90) ➤ Mature Period (1991-2000) 	
<p>IV. Effectiveness and Limitations of European integration:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Effectiveness ➤ Limitations 	
<p>Historical Background and Development – Typical Examples:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. International Monetary Fund (IMF) (1945) 2. World Bank Group (WBG) (1946) 3. The Molotov Plan (1947) 4. The Marshall Plan (1948) 5. Organization for European Economic Cooperation (OEEC)(1948) 6. Union Benelux (1948) 7. The Council for Mutual Economic Assistance (CMEA/ COMECON) (1949) 8. European Coal and Steel Community (ECSC) (1952) 9. The European Atomic Energy Community (EAEC/Euratom) (1958) 10. European Economic Community (EEC) (1958) 11. European Free Trade Association (EFTA) (1960) 12. European Community (EC) (1967) 13. European Union (EU) (1993) 	

Reasons for European cooperation after the Second World War

1. Political aspect: To restore their international status and influence

Before the First World War, Europe had a dominant influence over the world in political, economic, diplomatic and other aspects. However, the First World War brought great economic destruction to Europe, and the Second World War further exacerbated the economic problems which had not yet been solved. After WW2, The US and the USSR have replaced Europe as the leading superpowers. America was the leader of the capitalist bloc and contributed 1/3 of global industrial production, while the Soviet Union controlled several *satellites* 衛星國 in Eastern Europe and assisted the development of communist revolution worldwide. Therefore, European countries wanted to restore their international status and influence through cooperation and joint coordination in response to the challenge brought by the rise of the US and the USSR.

2. Economic aspect: Destruction caused by the Second World War

European countries suffered huge economic loss brought by WW2. Factories and farmland were destroyed as a result of continuous warfare. Their economies became stagnant. After the War, the countries had to rebuild the ailing economies and solve the unemployment problem brought by returning soldiers. Therefore, they sought economic cooperation due to the urgent need for economic recovery, hoping that they could recover from economic recession as soon as possible.

3. Economic aspect: Success of economic cooperation among small states

In the past, some small states made attempts at economic cooperation and they were successful. For example, *Belgium* 比利時 and *Luxembourg* 盧森堡 formed the *Belgium–Luxembourg Economic Union* 比盧經濟聯盟 in 1921. The scope of cooperation was expanded with the entry of the *Netherlands* 荷蘭 after WW2 and the organization was renamed as the *Benelux Union* 比荷盧聯盟(1948). Their cooperation achieved remarkable success, which encouraged the cooperation of those bigger states and opened the door to further cooperation.

4. Economic aspect: To pursue economic interests

After rebuilding European economy, European countries continued their cooperation and enlarged its scale to achieve further economic growth. For example, after the *European Community(EC)* 歐洲共同體 greatly reduced tariffs among member states, some European countries signed the *Schengen Agreement* 申根公約 in 1985 to abolish *border checks* 邊境關卡管制 at the signatories' common border. It stimulated the flow of goods and development of tourism in pursuit of further economic interests. Afterwards, members of the EC established the *European Union(EU)* 歐盟 in 1993 and *European Central Bank* 歐洲中央銀行 in 1999. They also introduced the *euro* 歐羅 and set up a single market. The development of a common market further accelerated the economic development there.

5. External factor: The Cold War

Owing to the confrontation caused by the Cold War, it was necessary for the US to aid European economic recovery as economic hardship would possibly breed communism in Europe. Therefore, it launched the *Marshall Plan* 馬歇爾計劃 in 1948 to provide US\$13 billion financial aid to Western European countries. In order to distribute the loans provided by the Plan, they set up the *OEEC* 歐洲經濟合作組織 that marked the beginning of cooperation among European countries in the second half of the 20th century. In contrast, the Soviet Union launched the *Molotov Plan* 莫洛托夫計劃 in 1947 when the Marshall Plan was still under discussion. It was introduced to provide financial aid or commodity loans to Eastern European countries. In order to counterbalance the American Marshall Plan and OEEC, the USSR also established the *COMECON* 經濟互助委員會 to accelerate economic integration in Eastern Europe.

6. External factor: Loss of overseas colonies

The trend of decolonization swept across the world after the Second World War. In regions like Africa and Southeast Asia, the former colonies, including *Burma* 緬甸 (1948) and *Indonesia* 印尼 (1950), overthrew the colonial governments and gained independence one after another. European colonial empires lost colonies as well as the supply of raw materials and overseas markets. This dealt their economies a blow. In order to compensate the loss, it was necessary for European countries to seek cooperation for economic development.

The US and the USSR

1. Political and economic considerations behind their assistance

A. The US

AI. Political consideration: To check the spread of communism

Economic hardship encourages the spread of communism, as people at grass roots level would support egalitarianism suggested by communism. The US, leader of the capitalist bloc and the wealthiest country in the world, wanted to check the spread of communism in Europe by reinvigorating the economies of Western European countries. Therefore, it launched the *Marshall Plan* 馬歇爾計劃 and provided US\$13 billion financial aid to them.

AII. Political consideration: To boost American international influence

The US and the USSR rose as superpowers after the Second World War and what followed was the competition for world leadership. The US wanted to achieve its ultimate goal of dominating the world by assisting Western European countries and using them to counterbalance Soviet influence. Therefore, it laid down certain conditions in the Marshall Plan. For example, the participating countries must provide economic statistics and accept American intervention of their internal budgets of certain degree. The US could thus expand its influence to Western Europe and strengthen its role as world leader.

AIII. Economic consideration: To prevent European countries being unable to repay their debts

Since the *Lend-Lease Program* 租借法案 was introduced in 1941, the US had lent its allies a large sum of money. 38 countries, including Britain and the USSR, received loans totaling US\$50 billion. In the post-war period, to prevent European countries from being unable to repay their debts, the US launched the Marshall Plan, providing US\$13 billion financial aid to European countries to stimulate their economic revival.

AIV. Economic consideration: To get into the European market

Through economic assistance to Western Europe, the US wanted its capital and products to get into the local market. The Marshall Plan recipients were required to buy a certain amount of American goods, remove trade barriers and relax foreign exchange controls. Therefore, American enterprises and goods were able to get a considerable market share there in the post-war period.

B. The USSR

BI. Political consideration: To respond to the Marshall Plan

When the US proposed the Marshall Plan in 1947, it invited the USSR and Eastern European countries to join. However, Stalin was suspicious of the actions of US and he rejected the request. Instead, he proposed a new plan called the *Molotov Plan* 莫洛托夫計劃(1947) and set up the *COMECON* 經濟互助委員會(1949) with Eastern European countries, enabling them to resist the lure of the Marshall Plan funds.

BII. Political consideration: To tighten its control over Eastern European countries

The Soviet Union would like to tighten its control over Eastern European countries by providing economic assistance to and cooperating with them. For instance, the *COMECON* founded in 1949 secured its economically dominant role in Eastern Europe. It often used 'coordinating national economic plan' 協調國民經濟計劃 as an excuse to guide and intervene in member states' economies. It even controlled their industrial and agricultural production, as well as the allocation of resources. They became vassals under Soviet control.

BIII. Economic consideration: To facilitate national economic development

Economic cooperation ensures effective allocation of resources and promotes import and export trade, facilitating national economic development. Therefore, the Soviet Union proposed the Molotov Plan (1947) and signed a series of trade and economic agreements with its satellites in Eastern Europe like *Bulgaria* 保加利亞 and *Romania* 羅馬尼亞, promoting economic development of both sides.

BIV. Economic consideration: To ensure better coordination in the use of resources

Owing to the differences in geographical conditions and economic foundations, the industrial and agricultural production of Eastern European countries differed significantly. For instance, *Ukraine* 烏克蘭, the 'granary of Europe' 歐洲糧倉, was a large producer of several crops such as wheat and corn. As for *Romania* 羅馬尼亞, it was a big producer of crude oil and once the largest oil-producing country in Europe. Therefore, economic cooperation would ensure a better coordination in the use of resources.

2. Roles of the US and the USSR

A. The US

AI. Economic aid provider

In the US Congress, the *Foreign Assistance Act* 對外援助法 of 1948 was passed in April 1948, by which the Marshall Plan was officially launched to provide financial aid totaling US\$13 billion to capitalist countries in Western Europe in the period 1948-1951 for a speedy economic recovery and development. With the great assistance, most of the Western European countries recovered their economies to pre-war level by 1951. The Plan made remarkable achievements.

All. Major trading partner

The US actively established a bilateral trade relationship with Western Europe in post-war period. In 1947, it signed the *General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT)* 關稅及貿易總協定 with most of the Western European countries to cut tariff levels by 21%, boosting Western Europe's export to the US. In 1962, the US also signed the *Trade Expansion Act* 擴大貿易法 with several countries, including those in Western Europe. The Act made further tariff reductions and formed trading partnership in a mutually beneficial manner, favouring economic development of both sides.

AIII. Leader of economic cooperation

The US' Marshall Plan provided US\$13 billion loan to Western European countries. In order to distribute the aid from the US, they formed the *Organization for European Economic Cooperation(OEEC)* 歐洲經濟合作組織(1948) and made their first attempt at economic cooperation. After that, the *Convention on the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development* 歐洲經濟合作公約 was signed in 1960 and the *Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development(OECD)* 經濟合作與發展組織(1961) was established. The membership was extended to the US and Canada. It aimed at promoting economic cooperation so that the member states could cope with economic challenges together.

B. The USSR

BI. Economic aid provider

The USSR launched the *Molotov Plan* 莫洛托夫計劃 in 1947 to provide loans to Eastern European countries and aid their economic recovery. For example, it granted US\$6 million loans to *Albania* 阿爾巴尼亞 for buying agricultural and industrial machinery. Their economies were improved with the assistance from the Molotov Plan. Therefore, the Plan was also important to the post-war economic reconstruction.

BII. Major trading partner

Apart from providing loans, the Soviet Molotov Plan also included trade agreements with Eastern European countries. For example, Soviet trade agreements with *Poland* 波蘭 stated that the USSR would supply cotton, iron ore, oil products and other materials to Poland in exchange for textile, coke and other products from it. It also included the regulation that the trade between the two states should exceed US\$500 million in the period 1948-1952. This kind of trade agreements promoted trade between the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe, facilitating economic recovery and development of both sides.

BIII. Leader of the organization

The USSR and Eastern European countries set up the *COMECON* 經濟互助委員會 in 1949. Not only did it enlarge the scale of economic cooperation in Eastern Europe, but it also stimulated economic interactions among members. It was of significant importance to the economic development in Eastern Europe.

Development of European Economic Integration

Basically, there are four stages in the development of European economic integration:

- First stage: Infant Period (1948-51)
- Second stage: Period of Expansion (1952-64)
- Third stage: Period of Consolidation (1965-90)
- Fourth stage: Mature Period (1991-2000)

1. First stage (1948-51):

A. The first stage of European economic integration: Infant Period

After the Second World War, Eastern and Western Europe embarked on economic cooperation independently, which was rather loose and not ideal with respect to the organizations and policies established. As for Western Europe, 18 capitalist countries, including Britain, France and West Germany, set up the *OEEC* 歐洲經濟合作組織 in 1948 to distribute the *Marshall Plan* 馬歇爾計劃 aid (1948) from America. Also, Belgium, the Netherlands and Luxembourg formed the *Benelux Union* 比荷盧聯盟 in the same year to encourage free flow of goods and resources between participating states. In Eastern Europe, the USSR, Poland, Hungary and other three countries established the *COMECON* 經濟互助委員會 (1949) and economic cooperation began there. What worth our attention is that economic organizations at this stage had less significant functions. For instance, the OEEC only attained its prime objective of allocating the American Marshall aids totaling US\$13 billion without building close partnership among member states.

B. Reasons for the changes:

BI. Aid from superpowers

European countries suffered serious destruction during WW2 and their economies were flagging. The two superpowers, the US and the USSR, provided assistance to Western and Eastern Europe respectively and facilitated their economic cooperation separately. For example, Western European countries set up the *OEEC* 歐洲經濟合作組織 in order to distribute the US\$13 billion loans provided by the American *Marshall Plan* 馬歇爾計劃, while the USSR and Eastern European nations established the *COMECON* 經濟互助委員會 that was responsible for the *Molotov Plan* 莫洛托夫計劃 (1947) to continue their economic cooperation.

BII. Limitations of small states

Belgium 比利時, the *Netherlands* 荷蘭 and *Luxemburg* 盧森堡 were small states and they got proportionally less assistance from the American loan plan. They were small in size and had limited resources. In order to overcome these shortcomings, the three nations established the *Benelux Union* 比荷盧聯盟 to facilitate resource usage coordination and economic reconstruction. It led to local cooperation with limited scope.

2. Second stage (1952-64)

A. The second stage of European economic integration: Period of expansion

During this period, the *Inner Six* 內六國 and *Outer Seven* 外七國 established economic cooperation separately with France and Britain as leaders respectively. They aimed at not only economic reconstruction but also better coordination in the *use of resources* 資源運用 and *lower tariffs* 降低關稅. In terms of resource allocation, the Inner Six set up the *European Coal and Steel Community(ECSC)* 歐洲煤鋼共同體(1952) and the *European Atomic Energy Community(EURATOM)* 歐洲原子能共同體(1958), having cooperation on technology and resources for coal, iron, steel and atomic energy. As for reducing tariffs, the Inner Six established the *European Economic Community(EEC)* 歐洲經濟共同體 in 1958, while the Outer Seven started another organization called the *European Free Trade Association(EFTA)* 歐洲自由貿易聯盟 in 1960 to reduce trade barriers among members. The difference was that the former also imposed unified tariffs on all foreign trade, but the latter did not. It is clear that the Inner Six and Outer Seven operated in parallel with each other and further economic cooperation was achieved.

B. Reasons for the changes:

BI. France factor

In the light of the remarkable achievement of the *Benelux Union* 比荷盧聯盟, French Foreign Minister *Robert Schuman* 舒曼 wanted to enlarge the scale of cooperation by establishing a new organization. For example, France set up the ECSC in 1952 to share and fully utilize resources like iron from France and coal from Germany, facilitating economic recovery among member states and cooperation between the Inner Six.

BII. Britain factor

As for Britain, it worried that close economic cooperation would infringe national sovereignty, and it thus refused to join the cooperation among the Inner Six. Instead, it started a new organization, known as the *EFTA* 歐洲自由貿易聯盟, in order to stimulate its economic development by cooperating with other countries alongside preserving its autonomy. What resulted was the division between the Inner Six and Outer Seven.

3. Third stage (1965-90)

A. The third stage of European economic integration: Period of Consolidation

At this stage, the two Europes remained divided economically, but countries in the west has started combining economic cooperation *organizations* 組織 and *markets* 市場. Their economic integration was almost shaped up. With respect to the organizations, the Inner Six signed the *Treaty of Brussels* 布魯塞爾條約 in 1965 to merge the *ECSC* 歐洲煤鋼共同體, *EURATOM* 歐洲原子能共同體 and *EEC* 歐洲經濟共同體 into the *European Community(EC)* 歐洲共同體, which later granted membership to the Outer Seven one after another after 1972. Western European economic cooperation was unified and came under the EC. For the common market, after the EC was established, it planned to create the European single market. The *Single European Act* 單一歐洲法案 was enforced in 1987 with the aim of maximizing the fluidity of goods, resources and manpower among member states. These show that the separation between the two Europes remained, but economic integration in the west took shape and stepped towards a single market.

B. Reasons for the changes:

BI. Success of cooperation among the Inner Six

The Inner Six's early economic cooperation had great achievement. For instance, the *ECSC* 歐洲煤鋼共同體 facilitated coordination in the use of resources like coal and steel among its participants, leading to a 58% increase in their total industrial production. Therefore, the Inner Six were willing to further their economic cooperation and formed the EC to not only extend the scope of cooperation but also prevent the inconvenience caused by the overlapping duties of the ECSC, EURATOM and EEC.

BII. Limited effectiveness of cooperation among the Outer Seven

The cooperation among the Outer Seven was not as effective as that of the Inner Six. The total GNP of members of the *EFTA* 歐洲自由貿易聯盟 was only two-thirds of that of the EC. As a result, the Outer Seven joined the EC one after another, which led to the extension and consolidation of European economic integration.

4. Fourth stage (1991-2000)

A. The fourth stage of European economic integration: Mature period

During the period, Western European countries developed strong ties through economic integration and Eastern European nations began to take part in their cooperation. The former established the *European Union*(EU) 歐盟 in 1993 to replace the *EC* 歐洲共同體 and to further encouraged integration of Europe. Concerning labour and capital flows, the *Schengen Agreement* 申根公約, coming into effect in 1995, abolished border checks at the signatories' common border. Afterwards, the *European Central Bank* 歐洲中央銀行 was established and the *euro* 歐羅 introduced as the single currency amongst most of the members in 1999. A unified monetary system, that greatly helped the building of a common market, was set up. Also, Eastern Europe participated in economic integration of its western neighbour. Many Eastern Europe countries there, including Poland and Hungary, signed agreements with the EC individually after 1991 and became *waitlist* 候補資格 to join the economic integration. This paved the way for economic integration of the two Europes. All of these show that Eastern European countries started assimilating into economic integration of their Western counterparts and systems of the EU were well-developed, proving that it was the mature period.

B. Reasons for the changes:

BI. Cooperative attitude of Western European countries

With the previous success of cooperation among Western European countries, members of the EC wanted to further enlarge the scale of cooperation and create a single market. Therefore, they replaced the EC with the EU, abolished border checks as stated in the *Schengen Agreement* 申根公約(1995) and introduced the *euro* 歐羅 as the single currency in order to achieve more thorough economic integration.

BI. Democratic movements 東歐變天 in Eastern European countries

The communist bloc collapsed amid the democratic movements in Eastern Europe. The *COMECON* 經濟互助委員會 was subsequently disbanded in July, 1991. After getting out of Soviet control, the former communist countries sought cooperation with Western Europe to stimulate economic growth. Thus, they signed agreements with the *EC* 歐共體 and became *potential members* 加盟候補國 of it (or the *EU* 歐盟, its successor). After that, the two Europes were more integrated economically.

Effectiveness and Limitations of European integration

1. Effectiveness

A. Promoting economic development effectively

With the active cooperation of European countries, trade barriers among the members were lowered and their resources were allocated efficiently to promote trade development and subsequently their economic development. For example, the establishment of the *ECSC* 歐洲煤鋼共同體(1952) ensured better coordination in the use of resources like coal and iron, leading to a 58% increase in the total industrial production of its member states in 1960. Their continuous cooperation did not only achieve speedy economic recovery, but it also made the EU the second largest economy in the world in 1999. Europe rose from post-war economic destruction and achieved prosperity again.

B. Increasing number of participating states

Western European cooperation was confined to 'inner six' 內六國 only in the early stage. They were Germany, France, Italy, Belgium, the Netherland and Luxembourg. The 'Outer Seven' 外七國, among which Britain took the lead, established the *EFTA* 歐洲自由貿易聯盟 afterwards in 1960. In the 1970s, the 'Outer Seven' and other European countries joined the EC one after another. As a result, its total membership was expanded to 15 in 1999.

C. Closer cooperation among participants

The *OEEC* 歐洲經濟合作組織(1948) was formed because of the necessity for distributing Marshall Plan loans only. However, when it comes to the *ECSC* 歐洲煤鋼共同體(1952) and the *EURATOM* 歐洲原子能共同體(1958), there was coordination of resources and technology of the participants. Furthermore, the establishment of the EC in 1967 reduced trade barriers between participants effectively and encouraged the free flow of goods, resources and manpower. By the end of the 20th century, Western European countries even signed the *Schengen Agreement* 申根公約 (1985), which abolished border checks at signatories' common border and introduced the *euro* 歐羅 (1999) as their common currency. Their cooperation became closer apparently.

D. Extending scope of integration

In the early stage, European countries focused on cooperation in economic aspect like tariff reductions. However, common *social welfare scheme* 社會福利計劃 could be found in the *EEC* 歐洲經濟共同體 established in 1958. The scope of cooperation expanded gradually afterwards. After the establishment of the *EU* 歐盟(1993), there was integration in judicial, environmental, diplomatic and other aspects, including exchange of information of criminals and common foreign policies. The EU thus became a supra-national organization with cooperation in multiple aspects.

E. Achievements and experience gotten by Eastern Europe

After the establishment of the *OEEC* 歐洲經濟合作組織 in Western Europe, Eastern European countries with the USSR as leader also made attempts to develop closer economic partnership and facilitate economic development. As a result, they set up the *COMECON* 經濟互助委員會 in 1949. At first, there were 6 members. The entry of *Albania* 阿爾巴尼亞 and *East Germany* 東德 later enlarged the scale of cooperation in Eastern Europe. At the beginning of the 1990s, the COMECON was dissolved and Eastern European countries were freed from the organization. It enabled them to join economic integration in Western Europe at the beginning of the 21st century.

1. Limitations

A. Limited number of participants

Some European countries did not join the EU in the 20th century. For example, *Switzerland* 瑞士, *Norway* 挪威 and *Iceland* 冰島 in Western Europe did not join the EU due to disagreements among their citizens, despite the fact that they signed the *Schengen Agreement* 申根公約 in 1996. Moreover, Eastern Europe, as a part of Europe, should not be ignored in European economic integration. However, in spite of the end of the Cold War in the early 1990s, Eastern European countries could not take part in it.

B. Different views on new memberships

Opinions of European countries were mixed regarding the entry of new members. For example, France opposed *British* 英國 applications to the EEC in the 1960s. After the end of the Cold War, the view on the acceptance of new members from *Eastern Europe* 東歐國家 was even more divergent. Some countries disagreed as they worried those economically backward Eastern European countries would get the aid from the EU, which could be given to them originally. As a result, Eastern European countries had not been granted admission to the EU before the end of the 20th century.

C. Different views on economic policies

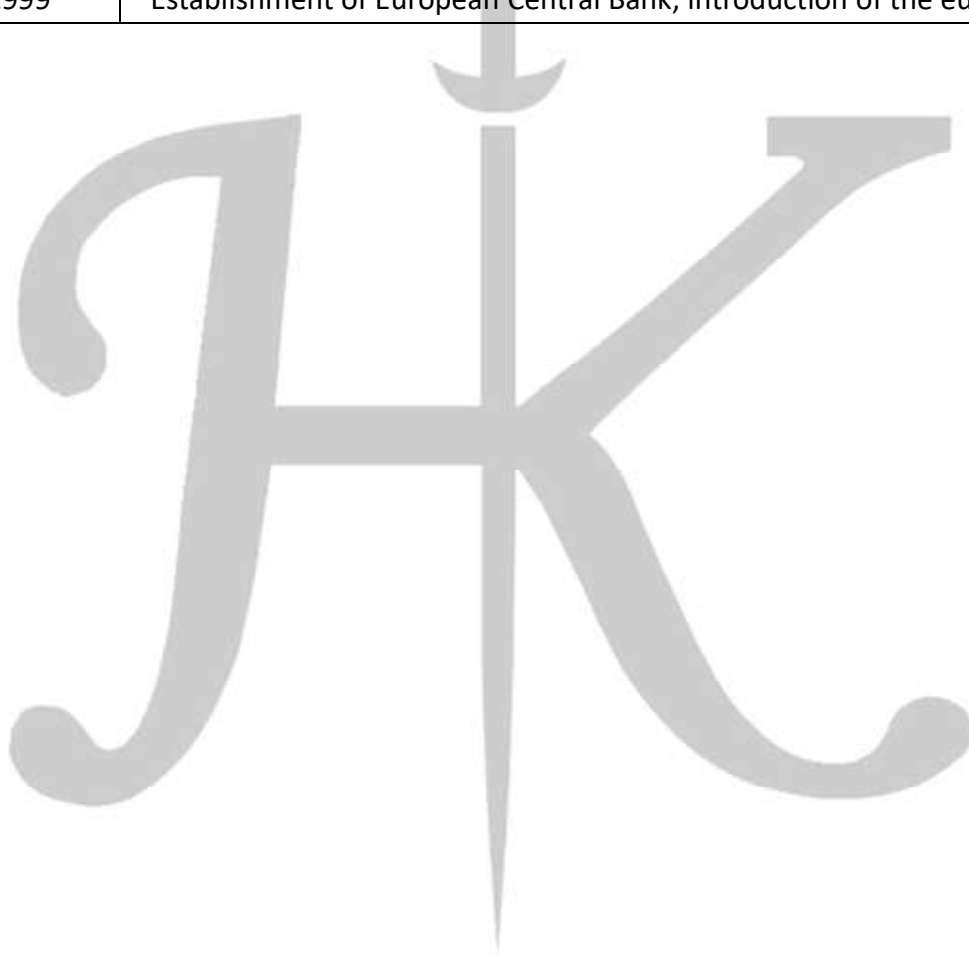
European countries had different opinions about policies on economic integration and a great controversy existed. Take the *Common Agricultural Policy (CAP)* 共同農業政策 as an example. *Britain* 英國 worried that agricultural subsidies would affect its agricultural industry. Besides, though some Western European nations signed the *Schengen Agreement* 申根公約 in 1985 to abolish border checks at common border, several countries expressed reservations about the policy, like *Britain* 英國 and *Ireland* 愛爾蘭. Furthermore, European countries had divergent views on the adoption of the *euro* 歐羅. Countries like *Britain* 英國 and *Denmark* 丹麥 were not a part of the Eurozone and the euro could not be used freely in the whole Europe.

D. Different views on European integration

European countries had different views on the prospect of European unity. Some of them hoped that the cooperation would eventually lead to integration in political, judicial, diplomatic and other aspects, but some of them just wanted economic integration and refused other forms of integration. For example, Britain was afraid that further integration would jeopardize its national sovereignty and uniqueness. They put big obstacles in the way of European integration.

Timeline	
Year	Event
1921	Establishment of the Belgium–Luxembourg Economic Union
1944	Signing of the Netherlands–Belgium–Luxembourg Customs Convention
1945	Establishment of the International Monetary Fund (IMF)
1946	Establishment of the World Bank Group
1947	Signing of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT)
	Introduction of the Molotov Plan
1948	Introduction of the Marshall Plan
	Establishment of the Organization for European Economic Co-operation (OEEC)
	Establishment of the Benelux Union
1949	Establishment of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance (COMECON)
1951	Signing of the Treaty of Paris
1952	The Treaty of Paris came into force and the European Coal and Steel Community (ECSC) was established.
1957	Signing of the Treaty of Rome
1958	The Treaty of Rome came into force, under which the European Atomic Energy Community (EURATOM) was established
	The Treaty of Rome came into force, under which the European Economic Community (EEC) was established
1959	Signing of the Stockholm Convention
1960	The Stockholm Convention came into force, under which the European Free Trade Association (EFTA) was established.
1961	Signing of the Trade Expansion Act
	Establishment of the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD)
1965	Signing of the Treaty of Brussels
1967	The Treaty of Brussels came into force, under which the European Community (EC) was established
1985	Signing of the Schengen Agreement
1986	Signing of the Single European Act

1987	The Single European Act came into force
1991	Signing of the EC-Poland Association Agreement
	Signing of the EC-Hungary Association Agreement
1992	Signing of the Treaty of Maastricht
1993	The Treaty of Maastricht came into force, under which the European Union (EU) was established.
1995	The Schengen Agreement came into force
1997	Signing of the Treaty of Amsterdam
1999	Establishment of European Central Bank; introduction of the euro



Trend Analysis

	DBQ	Essay
SP	\	Q4. Trace and explain the development of the relations between Germany and France in the 20 th century.
PP	\	\
12	Question 4: European economic integration 【'Agree with the view' question】 Whether the sources match the historical fact	Q5. Trace and explain the development of economic integration in Europe in the period 1948-2000.
13	\	\
14	\	Q7. Select a regional intergovernmental organization and explain its formation and development up to the year 2000.
15	\	Q6. 'European countries became less dependent on the US and the USSR and more autonomous in terms of economic cooperation.' Comment on the validity of this statement with reference to the period 1945-2000.
16	\	Q7. 'Eastern and Western Europe adopted different models in terms of economic cooperation: the economic cooperation in Eastern Europe was dominated by a superpower, while that was not the case in Western Europe.' Comment on the validity of this statement with reference to the period 1945-2000.
17	4 th question: European economic integration 【'Usefulness and limitations' question】 What are the factors that undermining the economic cooperation during 1950-1970	\
18	\	\
19	\	\
20	3 rd question: European economic integration 【Polar question】 Do you agree that European economic integration was irresistible in the period 1945-2000?	\

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1. 時間較金錢重要

每人的溫習時間均十分有限，但 KW Unbeatable Notes 多達數千頁，假設熟讀及領悟一頁的平均時間為 1 小時，**要完整讀畢 KW Unbeatable Notes 就需要數千小時**。在缺乏 KW 的課堂指導下，除非你本身已經是「人才」，甚至乎是「天才」的級別，否則**要在投入少於一千小時的情況底下掌握 KW Unbeatable Notes 是過於天真的想法**。

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我希望利用我的思維去提升大部分學生的能力，但我無意也不可能提高大部分學生的成績。因為**考試制度是汰弱留強**，等級是採取拉 curve 形式而得出，而非固定分數就獲得固定等級。換言之，每個等級的人數比例是可預期的，不同年份間的比例不會因學生能力變化而一下子出現懸殊的差距，例如歷史科每年 Level 5+ 的比例是約 15%，一般不會有個別年份的 Level 5+ 比例跳升至 30% 或縮減至 5%。

在 KW Unbeatable Notes 大規模流傳的情況底下，**最先被淘汰的就是使用傳統非考試主導的教科書之學生**，接著就是使用 KW Unbeatable Notes 的學生的競賽。因此，**競爭一直都存在，想要突圍而出，就需要更加深入理解筆記內容及技巧，故補習的需求一直都存在**。

3. 避免走錯路

KW Unbeatable Notes 是 KW 補習課程的筆記，筆記設計是讓學生上堂的時候使用，因此有**部分內容是預設為錯誤處或 tricky 位**，在課堂上更正及教授。因此，**若同學單單溫習筆記而缺乏課堂指導，中伏者自行負責。**

4. 針對每年考試再作更新

免費的 Unbeatable Notes 是不同課題的課文筆記及包含大量範文，此部分每年變化均不大，由 KW 在 2015 年加盟英皇教育後，課題筆記的主體部分均沒有太大改變。但是，**如果再想進一步針對最新年度的考試，可以考慮報讀 Super Advanced Course，會有每年的專題更新課程及奪星課程，令同學能夠掌握最新考試資訊。**

K.W 的忠告：

用 KW Unbeatable Notes 就不要補其他歷史科補習導師，補其他導師就不必使用 KW Unbeatable Notes。

單單是 KW Unbeatable Notes 就已經多達數千頁，完完全全足夠應考 DSE 歷史科，甚至成為 5** 中的最強存在。KW Unbeatable Notes 的內容及用法是完全配合 KW 的答題思維及技巧，獨樹一幟，**與其他補習導師有著許多的差異，甚至乎是矛盾**。除非願意以 3 年時間只讀一科，並且自身有著極高的理解及領悟能力，目標是成為「神」的存在。否則要在**1-2 年內熟讀及領悟 KW Unbeatable Notes，並且揉合、平衡其他導師的思維與技巧的差異，是不切實際、不必要的做法。**

DBQ

#1

European economic integration in the second half of the 20th century
Study Sources A and B.

SOURCE A

The cartoon below was published in the US in March 1948.

MARSHALL PLAN DELAY



WESTERN EUROPE

WHILE THE SHADOW LENGTHENS

SOURCE B

The following extract is taken from a history book.

Quite many businessmen and high-rank officials in Western Europe were supporters of the European unity movement. They were very much alive to the fact that European countries, being independent of each other, allowed economic, technological and social development that was too narrow in terms of scope. Therefore, Jean Monnet, a French businessman, did his utmost to bring into actualization a unified European economy, and to make its scale as large as America's.

Economic concerns and fear of the Cold War gave timely momentum to the integration of Western Europe. Paul-Henri Spaak* once wrote, 'People in Europe, let us be modest. This is what Stalin is afraid of, and the wild expectation held by [General] Marshall who led us to the rightist path.' The US government promised Europe useful assistance in order to prevent the closed economy ideology that prevailed in the 1930s from returning. It requested that all funding from the Marshall Plan be centralized into the Organization for European Economic Co-operation, a multi-national institution, instead of giving the countries money separately.

* Paul-Henri Spaak: Prime Minister of Belgium, 1947-49

- (a) With reference to Source A, what was the cartoonist's view on the Marshall Plan?
(4 marks)
- (b) 'From the Second World War to the 1980s, economic cooperation between European countries was mainly influenced by the circumstances set by the Cold War.' Do you agree? Explain your answer with reference to Sources A and B, and using your own knowledge.
(8 marks)

Marking Scheme & Suggested Answer

(a) With reference to Source A, what was the cartoonist's view on the Marshall Plan?

(4 marks)

Marking Scheme

L1 Vague answer and ineffective use of the Source. [max. 2]

L2 Clear answer and effective use of the Source. [max. 4]

View:

e.g. - The cartoonist thought that the Marshall Plan came too late.

Explanation:

e.g. - 'Marshall Plan Delay'

- 'While the shadow lengthens'

Suggested Answer

The cartoonist thought that the Marshall Plan came too late and communism already approached Western Europe.

Firstly, the ship symbolizing the Marshall Plan was still far away and there writes 'Marshall Plan Delay'. The cartoonist should hold a view that the postponement of the plan put the man representing 'Western Europe' under communist threat.

Secondly, the cartoonist used the shadow of a bear to represent the USSR and the cartoon was entitled 'While the shadow lengthens'. These show the cartoonist's view that the ever-increasing communist threat would soon spread to Western Europe but the Marshall Plan did not come on time.

(b) 'From the Second World War to the 1980s, economic cooperation between European countries was mainly influenced by the circumstances set by the Cold War.' Do you agree? Explain your answer 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]

Impact of the Cold War:

- e.g.
- In response to the non-stop extension of the USSR's shadow (Source A)
 - Fear of the Cold War provided momentum for Western European cooperation (Source B)
 - The USSR introduced the Molotov Plan and established the COMECON as countermeasures against the American Marshall Plan (own knowledge)

Other factors:

- e.g.
- Economic concerns (Source B)
 - The countries' consideration of their own interests (own knowledge)
 - Impact of decolonization (own knowledge)

Suggested Answer

The statement is valid.

From Source A the cartoonist used the shadow of a bear to represent the USSR and gave the title 'While the shadow lengthens' to the cartoon. These show that he thought the communist threat increased with time and would soon reach Western Europe. Considering the hostility during the Cold War, the US sent the ship symbolizing the Marshall Plan to support Western Europe and as a countermeasure against communist expansion. This led to the beginning of Western European economic cooperation.

Source B indicates that 'fear of the Cold War' was one of the factors providing 'timely momentum' for Western European cooperation. In other words, countries in Western Europe have cooperated out of fear of the Cold War. Therefore, it can be seen that the Cold War was an important reason for European economic cooperation.

Source B points out that the American Marshall Plan requested its financial assistance 'be centralized into a multi-national institution' and led to the founding of the Organization for European Economic Co-operation. As the Marshall Plan was a measure against communism, the impact of the Cold War facilitated European economic cooperation.

From my own knowledge, because of the circumstances during the Cold War, the USSR implemented the Molotov Plan (1947) when its American counterpart was still under discussion and established the COMECON in 1949 in order to prevent Eastern European countries from being attracted by the other plan and to uphold unity of the communist camp. Therefore, even Eastern European cooperation was also influenced by the circumstances set by the Cold War.

Also, Western European countries cooperated with each other to prevent from getting involved in the struggle between the US and the USSR during the Cold War. For example, they set up organizations like the EEC (1958) to get all nations connected and to raise the level of autonomy of Western European countries in international affairs in an attempt to stay away from the Cold War.

Though there were other factors leading to European economic cooperation, they were less important than the circumstances set by the Cold War.

Source B shows that 'economic concerns' were also motivation for Western European cooperation. They understood that one single country could 'allow economic, technological and social development that was too narrow in terms of scope'. They wanted to seek cooperation to enlarge the scale of production and this led to cooperation in Western Europe.

However, it was not the most important factor. In comparison, early cooperation related to resources was confined to the Inner Six and the number of participating countries was lower, while the OEEC established under the influence of the Cold War had 18 member states and a larger scale. Therefore, the circumstances set by the Cold War were the more important factor.

From my own knowledge, the countries' consideration of their own interests also affected their economic cooperation. Concerning British application for membership of the EEC, France opposed it repeatedly for fear that its entry would weaken its leading status in the organization. As a result, Britain failed to be a part of the 'Inner Six' cooperation in the 1960s.

However, the circumstances set by the Cold War were more important. The reason why France repeatedly rejected British application was its fear of potential American intervention, which might embroil the cooperation among the Inner Six in the Cold War. The eventual entry of Britain into the EC in 1973 was possible because the Cold War entered its détente period in the 1970s.

Therefore, the statement is valid.

Grid Method:

European economic integration in the second half of the 20th century
Study sources A and B.

SOURCE A

The following cartoon was published in France in 1961



Charles De Gaulle: "Come in, Macmillan!"

- * Charles De Gaulle (President of France in 1959-69)
- * Harold Macmillan (Prime Minister of Britain in 1957-63)

SOURCE B

The following is a modern scholar's comments on the Britain's first and second applications in 1961 and 1967 for joining the European Economic Community (EEC).

Considering the international situation and its economic interests, Britain has changed its passive attitude towards European integration by formally applied for the membership of the EEC in 1961. The main reason for British applications to join the EEC was not its agreement with the goal and direction of European integration, but the realization of the rapid economic development of the member states and impact of other political factors. It weighed different factors and made the choice that could maximize its interest.

Britain was being more vigorous and active in European integration, but still it could not convince the member states to believe its sincerity, especially for De Gaulle, the President of France. He doubted the motives of Britain and worried that the entry of Britain would bring in American influence and promote the expansion of its power in Europe.

- (a) Infer the attitude of De Gaulle towards the Britain's application to join the European Economic Community (EEC) in 1961. Explain your answer with reference to Source A. (3 marks)
- (b) Do you think the author of Source B would agree with the attitude of De Gaulle you identified in (a)? Explain your answer with reference to Source B. (4 marks)
- (c) Do Sources A and B adequately reflect the obstacles to economic cooperation of which the European countries faced after the World War II? Explain your answer with reference to Sources A and B, and using your own knowledge. (8 marks)

Suggested Answer

- (a) Infer the attitude of De Gaulle towards the Britain's application to join the European Economic Community (EEC) in 1961. Explain your answer with reference to Source A. (3 marks)

Marking Scheme

Attitude: [1 mark]

e.g.: - opposing, unfavourable

L1 Able to cite relevant clues without due explanation [max. 1]

L2 Able to cite relevant clues with due explanation [max. 2]

e.g. - Superficially, de Gaulle embraced Britain's entry into the European Economic Community, saying 'Come in, Macmillan!'

- In fact, Britain was not welcome to join. From the cartoon, de Gaulle stopped Macmillan from shaking hands with him and moving forward with his leg.

Suggested Answer

De Gaulle adopted negative, opposing, disapproving and unfavorable attitude towards Britain's application to join the EEC.

True, from the Source, the words 'Come in, Macmillan!' indicates that de Gaulle embraced Britain's entry into the European Economic Community superficially as he asked British Prime Minister Macmillan to come in the room.

Also, from the cartoon, de Gaulle put out his right hand and would like to give Macmillan a handshake, offering a warm welcome to Britain.

Nevertheless, he did not welcome Britain's entry in fact. From the cartoon, de Gaulle stopped Macmillan from shaking hands with him and moving forward with his leg. This reflects de Gaulle's opposing and unfavourable attitude towards Britain's application to join the EEC.

(b) Do you think the author of Source B would agree with the attitude of De Gaulle you identified in (a)? Explain your answer with reference to Source B. (4 marks)

Marking Scheme

L1 Vague answer and/or ineffective explanation. [max. 2]

L2 Clear answer with effective explanation with reference to the Source. [max. 4]

Yes - clues:

- e.g. - The author claimed that the member states of EEC did not believe Britain's sincerity with European integration.
- He claimed that 'de Gaulle, the President of France, doubted the motives of Britain and worried that the entrance of Britain would bring in American influence.'

* Candidates should hold a positive view. However, marks may be awarded to answers that hold the opposite view and are presented logically.

Suggested Answer

The author of Source B would agree with the unfavourable attitude of de Gaulle identified in (a).

From the Source, Britain applied to join the EEC because of its own interest, but not the 'agreement with the goal and direction of European integration'. Therefore, de Gaulle, the President of France, would not welcome Britain's entry, as he worried that it would hinder the development of European integration.

The author thought that Britain participated more in European integration, but it still 'could not convince the member states to believe its sincerity', making France, a member state of the EEC, not support and even oppose its application.

Furthermore, the Source claims that 'de Gaulle, the President of France, doubted the motives of Britain'. He worried that the entry of Britain would bring American influence to Europe. Therefore, he would have an opposing and unfavourable attitude as depicted by the cartoonist of Source A.

(c) Do Sources A and B adequately reflect the obstacles to economic cooperation of which the European countries faced after the World War II? Explain your answer with reference to Sources A and B, and using your own knowledge.

(8 marks)

Marking Scheme

L1 Merely refers to the Source or cites relevant historical facts, and/or holds the view of 'adequate'. [max. 4]

L2 Refer to the Sources and cites relevant historical facts; clearly explains the personal viewpoint. [max. 8]

Source:

- e.g. - Reflects that France had an unfavourable attitude towards Britain's application. (Source A)
- Britain was anxious to join the EEC because of her own interest, but not the agreement with the goal and direction of European integration. (Source B)
 - The member states had a doubtful attitude towards Britain's application, especially France. (Source B)
 - The worry about intervention of external force (the US) was a reason why the member states of EC opposed the application of other countries to join. (Source B)

Own knowledge:

- e.g. - The Sources do not cover the controversies over economic issues caused by conflicts of interest, like Britain's opposition to the Common Agricultural Policy.
- The Sources do not mention the controversies excited by sense of national identity and uniqueness of the countries. For instance, Britain and Denmark were not a part of the Eurozone.
 - The Sources do not show the Cold War, which made Eastern and Western Europe oppose each other, hindering the economic integration.
 - The Sources do not mention the post-Cold War period. At that time, there were controversies over the entry of Eastern Europe countries.

Suggested Answer

Sources A and B do not adequately reflect the obstacles to economic cooperation faced by European countries.

From Source A, de Gaulle had an unfavourable attitude towards the application of Britain. He stopped Macmillan, the Prime Minister of Britain, from entering the EEC with his leg. His action made Britain fail to join the Community. This shows his unfavourable attitude became an obstacle to cooperation with Britain.

From Source B, Britain wanted to join the cooperation because of its own interest but not the 'agreement with the goal and direction of European integration'. Therefore, it was difficult for it to fully participate in that and this might be an obstacle.

From Source B, de Gaulle 'doubted the motives of Britain' and his suspicion showed the doubtful attitude of the member states towards Britain's application. Their lack of wholehearted cooperation hindered the integration process and became an obstacle to it.

Also, from Source B, France vetoed Britain's application because it worried that 'the entry of Britain would bring in American influence and promote the expansion of its power in Europe'. It was clear that American influence hindered the cooperation between Britain and France and prevented Britain from participating in the cooperation.

However, limitations exist in the Sources as they failed to reflect all the obstacles.

From my own knowledge, the Sources did not cover the controversies over economic policies caused by conflicts of interest. For example, Britain objected the Common Agricultural Policy and hindered cooperation among European countries in economic aspect.

Also, the Sources do not show the controversies excited by sense of national identity and uniqueness of the countries. For instance, Britain and Denmark refused to join the Eurozone and the Euro could not be used without constraints among the EU member states.

Moreover, the Sources do not mention the Cold War that kept Eastern and Western Europe economically divided. As a countermeasure against economic cooperation among their Western European counterparts, Eastern European countries established the COMECON (1949), which marked the division between Eastern and Western Europe that lasted for more than half a century and hindered economic integration.

Furthermore, the Sources do not show the post-Cold War period, during which there were controversies over the entry of Eastern Europe countries. As a result, Eastern European countries could not join the European Union for a long period of time, and economic integration between Eastern and Western Europe was hampered.

Therefore, Sources A and B have usefulness but also limitations.

Grid Method:

DBQ
#3

European economic integration in the second half of the 20th century
Study Sources A and B.

SOURCE A

The following was published in France in 1950.



'It's a shame; let's start without him!'

SOURCE B

The following extract is adapted from a speech to the Trades Union Congress delivered by Jacques Delors, President of the Commission of the European Economic Community, in Britain, one of the EEC's member states, in 1988.

It is essential to strengthen our control of our economic and social development, of our technology, and of our monetary capacity. We must rely on our own resources, and preserve our European identity. We must pool our resources. In keeping with this spirit, there must be full and broad consultation with those involved in the production of wealth. Since we are all closely dependent upon each other, our futures are linked. Jointly, we can enjoy the advantages to be derived from this situation.

The governments and Parliaments of the 12 member states [European Community] have solemnly committed themselves through the Single European Act to such a framework. European unions and employers have also approved the objective of a truly common market, with their own conditions. This shared objective calls for a concrete and productive social dialogue at the European level.

- (a) According to Source A, what was the cartoonist's attitude towards Britain? (3 marks)
- (b) Infer the purpose of Jacques Delors delivering this speech. Explain your answer with reference to Source B. (4 marks)
- (c) 'Britain's level of participation in European economic integration was increasing in the second half of the 20th century.' Do you agree? Explain your answer with reference to Sources A and B, and using your own knowledge. (8 marks)

Marking Scheme & Suggested Answer

(a) According to Source A, what was the cartoonist's attitude towards Britain?

(3 marks)

Marking Scheme

Attitude: [1 mark]

- Sarcastic/discontented

Explanation [2 marks]

L1 Vague explanation, and ineffective in using relevant clues from the Source.

[max. 1]

L2 Clear explanation, and effective in using relevant clues from Source. [max. 2]

Clues:

e.g. - The man representing Britain sat on the drum and turned his face away, refusing to perform with other countries.

- The band needed to start performing without Britain.

Suggested Answer

The cartoonist held a negative, sarcastic and discontented attitude towards Britain.

In the cartoonist's depiction, countries like France, Germany and Italy made joint effort to give a musical performance, but the man representing Britain, being the drummer, sat on the drum and turned his face away, showing his pride by refusing to perform with them. Therefore, the cartoonist should be dissatisfied with Britain's non-cooperation.

The cartoonist described the absence of Britain in the cooperation among the Inner Six with the phrase 'it's a shame' that shows sadness over the situation. The band needed to start performing without Britain. The whole scene shows the cartoonist's sarcastic attitude.

(b) Infer the purpose of Jacques Delors delivering this speech. Explain your answer with reference to Source B. (4 marks)

Marking Scheme

L1 Shows attempts to infer, but unable to explain the answer with due reference to the Source. [max. 2]

L2 Infers the purpose and explain the answer with due reference to the Source. [max. 4]

Purpose:

e.g. - Solicit the Trades Union Congress' support for the Single European Act.

Clue:

e.g. - 'Jointly, we can enjoy the advantages to be derived from this situation.'

Suggested Answer

His purpose was to solicit the Trades Union Congress' support for the Single European Act.

He stressed 'rely on our own resources' and 'pool our resources', which show that he wanted the Congress' support for the Single European Act that would enable better utilization of resources in Europe under the countries' cooperation.

He also emphasized that the futures of European countries were linked together and working 'jointly' would bring huge advantages to them, hoping the Congress would support the Single European Act that supported a single European market.

He also stated that governments and Parliaments of European Community's member states 'had solemnly committed themselves through the Single European Act', and European unions and employers supported the goal of building a genuine common market. Therefore, he hoped that the Congress would also show its support.

- (c) 'Britain's level of participation in European economic integration was increasing in the second half of the 20th century.' Do you agree? Explain your answer with reference to Sources A and B, and using your own knowledge. (8 marks)

Marking Scheme

- L1 Vague answer, unable to effectively refer to the Sources and own knowledge, and/or with inadequate coverage of the period in question. [max. 2]
- L2 Merely refers to the Sources or own knowledge, and/or covers only part of the period in question. [max. 4]
- L3 Refers to both Sources and own knowledge, and basically covers the whole period in question. [max. 8]

Agree:

- e.g.
- Britain refused to cooperate with the Inner Six in 1950. (Source A)
 - Britain was already a member of the European Community and promised to enhance its cooperation with other member states through the Single European Act. (Source B)
 - At the early stage, Britain did not join the European Economic Community but established a new association named the European Free Trade Association. (Own knowledge)
 - Britain joined the European Community in 1973. (Own knowledge)
 - Britain adopted the Common Agricultural Policy in 1977. (Own knowledge)
 - Britain signed the Treaty of Maastricht and became a member of the European Union in 1992, further participating in European economic integration. (Own knowledge)

Disagree:

- e.g.
- Britain did not sign the Schengen Agreement that was to abolish border controls. (Own knowledge)
 - Britain was not part of the Eurozone. (Own knowledge)
 - Britain requested the emergency brake clause be added to the Treaty of Amsterdam of 1997, acting as resistance to European economic integration. (Own knowledge)

Suggested Answer

To a large extent, I agree with the statement.

From Source A, Britain refused to cooperate with the Inner Six in 1950. Being a drummer, the man representing Britain sat on the drum and turned his face away, showing his pride by refusing to perform with other countries. It is clear that Britain's level of participation was very low at that time.

However, by the time Source B was produced (1988), Britain was already 'one of the EEC's member states', which means that Britain had joined European economic integration and had increased level of participation.

Also, from Source B, Jacques Delors stated that '12 member states [European Community] had solemnly committed themselves through the Single European Act'. This shows that Britain's willingness to sign the Act and its greatly enhanced level of participation.

From my own knowledge, in the 1950s, Britain did not join the European Economic Community but established a new association named the European Free Trade Association (1959), splitting economic cooperation among European countries. The level of participation was rather low.

However, Britain joined the European Community in 1973 and adopted the Common Agricultural Policy in 1977. Its level of participation was greatly raised.

In 1992, Britain even signed the Treaty of Maastricht and became a member of the European Union. Its further engagement in European economic cooperation demonstrated its closer economic ties with other EU member states.

Though Britain's level of participation in European economic integration was increasing, it still had reservations about some economic issues.

From my own knowledge, Britain did not sign the Schengen Agreement that was to abolish border controls and join the Eurozone in order to protect its sovereignty and national characteristics. It did not show full participation in the integration movement.

In addition, Britain requested the emergency brake clause be added to the Treaty of Amsterdam of 1997. After the addition of the clause, the member states could stop other states from cooperating further with each other for reasons related to 'important and stated reasons of national policy'. This became resistance to European economic integration.

Although Britain had some reservations when participating in European economic integration at the end of the 20th century, its level of participation was undoubtedly increasing throughout the half-century when compared to the 1950s. Therefore, I agree with the statement to a large extent.

Grid Method:

DBQ
#4

European economic integration in the second half of the 20th century
Study Sources A and B.

SOURCE A

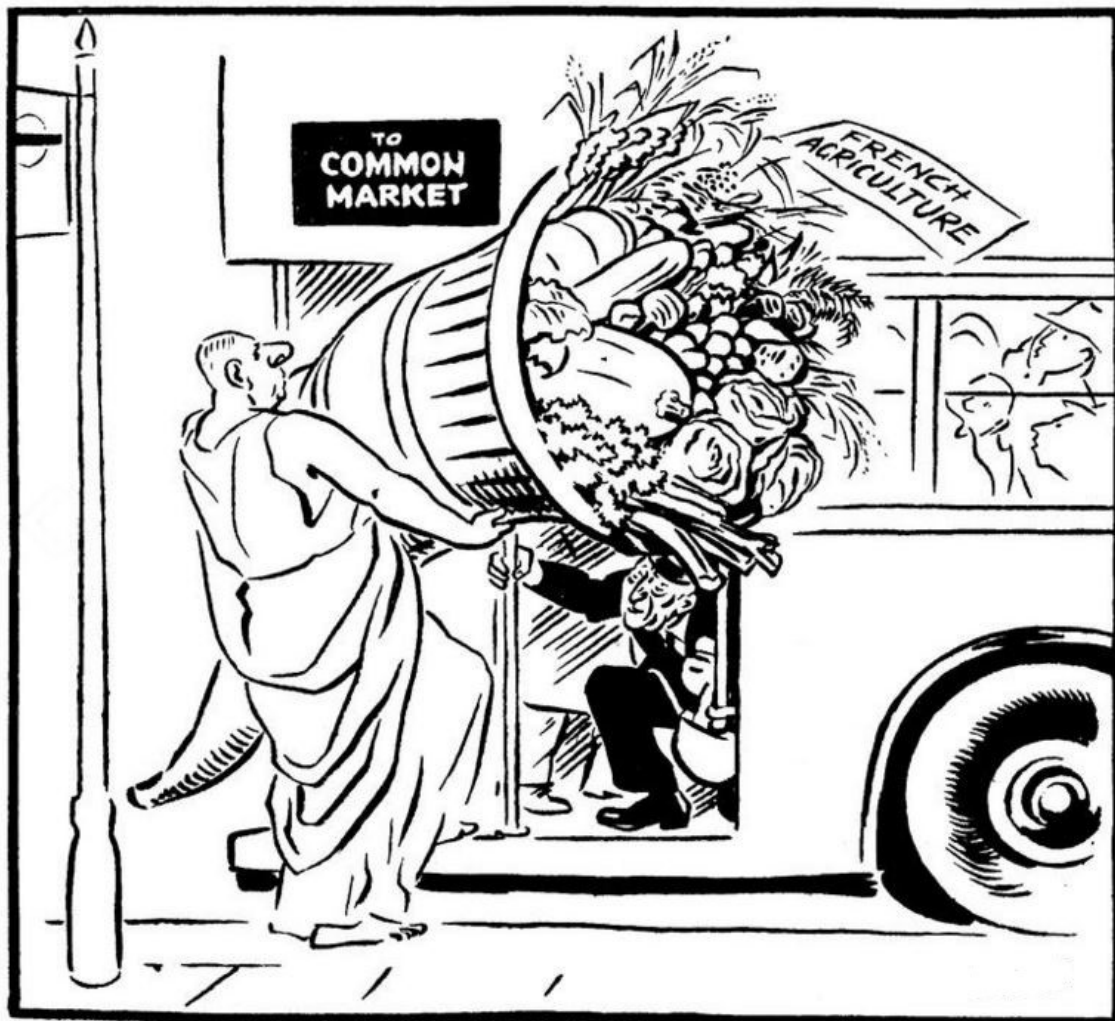
The cartoon below was published in 1962. Inside the Restaurant of Europe were the Inner Six and outside the restaurant was Britain.



* CAP: Common Agricultural Policy

SOURCE B

The following is a British cartoon published in January 1962.



"HEY! YOU WANT TO HIRE THE WHOLE BUS?"

- (a) According to Source A, what was the cartoonist's view on the Common Agricultural Policy regarding the development of the Inner Six? (4 marks)
- (b) Would the cartoonist of Source B share the view you identified in (a)? Explain your answer with reference to Source B. (4 marks)
- (c) Can Sources A and B adequately reflect the obstacles to economic cooperation among European countries? Explain your answer with reference to Sources A and B, and using relevant historical facts within the period 1962-92. (7 marks)

Suggested Answer

(a) According to Source A, what was the cartoonist's view on the Common Agricultural Policy regarding the development of the Inner Six? (4 marks)

Marking Scheme

- L1 Vague answer and ineffective use of the Source. [max. 2]
L2 Clear answer and effective use of the Source. [max. 4]

View:

e.g.: - The cartoonist thought that the Inner Six could share the fruits of the Common Agricultural Policy.

Explanation:

- e.g.: - The cartoonist depicted the Inner Six as people who were ready to have a feast in a restaurant.
- The Common Agricultural Policy was drawn as a delicious meal for the Inner Six.

Suggested Answer

The cartoonist thought that the policy brought substantial benefits to the Inner Six and they could share the fruits of the policy.

In the source, the situation was depicted as the 'Restaurant of Europe', which had a gorgeous interior with the Inner Six ready to have a feast in it. The cartoonist probably thought that the policy would bring appealing economic benefits to the Inner Six and that was why they could enjoy gourmet food in the restaurant.

Also, the cartoonist depicted the Common Agricultural Policy as a delicious meal served to the Inner Six. The portrayal shows his thought that the policy had significance achievements and greatly benefited the Inner Six's development. The countries could enjoy the fruits of the policy.

(b) Would the cartoonist of Source B share the view you identified in (a)? Explain your answer with reference to Source B. (4 marks)

Marking Scheme

L1 Vague answer and/or ineffective explanation. [max. 2]

L2 Clear answer with effective explanation with reference to the Source. [max. 4]

No - clues:

e.g.: - The cartoonist of Source B thought that the CAP would lead to French domination of the market of the Inner Six.

* Candidates should hold a negative view. However, marks may be awarded to answers that hold the opposite view and are presented logically.

Suggested Answer

The cartoonist's view was different from the one identified in (a).

In his portrayal, the man representing France held a huge bunch of agricultural products, which shows that it was a major agricultural producing country, but that bunch of products was too large to pass through the bus door. This implies that French agricultural products would dominate the common market after the implementation of the CAP and the policy was just favourable to France but against other member states' interests.

In addition, the caption of the cartoon 'You want to hire the whole bus?' was the driver's question to France. In other words, the car could carry no more passengers after those French agricultural products were in the compartment and that was why the driver asked this question. Therefore, the cartoonist held a view that French agricultural products would dominate the Inner Six market, which was clearly different from the one in (a).

(c) Can Sources A and B adequately reflect the obstacles to economic cooperation among European countries? Explain your answer with reference to Sources A and B, and using relevant historical facts within the period 1962-92. (7 marks)

Marking Scheme

L1 Merely refers to the Source or cites relevant historical facts, and/or holds the view of 'adequate'. [max. 4]

L2 Refers to the Source and cites relevant historical facts; clearly explains the personal viewpoint. [max. 7]

Source:

- e.g.:
- The Inner Six rejected British participation in the cooperation. (Source A)
 - The countries held different views on the Common Agricultural Policy (Source B)

Own knowledge:

- e.g.:
- The Sources B do not mention the controversy over cooperation driven by concerns about national identity and characters, as exemplified by Britain's refusal to sign the Schengen Agreement (1985).
 - The Sources B do not mention the economic split between Eastern and Western Europe due to the Cold War that hindered economic integration.
 - The Sources B do not mention external influence that was also an obstacle to European cooperation. For example, France refused to let Britain in out of concern over possible American intervention.

Suggested Answer

Sources A and B cannot adequately reflect the obstacles.

From Source A, the Inner Six rejected British participation in the cooperation. In the cartoon, Britain was outside the restaurant, watching the Inner Six enjoying the fruits of the Common Agricultural Policy with envy. This shows that the cooperation at that time was limited to the Inner Six and Britain was not among them. Therefore, the countries' refusal to let Britain in was an obstacle to the cooperation at that time.

From Source B, different countries had different views on the Common Agricultural Policy. Britain thought that the policy only benefited France as a major agricultural producing country. This can be explained by the cartoon which shows that French agricultural products were large in size and the bus would be full after they were put on it. As Britain did not share other countries' views on the agricultural policy, it was difficult for the nation to cooperate with the Inner Six economically.

However, the Sources B do not reflect all the obstacles.

From my own knowledge, the Sources B do not mention the controversy over cooperation driven by concerns about national identity and characters. For instance, Britain refused to sign the Schengen Agreement (1985) that abolished border checks for fear that British national identity would be harmed, impairing the effectiveness of the agreement.

Also, the Sources B do not mention that capitalist and communist countries had bad relationship because of the Cold War and there was an economic split between Eastern and Western Europe. They had cooperation within their own group through the COMECON (for the communist camp) and the European Community (for the capitalist camp). The two camps rarely cooperated with each other economically and the scale of cooperation failed to cover the whole Europe.

The Sources B do not mention external influence that was also an obstacle to European cooperation. For example, after the Second World War, France refused to let Britain in out of concern over possible American intervention. As a result, Britain could not join the cooperation among the Inner Six in the 1960s. France accepted British entry only when the détente period came in the 1970s. It is clear that external influence also hindered European economic cooperation.

European economic integration in the second half of the 20th century
Study Sources A and B.

Source A

The following is adapted from two speeches made by Charles de Gaulle, President of France (1959-69), in 1963 and 1967 respectively, when Britain's applications for entry to the European Economic Community (EEC) were rejected.

1963

It must be agreed that first the entry of Great Britain, and then these States, will completely change the whole of the actions, the agreements, the compensation, the rules which have already been established between the Six, because all these States, like Britain, have very important peculiarities. Then it will be another Common Market whose construction ought to be envisaged; but one which would be taken to 11 and then 13 and then perhaps 18 would no longer resemble, without any doubt, the one which the Six built.

Further, this community, increasing in such fashion, would see itself faced with problems of economic relations with all kinds of other States, and first with the United States. It is to be foreseen that the cohesion of its members, who would be very numerous and diverse, would not endure for long, and that ultimately it would appear as a colossal Atlantic community under American dependence and direction, and which would quickly have absorbed the community of Europe.

1967

Considering the special relations that tie the British to America, with the advantage and also the dependence that results for them; considering the existence of the Commonwealth and their preferential relations with it; considering the special commitment that they still have in various parts of the world and which, basically, distinguishes them from the continentals, we see that the policy of the latter, as soon as they have one, would undoubtedly concur, in certain cases, with the policy of the former. But we cannot see how both policies could merge, unless the British assumed again, particularly as regards defense, complete command of themselves, or else if the continentals renounced forever a European Europe.

SOURCE B

The following is adapted from British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher's speech on the prospect of European integration in 1988.

Willing and active cooperation between independent sovereign states is the best way to build a successful European Community. To try to suppress nationhood and concentrate power at the centre of a European conglomerate would be highly damaging and would jeopardise the objectives we seek to achieve. I want to see us work more closely on the things we can do better together than alone. But working more closely together does not require power to be centralised in Brussels or decisions to be taken by an appointed bureaucracy.

Indeed, it is ironic that just when those countries such as the Soviet Union, which have tried to run everything from the centre, are learning that success depends on dispersing power and decisions away from the centre, there are some in the Community who seem to want to move in the opposite direction. Certainly we want to see Europe more united and with a greater sense of common purpose. But it must be in a way which preserves the different traditions, parliamentary powers and sense of national pride in one's own country.

- a) Identify the common concern of Charles de Gaulle on the two occasions he rejected the British entry into the European Community. Explain your answer with **one** clue from each of his two speeches in 1963 and 1967 respectively. (4 marks)
- b) Identify **one** principle Margaret Thatcher adopted towards European integration. Explain your answer with **one** clue from Source B. (3 marks)
- c) Which one – the internal or external factor – do you think hindered European economic integration in the second half of the 20th century more? Explain your answer with reference to Sources A and B, and using your own knowledge. (8 marks)

Suggested Answer

- a) Identify the common concern of Charles de Gaulle on the two occasions he rejected the British entry into the European Community. Explain your answer with one clue from each of his two speeches in 1963 and 1967 respectively.

(4 marks)

Marking Scheme

Concern: [1 mark]

e.g. - Whether British participation would change the established cooperation directions

L1 Able to cite relevant clues without due explanation [max. 1]

L2 Able to cite relevant clues with due explanation [max. 2]

e.g. - 1963: 'first the entry of Great Britain, and then these States, will completely change the whole of the actions, the agreements, the compensation, the rules which have already been established between the Six'

- 1967: 'we cannot see how both policies could merge... or else if the continentals renounced forever a European Europe'

Suggested Answer #1

The common concern was whether British participation would change the established cooperation practices.

According to de Gaulle's speech in 1963, the British entry would 'completely change the whole of the actions, the agreements, the compensation, the rules which had already been established between the Six' and lead to a common market that 'no longer resembled the one which the Six built'. It was clear that de Gaulle rejected Britain's applications because he worried that Britain had a different goal from the Inner Six and would therefore affect their ongoing cooperation.

From his speech in 1967, the entry of Britain meant the European continentals would have to 'renounce forever a European Europe'. It was clear that de Gaulle rejected the British applications because he worried that Britain did not share the same directions with the Inner Six, and that its entry would impair their ongoing cooperation.

Suggested Answer #2

The common concern was whether British participation would bring in American influence.

From de Gaulle's speech in 1963, the Community with British participation would eventually become 'a colossal Atlantic community under American dependence and direction, and which would quickly have absorbed the community of Europe'. This showed his worry that British participation would bring the Community under American influence and explained his rejections.

From his speech in 1967, he rejected the British application for membership after 'considering the special relations that tie the British to America'. It was clear that de Gaulle rejected the British application since he still worried that the close ties between Britain and the US would allow American influence to enter the Community through Britain.

b) Identify one principle Margaret Thatcher adopted towards European integration. Explain your answer with one clue from Source B. (3 marks)

Marking Scheme

One mark for valid nature and two marks for valid explanation

Principle:

e.g. - Sovereignty must be maintained. ('Willing and active cooperation between independent sovereign states is the best way to build a successful European Community' / 'working more closely together does not require power to be centralised in Brussels or decisions to be taken by an appointed bureaucracy')

Suggested Answer #1

The principle was that sovereignty must be maintained.

Thatcher pointed out that 'willing and active cooperation between independent sovereign states' was the only way to make the European Community successful, and that 'concentrate power at the centre of a European conglomerate' would jeopardize the objectives of cooperation. It was clear that she thought European cooperation would only be successful when sovereignty and independence of nations were emphasized, and the cooperation was voluntary instead of forced.

Suggested Answer #2

The principle was that sovereignty must be maintained.

Thatcher considered it ironic that some EC members attempted at the centralization of power 'when those countries such as the Soviet Union' learnt that 'success depended on dispersing power and decisions away from the centre'. She also emphasized that individual nations should keep their own 'parliamentary powers'. It was clear she was against the centralization of power at the EC and any kind of cooperation that worked against national sovereignty. Her principle was therefore that sovereignty must be maintained.

c) Which one – the internal or external factor – do you think hindered European economic integration in the second half of the 20th century more? Explain your answer with reference to Sources A and B, and using your own knowledge.

(8 marks)

Marking Scheme

L1 Vague argument, ineffective in using both Sources and own knowledge. [max. 2]

L2 Unbalanced discussion with effective use of Sources or own knowledge only, and/or Merely discusses internal factors or external factors, or Fails to present a clear viewpoint after comparing internal factors and external factors.

[max. 4]

L3 Sound and balanced discussion with effective use of both Sources and own knowledge. [max.8]

Internal factors:

- e.g. - Disagreements between member states (Sources A and B)
- Reservations of Britain about concentration of power (Source B)
- Economic interests (Own knowledge)
- National identity (Own knowledge)

External factors:

- e.g. - American influence (Source A)
- The Commonwealth of Nations (Source A)
- Situation of the Cold War (Own knowledge)

Suggested Answer

The internal factor hindered European economic cooperation more than the external one did.

As for the internal factor, from Source A, disagreements between member states were an obstacle to cooperation. Charles de Gaulle claimed that the new common market 'would no longer resemble the one which the Six built' if Britain was allowed entry, and he 'could not see how both policies could merge'. In other words, there were vast differences between Britain and the Inner Six and, for this reason, France rejected Britain's entry.

From Source B, sovereignty issues also hindered cooperation. Thatcher thought that trying to 'suppress nationhood and concentrate power at the centre of a European conglomerate' would undermine cooperation, and that 'power to be centralised in Brussels' was not required. It was clear that she did not want to give up national sovereignty to get further involved in European cooperation. This ended up becoming an obstacle that limited the scope of cooperation.

From Source B, disagreements between member states also hindered economic cooperation. Thatcher claimed that 'some in the Community who seemed to want to move in the opposite direction' by concentrating power at the EC, and she insisted that all countries should preserve their own parliamentary powers. It was clear that Britain had disagreements with other member states on sovereignty. The lack of consensus was a factor that hindered cooperation.

From my own knowledge, economic interests as an internal factor also impeded cooperation. With relatively low agricultural production, Britain worried that a common agricultural policy would lead to the dumping of agricultural products from other countries against the interests of local farmers and rejected such idea. As a result, Britain did not join the cooperation between the Inner Six for a long time.

The nationalist factor also hindered cooperation. There were many different national backgrounds in Europe and some countries worried that cooperation would weaken their citizens' sense of national identity. For example, regarding the Schengen Agreement of 1985 to abolish border controls, Britain worried the cultures of other member states would invade Britain and undermine its national characteristics, thus refusing to sign the agreement. This led to interminable delay in the cooperation concerned.

It was true that the external factor hindered economic cooperation.

From Source A, American influence also hindered cooperation. Charles de Gaulle accused Britain and the US of having 'special relations' and 'the dependence that resulted', and he asserted that the entry of Britain would complicate the diplomatic policy of the Inner Six and lead to 'a colossal Atlantic community under American dependence and direction', justifying his refusal to accept Britain as a member. Therefore, France's fear of American intervention supported its objection against Britain's entry and hindered cooperation.

From Source A, the Commonwealth of Nations also prevented cooperation. Another reason for Charles de Gaulle to reject Britain's entry was 'the existence of the Commonwealth and their preferential relations with it'. In other words, France denied Britain's entry since the ties between Britain and the Commonwealth would enormously complicate the relationship between the Six and Britain. The Commonwealth thus indirectly hindered cooperation.

From my own knowledge, the situation of the Cold War also impeded cooperation. After WW2, the world was divided into the capitalist and communist blocs. For fear of each other's spread of influence, they refused to cooperate and even acted against each other. For example, the OEEC and the COMECON had an antagonistic relationship, and the Soviet Union banned Eastern European countries from taking part in Western European economic cooperation. As a consequence, there was no cooperation between Eastern and Western Europe.

Upon comparison, the internal factor was more important.

Regarding Britain's entry into the cooperation, despite no great changes in Britain's relationship with the US and the Commonwealth in the 1970s, Britain was still admitted to the cooperation in 1973 since it reached a consensus on different economic policies, including the Common Agricultural Policy, with the Inner Six. It was clear that Britain was allowed to join the cooperation once internal disagreements were settled, and that the internal factor hindered cooperation more than the external one did.

Regarding Eastern European participation, strong Soviet leaders such as Stalin and Brezhnev tried hard to prevent economic cooperation between Eastern and Western Europe; however, Gorbachev emerged as the Soviet leader in 1985 and his tolerant policy allowed Eastern European countries to strengthen their economic ties with their Western European counterparts in the late 1980s. It was clear that despite the Cold War as an external factor hindered cooperation between Eastern and Western Europe, the policy of the Soviet leader as an internal factor was more important as it directly affected how far Eastern European countries could get involved in the cooperation. Therefore, the internal factor hindered cooperation more than the external one did.

In conclusion, the internal factor hindered European economic cooperation more than the external one did.

DBQ

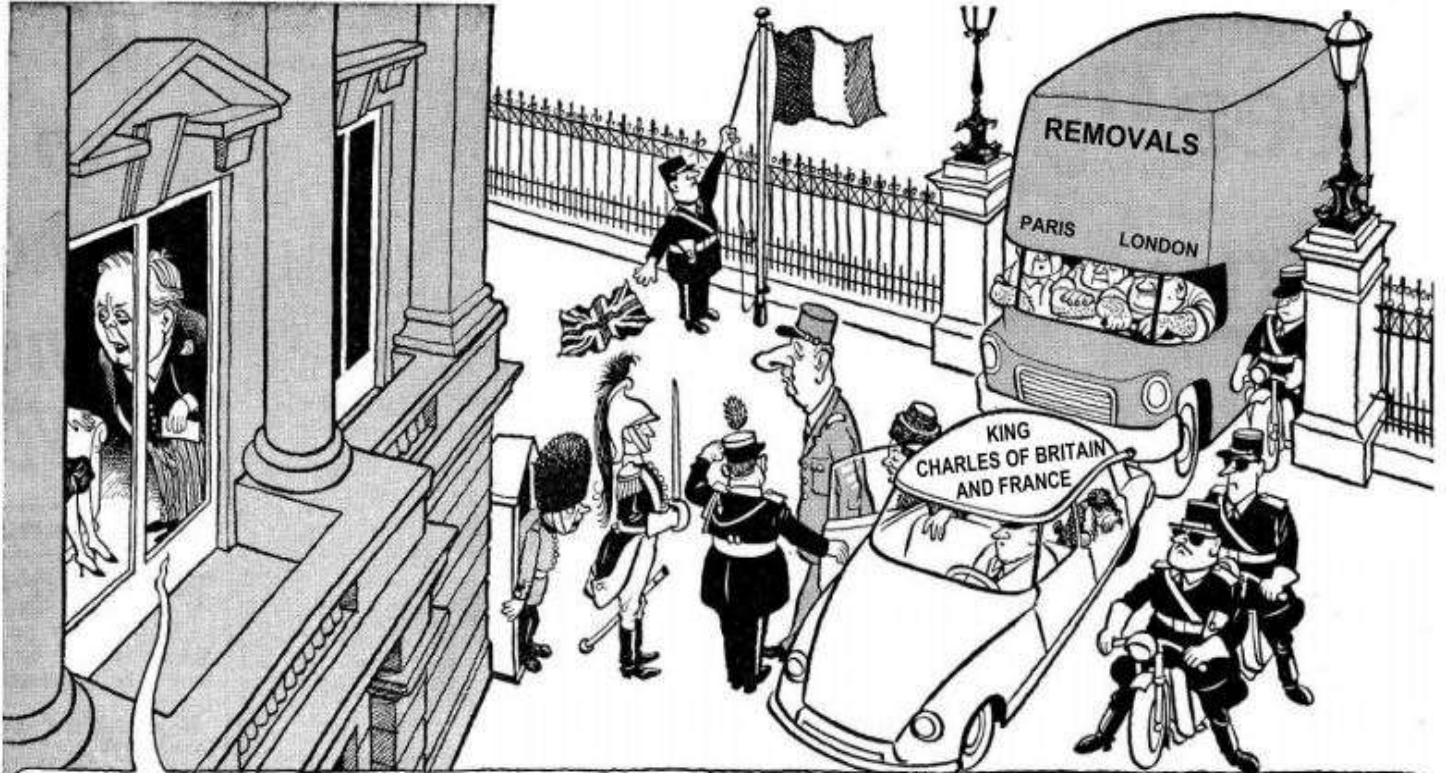
#6

European economic integration in the second half of the 20th century

Study Sources A and B.

SOURCE A

The following cartoon was published in Britain in 1966.



“I’m happy to tell you, your majesty, that de Gaulle has allowed us to join the Common Market on only me...er...trifling condition.”

SOURCE B

The following is adapted from a speech by Jacques Delors, President of the Commission of the European Community, in 1989.

Our present concerns - be it the social dimension or the new frontier represented by economic and monetary union - offer a golden opportunity for the joint exercise of sovereignty, while respecting diversity. The twelve countries of the European Community decided to unite their destiny. They do open the door to other European countries willing to accept the terms of the contract [Single European Act] in full. Our task is to unite old nations with strong traditions and personalities. There is no conspiracy against the nation state. Nobody is being asked to renounce legitimate patriotism. I want not only to unite people, but also to bring nations together.

- According to Source A, do you think the cartoonist would have supported or opposed the British accession to the European Community? Explain your answer. (3 marks)
- Infer the main message conveyed by Jacques Delors. Explain your answer with reference to Source B. (4 marks)
- Were the worries shown in Source A realized after Britain joined the European Community in 1973? Explain your answer with reference to Sources A and B, and using your own knowledge of European history up to the year 2000. (8 marks)

Suggested Answer

a) According to Source A, do you think the cartoonist would have supported or opposed the British accession to the European Community? Explain your answer.

(4 marks)

Marking Scheme

L1 Vague answer and ineffective use of the Source. [max. 2]

L2 Clear answer and effective use of the Source. [max. 4]

Opposed the British accession to the European Community:

- e.g.
- The phrase 'trifling condition' was a satire.
 - De Gaulle would have control over Britain and the British would need to make a heavy sacrifice by giving up their sovereignty.

* Candidates in general will hold the view that the cartoonist would have opposed the British accession to the European Community. However, marks may be awarded to answers that hold the opposite view and are presented logically.

Suggested Answer

The cartoonist would have opposed the British accession to the European Community.

Under the cartoonist's depiction, the French soldier changed the British flag to the French one and threw the British one on the ground. Portraying that Britain would come under French control after joining the EC, the cartoonist showed his stance against the British accession by vilification.

In the cartoon, the phrase 'King Charles of Britain and France' was printed on the car of de Gaulle, and a removal truck was transporting his furniture to the British palace. Apparently, the cartoonist satirized the heavy sacrifices Britain had to make in order to join the EC, including merging with France and giving up the throne for de Gaulle. In this regard, the cartoonist would not have supported the British accession.

In the cartoon, a British official claimed that de Gaulle would allow Britain to join the EC 'on only one... er... trifling condition'. However, from the above two paragraphs, Britain had to make a huge sacrifice by giving up its sovereignty. The cartoonist's satire showed his disapproval of the British accession to the EC.

Last but not least, the cartoon was published in Britain, the country that had to make heavy sacrifices in order to join the EC. It could be therefore inferred that the cartoonist would not have supported the British entry into the community.

b) Infer the main message conveyed by Jacques Delors. Explain your answer with reference to Source B. (3 marks)

Marking Scheme

L1 Attempts identify a message, marred by lack in justification. [max.1]

L2 Able to identify an effective message, with sound justification. [max.3]

One mark for valid answer and two marks for valid explanation

Message:

e.g. - To call for unity of European peoples and governments for cooperation under the European Community.

Explanation

e.g. - 'offer a golden opportunity for the joint exercise of sovereignty, while respecting diversity'

- 'I want not only to unite people, but also to bring nations together.'

Suggested Answer

The main message was to call for unity of European peoples and governments for cooperation under the European Community.

Delors claimed that economic and social cooperation under the EC at that time 'offered a golden opportunity for the joint exercise of sovereignty, while respecting diversity'. It was clear that he had a high opinion on cooperation under the EC and hoped that European peoples and governments would support that.

Delors said their job was to 'unite old nations with strong traditions and personalities'. It was clear that he wanted to unite different countries to cooperate under the EC.

Delors claimed that he wanted 'not only to unite people, but also to bring nations together'. He directly pointed out his ambition to unite different peoples and governments to cooperate under the EC.

c) Were the worries shown in Source A realized after Britain joined the European Community in 1973? Explain your answer with reference to Sources A and B, and using your own knowledge of European history up to the year 2000.

(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]

Worries:

- e.g. - Jeopardizing national sovereignty (In the cartoon, the British flag was replaced by the French one and de Gaulle became 'King Charles of Britain and France'.)
- Undermining national characteristics (Left hand drive vehicles from France entered Britain)

Realized:

- e.g. - European Union law has primacy when in conflict with a provision of British national law. (Own knowledge)

Not realized:

- e.g. - The European Community allowed its member states to have joint exercise of sovereignty without renouncing their patriotism. (Source B)
- Britain was able to choose what kind of cooperation to join. For example, it did not sign the Schengen Agreement and join the euro zone. (Own knowledge)
- Britain was able to maintain its cultural characteristics in terms of language, religion and other aspects. (Own knowledge)

Suggested Answer

The worries shown in Source A were realized to a small extent only.

Firstly, Source A showed the worry that Britain's sovereignty would be jeopardized. In the cartoon, the French soldier changed the British flag to the French one, and the phrase 'King Charles of Britain and France' was printed on the car of de Gaulle. These showed the cartoonist's worry that Britain would come under French control and its sovereignty be jeopardized after joining the European Community.

It was true that Britain needed to make some sacrifice in terms of sovereignty after joining the EC. From my own knowledge, after the establishment of the European Union, the European Court of Justice was granted greater power and European Union law had primacy when in conflict with a provision of national law. Therefore, Britain's judicial autonomy was somewhat jeopardized after it joined the European cooperation.

However, to a large extent, the worry about sovereignty was not realized. From Source B, Delors pointed out that the cooperation at that time 'offered a golden opportunity for the joint exercise of sovereignty, while respecting diversity'. It was clear that Britain needed not to sacrifice its sovereignty, but only to exercise its sovereignty jointly with other countries under the EC as the platform of cooperation.

From my own knowledge, regarding the Schengen Agreement of 1985 on the abolition of border controls, members of the EC were free to choose whether to sign the agreement or not, and Britain chose not to. It was clear that Britain was able to choose what kind of cooperation to join and maintained its sovereignty.

In addition, as for the Treaty of Amsterdam of 1997, the 'emergency brake' clause was added so that the signatories could the cooperation due to 'important and stated reasons of national policy'. Despite further strengthening of cooperation, it was clear that these countries could end their cooperation at any time and still enjoyed great autonomy.

Secondly, Source A also showed the worry that British national characteristics would be undermined. In the cartoon, the two cars were both left hand drive vehicles, which were different from the right hand drive ones in Britain. The cartoonist worried that the British entry into the EC would lead to cultural homogenization and impairment of its own national characteristics.

However, this worry was not realized.

From Source B, Delors claimed that their job was to 'unite old nations with strong traditions and personalities'. The EC was not 'against the nation state' and it would not ask countries to 'renounce legitimate patriotism'. Clearly, the cooperation allowed its participants to maintain their national characteristics, seeking diversity instead of homogenization.

From my own knowledge, the European Union (1993) had as many as 23 official languages. Its member states did not need to give up their native languages for the sake of European integration. It was clear that Britain was able to keep its own language and national characteristics intact even after joining the EC.

In addition, Britain kept its traffic on the right side and did not adopt the euro. In this way, Britain managed to maintain its own rule of the road and currency, and its entry into the EC did not undermine its national characteristics.

In conclusion, despite some sacrifice Britain had to make in terms of judicial autonomy, sacrificing sovereignty was not a common case. Britain remained highly autonomous under most circumstances, and its national characteristics were not undermined by the cooperation. Therefore, the worries shown in Source A were realized to a small extent only.

Study sources A and B.

DBQ

#7

SOURCE A

The following cartoon was published in Germany in 1997.



SOURCE B

The following extract is adapted from a scholar's commentary on the eastern expansion of the European Union in the end of the 20th century.

Generally speaking, though EU member states have business links with Eastern European countries in varying degree, the two Europes' degree of economic dependence on each other is indeed very high. At this moment, more than half of Eastern European countries' total trade comes from trade with the European Union. For Poland, Hungary and Czechoslovakia, this takes up 70%, 60% and 50% of their total trade respectively. The percentages are in line with that of EU member states. Concerning investment, Eastern European countries are adjacent to EU member countries. Their labour quality is high but the labour costs there are lower than those in EU member states. Therefore, they are more ideal places for EU members to invest.

- (a) According to Source A, what was the cartoonist's view on Turkey's application for membership of the European Union? (4 marks)
- (b) If you were a civilian from an EU member state in the end of the 20th century, would you agree Eastern European countries and Turkey's admission to the European Union? Explain your answer with reference to Sources A and B, and using your own knowledge. (8 marks)

Suggested Answer

(a) According to Source A, what was the cartoonist's view on Turkey's application for membership of the European Union? (4 marks)

Marking Scheme

- L1 Vague explanation, ineffective in using relevant clues from Source. [max. 2]
L2 Clear explanation, effective in using relevant clues from Source. [max. 4]

View:

e.g. - The European Union rejected Turkey's application.

Clues:

- e.g. - When Turkey knocked the door, those EU members only looked at him and did not answer the door.
- The guy representing Turkey wore a sad expression, which implies that he failed to enter the union.

Suggested Answer

The cartoonist thought that the European Union would reject Turkey's application.

From the Source, the man representing Turkey knocked the door painted with the word 'EU'. However, the people inside the house just looked at him and acted nervous. They did not answer the door and were unwilling to let him in. The scene shows that EU member states turned down Turkey's application.

Also, Turkey knocked the door with a sad look on his face, which implies that he failed and EU members did not allow him to join them.

(b) If you were a civilian from an EU member state in the end of the 20th century, would you agree Eastern European countries and Turkey's admission to the European Union? Explain your answer with reference to Sources A and B, and using your own knowledge. (8 marks)

Marking Scheme

- L1 Vague argument, ineffective in using both Source and own knowledge. [max. 2]
- L2 Unbalanced argument, using Source or own knowledge only. [max. 4]
- L3 Reasonable and balanced argument, using both Source and own knowledge. [max. 8]

Agree:

- e.g. - The economies of Eastern and Western Europe were highly interdependent. (SOURCE B)
- Eastern Europe was ideal places for EU members to invest. (SOURCE B)
 - Admission of Eastern European countries can promote democracy and stability in Europe. (Own knowledge)

Disagree:

- e.g. - Human rights issues in Turkey were still unresolved. (Source A)
- Eastern Europe countries have poor economy. (Own knowledge)
 - Admission of Eastern European countries may bring EU under Russian influence. (Own knowledge)

Suggested Answer

I would disagree with the admission of Turkey but agree with that of other Eastern European countries.

For Turkey, there is no doubt that its admission was favourable to the economic development among EU members. From my own knowledge, Turkey is large in size and rich in resources. It is adjacent to Europe, and the labour costs and land prices there were cheap. Its admission would help member states of the EU to invest there and promote economic development.

However, I opposed its admission.

From Source A, Turkey locked up the bird with a 'human rights' tag and tied up the chicken representing the 'Kurds', which shows that Turkish government infringed human rights and launched crackdown on Kurdish civilians. It failed to meet EU entry requirement of human rights record. Hence, I would disagree.

From my own knowledge, a large proportion of Turkey's territory is situated in Asia, with only 5% of it in Europe. With respect to its geographical location, Turkey is an Asian country distant from Europe. Thus, I would disagree with its entrance.

For Eastern European countries, there is no doubt that their entry had some disadvantages.

From my own knowledge, they had weaker economic foundations. If they are permitted to join the union, economic assistance to original member states may be thinned out and their interests would be jeopardized.

Also, the entry of Eastern European countries might bring the EU under Russian influence. Even though they declared independence from Russia in the beginning of the 1990s, the two sides still retained a close relationship. Their entry may thus allow Russia to influence EU policies.

However, allowing their entrance could bring more advantages.

From Source B, Eastern Europe and the EU had 'really strong economic interdependence' and frequent economic activities. For example, the trade with the EU took up 50-70% of Poland's, Hungary's and Czechoslovakia's total trade. The entrance of Eastern European countries would further promote trade and economic cooperation between the two sides.

Also, Source B states that Eastern Europe was a 'more ideal place for EU members to invest' as Eastern European countries were close to EU member states and had labour force with high quality and low costs. Therefore, their entrance would stimulate investment among member states and greatly promote their economic development.

Moreover, Eastern European countries' entry would promote democracy and stability in Europe. In order to join the union, they had to introduce democratization. Also, European integrity could be realized after their admission, which would stabilize the political environment and promote prosperity in the continent.

Based on the above arguments, I would disagree with Turkey's entrance but agree with that of other Eastern European countries.

(a) How did the cartoon provoke fear towards Germany? (3 marks)

Suggested Answer

In terms of leadership, the cartoon portrayed Chancellor of West Germany as a man sitting on the back of the goose representing France, implying that Germany played a leading role in the ECSC over France. It was clear that the cartoonist exaggerated Germany's influence to provoke fear among the French towards Germany.

In terms of the intention of the ECSC, the cartoon depicted France as a goose eating up 'coal' and 'steel' in the French territory and laying helmets of 'Schutzstaffel' in the German territory. Apparently, the cartoonist intended to vilify Germany by implying that Germany wanted to take advantage of France's coal and steel resources for its military build-up, inciting fear among the French towards impairment of national interests and recurrence of the German threat.

In terms of caption, the cartoon was captioned 'The Goose with the Eggs of Steel'. While Germany was often represented by goose in political cartoons, the cartoonist intentionally portrayed France as a goose with Chancellor of West Germany sitting on its back. By implying that France would be manipulated by Germany and become a goose producing armament for Germany, the cartoonist meant to incite fear among the French towards Germany.

(b) Is Source F meant to support or oppose Britain's entry into the EEC?(4 marks)

Suggested Answer

It was meant to support Britain's entry.

Firstly, the Source pointed out that there were 'five other monarchs among the members and applicants' that would not 'give up their sovereignty'. Therefore, for Britain as a state with a monarchy, the Source clarified that Britain's entry into the EEC would not undermine its monarchy, and that all EEC member states would be able to exercise their own sovereignty instead of being forced to give up their sovereignty.

Secondly, from the Source, 'the member states recognized that it was not in practice possible to force another member state to act contrary to its vital national interests'. It was clear that entry into the EEC would not undermine British national interests and British would be able to enjoy economic boost resulting from the entry and safeguard its national interests at the same time.

(c) Do you agree that European economic integration was irresistible in the period 1945-2000? (8 marks)

Suggested Answer

I agree to a large extent.

There was indeed some resistance to European integration.

From Source E, the goose representing France ate up 'coal' and 'steel' in the French territory and laid helmets of 'Schutzstaffel' in the German territory. Clearly, the cartoonist was suspicious of the ECSC that facilitated Germany's military build-up with French coal and steel resources, and such suspicion induced fear among the French about integrating with Germany and the rest of Europe, which became part of the resistance to European integration.

From my own knowledge, in terms of membership, certain countries refused or failed to join European integration. Some European Free Trade Association member states such as Switzerland and Norway refused to join the European Community, while Eastern European countries remained non-members in the 1990s even after the end of the Cold War. It was clear that European integration was not completely irresistible, and some countries did stay out of it.

In terms of policy, Britain often created obstacles to European integration, including opposing the Schengen Agreement (1985) meant to lift border controls and the adoption of the euro (1999). Despite efforts by some European countries to create the Single European Market, opposition by conservative states such as Britain made the market incomplete and led to missing pieces in European economic integration.

However, European economic integration was still irresistible to a large extent.

From Source F, the document prepared by the British Foreign and Commonwealth Office showed its support for Britain to join the EEC by stating that the EEC would 'not of course affect the position of Monarchy' and would be 'a community of sovereign states'. It was clear that there was growing support among the British for joining the EEC that convinced the British Prime Minister and Royal Family to do so.

From Source F, the British Foreign and Commonwealth Office pointed out that all major decisions of the EEC must first be passed by 'the Council of Ministers, on which Britain should be represented', and that it would be impossible for member states to 'force another member state to act contrary to its vital national interests'. Apparently, the FCO showed full support for Britain's entry into the EEC, considering it not a threat to British national interests. It was clear that Britain's application for EEC membership was already in the pipeline and it was just a matter of time for Britain to actually join the organization.

From my own knowledge, European cooperation was irresistible after the Second World War. Due to the rapid spread of communism after the Second World War and the devastation suffered by Europe during wartime, European countries urgently needed cooperation to revive their economy. For this reason, they established organizations such as the ECSC (1952) and the Benelux (1948). It was clear that European countries found close cooperation necessary due to legacies of the Second World War and European integration thus came into being and became irresistible.

In the 1950s, it was also irresistible for European integration to grow in scale. The spectacular successes of the ECSC and the EEC prompted the Inner Six to strengthen their ties by establishing the European Community (1967). As the Inner Six enjoyed great economic benefits from policies such as reducing tariffs to facilitate resource allocation and boost trade, the Outer Seven, including Britain, recognized the effectiveness of integration and started applying to join the EC since the 1960s. It was clear that economic integration became an irresistible trend after it was proved to be effective, and as a result, more countries joined the integration and cooperation organizations became greater in scale.

In the 1980s, the establishment of the Single European Market also stood high in public favor. Cooperating with each other within the European Community, European countries enjoyed rapid economic growth but still found constraints on developing trade and tourism due to border controls and difference in currencies. Therefore, they signed the Schengen Agreement in 1985 to lift border controls and issued the euro in 1999 as their common currency. It was clear that European countries went even further with their cooperation in the 20th century in pursuit of greater economic gains. Their efforts to create the Single European Market showed that European economic cooperation was irresistible.

In conclusion, there was some resistance to European economic integration, but most European countries were committed to integration. As a result, more and more European countries joined the integration and they eventually established the European Union (1992), which became the world's second largest economy after the US. Meanwhile, Eastern European countries strengthened their ties with the EU and some of them, including Poland and Czechoslovakia, established formal association with the EU. It can therefore be concluded that European integration was irresistible to a large extent.

(a) Point out one supporting argument that Gaulle turned down Britain (3 marks)

Suggested Answer

A justification he used was that Britain had a different goal from the Inner Six.

According to the speech in 1963, the entry of Britain would ‘completely change the whole of the actions, the agreements, the compensation, the rules which had already been established between the Six’ and lead to a common market that ‘no longer resembled the one which the Six built’. It can be concluded that Britain might have a different goal from the Inner Six and would therefore affect their ongoing cooperation, and this was a justification for his rejection.

From the speech in 1967, the entry of Britain meant the European continentals would have to ‘renounce forever a European Europe’. It was clear that Britain did not share the same direction with the Inner Six, and its entry would impair their ongoing cooperation. This also explained his rejection.

a 題考生答案#1 – 分數：3 / 3 分

其拒絕理據是英國的加入將會破壞歐洲經濟共同體的獨立自主性。

其一，資料 A 中，1963 年戴高樂指英國的加入，會令歐共體演變為「龐大、依賴美國並受其指揮的大西洋共同體」，反映英國加入會令美國可以藉此控制歐洲經濟共同體而損其獨立自主性。

其二，資料 A 中，1967 年戴高樂指「除非英國人再次全面掌控其自身的一切(尤其是防衛方面)，否則歐洲人的歐洲之建立便要被永遠放棄」，反映戴高樂仍恐懼英國是受到美國的控制而其加入便是對歐洲經濟共同體的一大獨立自主性的損害，會引入美國的影響力。

a 題考生答案#2 – 分數：3 / 3 分

The justification he used was Britain's entry would have brought in American influence on European integration and EEC could not build on autonomous Europe.

From source A, in 1963, Charles said if the Britain entered EEC, the community would see itself faced with problems of economic relations with united states and appears a colossal Atlantic community under American dependence and direction which showed Britain would brought in American influence and harm independence of Europe.

In 1967, he said Britain had special links with American like "the existence of commonwealth and their preferential relation which means he worried that Britain would brought in American influence on Europe and could not build forever European Europe.

(b) What is the meaning of “trifling condition” (3 marks)

Suggested Answer

It refers to Britain’s loss of autonomy due to compliance with France’s instructions.

From the Source, a French soldier replaced the British flag with the French one, which implied Britain could possibly be ruled by France. The condition should therefore be that Britain had to give up its autonomy.

From the Source, there was writing on Charles de Gaulle’s car reading ‘King Charles of Britain and France’, which was a satire suggesting that Britain had to merge with France and give the throne up to Charles de Gaulle. The condition should therefore be that Britain renounced its autonomy and acted in compliance with France’s instructions.

From the Source, the truck for ‘removals’ following Charles de Gaulle’s car suggested that he was moving to the British Palace and likely to assume the English throne. The condition should therefore be that British gave up its autonomy and came under French rule.

From the Source, the truck, having ‘Paris’ and ‘London’ written on it, was a left-hand drive car contrary to the British practice of right-hand traffic. Therefore, the condition should be that Britain had to reconcile itself to French rule and sacrifice its autonomy.

b 題考生答案#1 – 分數：3 / 3 分

The trifling condition was Britain gave up her independence and sovereignty and have united with France to join European common market.

From source B, the talk of Harold Wilson to the queen was Gaulle only allowed them to join the common market with the trifling conditions which showed the request of France under the palace represented that conditions.

From source B, Charles de Gaulle entered the Palace of Britain with the car named as “king Charles of Britain and France” which showed he wanted to invade Britain with ignoring British sovereignty and united with them.

From source B, the car with Remorals and a soldier took off the Britain national flag and put on France’s one which means that France required the interfere to British sovereignty and uniqueness and inject France influence to allow their entry to common market, which was the trifling condition.

b 題考生答案#1 – 分數：2 / 3 分

微不足道的條件即英國完全融合法國體系，跟隨法國政見、政策。

資料 B 漫畫顯示，英法國王夏爾、以及巴黎、倫敦，共享的搬運服務車輛進入法國的地帶，圖中更顯示英國的國旗被摘下、換上法國，反映英國要變成法國一部分才可能加入共同市場，可見此乃其條件。

(c) What are the factors that undermining the economic cooperation during 1950-1970[S+K] (6 marks)

Suggested Answer

From Source A, disagreements between member states were an obstacle to cooperation. Charles de Gaulle claimed that the new common market 'would no longer resemble the one which the Six built' if Britain was allowed entry, and he 'could not see how both policies could merge'. In other words, there were vast differences between Britain and the Inner Six and, for this reason, France rejected Britain's entry.

From Source A, America's influence also hindered cooperation. Charles de Gaulle accused Britain and the US of having 'special relations' and 'the dependence that resulted' and asserted that the entry of Britain would complicate the diplomatic policy of the Inner Six and lead to 'a colossal Atlantic community under American dependence and direction', justifying his refusal to accept Britain as a member. Therefore, France's fear of American intervention supported its objection against Britain's entry.

From Source A, the Commonwealth also prevented cooperation. Another reason for Charles de Gaulle to reject Britain's entry was 'the existence of the Commonwealth and their preferential relations with it'. In other words, France denied Britain's entry since the ties between Britain and the Commonwealth would enormously complicate the relationship between the Six and Britain. The Commonwealth thus indirectly hindered cooperation.

From Source B, Britain's worries also deterred cooperation. Published in Britain, the cartoon demonstrated a view that in order to get admitted, Britain had to completely renounce its autonomy by replacing its flag with the French one and having Charles de Gaulle as 'King Charles of Britain and France'. It was clear that Britain's worries held it back from reaching consensus with other countries on cooperation matters.

From my own knowledge, economic interests also impeded cooperation. With relatively low agricultural production, Britain worried that a common agricultural policy would lead to the dumping of agricultural products from other countries against the interests of local farmers and rejected such idea. As a result, Britain did not join the cooperation between the Inner Six for a long time and had disagreements with that even after its entry in 1973.

The nationalist factor also hindered cooperation. There were many different national backgrounds in Europe and some countries worried that cooperation would weaken their citizens' sense of national identity. Sharing such concern, Britain had a disapproving attitude towards most issues, including the abolishment of border controls. This led to interminable delay in the cooperation concerned.

The Cold War also impeded cooperation. After WW2, Europe was divided into the capitalist and communist blocs. For fear of each other's spread of influence, they refused to cooperate and even acted against each other as exemplified by the antagonistic relationship between the OEEC and the COMECON. As a consequence, there was no cooperation between Eastern and Western Europe.

The sovereignty factor also prevented cooperation. Some countries greatly valued their sovereignty; for example, Britain only wanted common tariffs on trade within the organization without renouncing its autonomy in deciding external tariff policy. As a result, Britain did not join the EEC in the 1950s but started a new organization named the EFTA. This led to a divided Western European economy contrary to economic integration.

Grid Method:

c 題考生答案#1 – 分數：2 / 6 分

1950 年代至 1970 年代，有法國因素、國家自主因素和政策因素妨礙歐洲經濟合作。

首先，1950 年代至 1970 年代法國因素妨礙了歐洲經濟合作。據資料 A，法國在 1963 年及 1967 年兩次發表演說拒絕英國加入歐洲共同體，使歐洲共同體在長時間內得不到英國加入。故阻礙了歐洲經濟合作。故法國因素妨礙了歐洲經濟合作。

其次，1950 年代至 1970 年代國家自主因素妨礙了歐洲經濟合作。據我所知，由於英國、瑞典前期不希望加入歐洲共同體損害自己的關稅和邊境自主等，曾與外七國組成歐洲貿易自由聯盟，歐洲經濟共同體被分裂，不利經濟合作。故國家自主因素妨礙歐洲經濟合作。

再者，政策因素妨礙歐洲經濟合作。據我所知，歐共體有許多損害損害國家經濟政策，如農業共同政策損害英國經濟。而資料 B 指法國侵入英國主權，使歐洲國家英國瑞典不敢經濟合作，妨礙歐洲經濟合作。

綜上述，1950 年代至 1970 年代，法國因素、國家自主因素、政策因素妨礙歐洲經濟合作。

c 題考生答案#2 – 分數：5 / 6 分

The factor hindered economic cooperation was mainly due to disagreements on members.

Refer to Source A, Charles de Gaulle rejected Britain's application to join the EEC due to her worries in US intervention and difference in economic policies. These shows that the disagreement of France on the entrance of Britain hindered economic cooperation.

On my own knowledge, the disagreements on new members also happened in 1980s as the existing ones refused to accept the poorer Eastern European countries and bear heavier financial burden. These hindered economic integrations.

The concern over national interests also hindered economic cooperation. Refer to source B, Britain finally joined the common market in 1966 but faced the loss of sovereignty and autonomy, thus cooperated in a reluctant way.

On my own knowledge, Britain did concern her own interests in Commonwealth and US, as well as economic sovereignty and thus refused to join France and West Germany but set up the European Free Trade Association with 7 countries instead. This led to distinct blocs and hindered economic cooperation.

Moreover, the disagreement over politics also hindered economic cooperation. For example, the Common Agriculture Policy was not applicable to all nations, it only benefited the agricultural countries, thus some countries refuse to join.

In addition, the lack of sense of belonging of Britain also reduced economic cooperation, since it was an island country and had less sense of belonging to Europe continent, thus refused to cooperate.

Though economic cooperation was improving, seen by the increasing member states from the EEC to EC and the willingness of France and Germany to give up confrontation benefit to its progress.

Yet, there were still lots of obstacles to economic cooperation within members and between countries in 1950s to 1970s.

(a) Point out the worries (3marks)

Suggested Answer

Margaret Thatcher worried that some member states of the EC would like to centralize the power in the Community as it would violate the sovereignty and undermine the sense of national identity of the states.

She suggested that suppressing nationhood and concentrating power in the EC would 'be highly damaging' and threaten 'objectives they seek to achieve'. She thought that concentrating the power in the EC would affect the sense of national identity and bring about negative impact, and she was worried about that.

Also, she thought that the success of the EC 'depends on dispersing power', but some of the member states of the Community would like to 'move in the opposite direction', i.e. reduce the autonomy of the member states. She worried that it would jeopardize the autonomy of the states and she thought that it was ironic.

Lastly, she restated that even if Europe becomes more united, the states should preserve their uniqueness, power and 'sense of national pride in one's own country'. This reflects her worry about the loss of autonomy and national identity brought by the ideas of European integration.

(b) Were their opinions the same as one another? (3marks)

Suggested Answer

Jacques Delors would not share Margaret Thatcher's worry.

He thought that European integration at the time allowed the states to have 'joint exercise of sovereignty while respecting diversity', i.e. they could enjoy autonomy and undergo diversified development at the same time. Therefore, he would not agree with Thatcher's worry that European integration would violate sovereignty and undermine national identity.

Also, Delors stated that 'nobody is being asked to renounce legitimate patriotism'. The patriotism of the member states would be reserved. In other words, he thought that it would not destroy the 'sense of national pride' mentioned by Thatcher.

Moreover, Delors thought that the task of the European Community was to unite all 'old nations with strong traditions and personalities', but not to eliminate the differences between the states. Therefore, he would not share Thatcher's worry about the sense of national identity.

(c) Did the sources match the historical fact? [K](5marks)

Suggested Answer

To a large extent, the developments in Europe in the period 1988-2000 did not justify Thatcher's worry that it would violate the sovereignty and undermine sense of national identity of the states.

True, the introduction of the single currency in 1999 affected the policies of the states. The budget deficit of a participating country must not exceed 3% of its GDP. In order to slash the expenses and reduce the deficit, they cut the budget for social welfare and allowances. Therefore, the development of European integration considerably affected the autonomy of the member states.

Also, the formation of EU gave a larger power to the European Court of Justice. Laws of European Union member states that conflict with laws of the European Union must be ignored by national courts so that the European Union law can take effect. It considerably harmed the judicial autonomy of the member states.

Nevertheless, the impact was only reflected in limited aspects. In fact, the European countries still enjoyed high autonomy and sense of national identity.

First of all, for the single currency, the states were able to choose to adopt it or not. For instance, Britain chose not to be a part of the Eurozone. Therefore, though the policy affected the domestic affairs of the states, they still had the right to choose. Their economic autonomy was not harmed.

Secondly, the people had power to influence the decisions of the EEC. For example, the approval of the Treaty of Maastricht in 1991 was voted by European people. The power of making final decision was still in their hands.

Also, the EU (1993) had 23 official languages. The states did not have to give up their own languages for the sake of integration. Thus, the formation of the Union did not jeopardize the traditions and languages of the participating states.

Moreover, for the abolition of border checks in the Schengen Agreement (1995), the member states of the EU could choose to follow or not. Britain and Bulgaria chose not to follow it, retaining their control over the borders.

Lastly, there was 'Emergency Brake Clause' in the Treaty of Amsterdam (1997). The member states could stop other states from cooperating further with each other for reasons related to 'important and stated reasons of national policy'. Therefore, the states could retain their autonomy while cooperating further with other member states.

Therefore, the developments of Europe in the period 1988-2000 can be concluded as 'united in diversity'. They cannot justify Thatcher's worry to a large extent.

Grid Method:

Analysis of Exam Questions by K.W. HO

A. Factor

★ **Declarative and Evaluative**

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1 | Select a regional intergovernmental organization and explain its formation and development up to the year 2000. |
| 2 | Examine the factors that hindered European economic integration in the second half of the 20th century. |

★ **Multi-factor and 'relative importance' (Single-subject)**

- | | |
|---|--|
| 3 | How important were the situation and development of the Cold War in facilitating European economic cooperation in the second half of the 20th century? |
| 4 | To what extent did the impact of the Second World War lead to economic cooperation among European countries in the second half of the 20 th century? |
| 5 | How important was the aid of the United States in facilitating European economic cooperation? |
| 6 | 'Political concern was the most important reason for the United States and the Soviet Union to support European economic development after the Second World War.' Comment on the validity of this statement. |

★ **Multi-factor and 'relative importance' (Dual-subject)**

- | | |
|---|--|
| 7 | Assess the relative importance of the United States and the Soviet Union for European economic development after the Second World War. |
| 8 | Assess the relative importance of France and Britain for European economic development after the Second World War. |

★ **Multi-factor and 'relative importance' (Multi-subject)**

- | | |
|---|--|
| 9 | Assess the relative importance of the major factors that led to European economic integration. |
|---|--|

★ **Comparative**

- | | |
|----|--|
| 10 | Discuss why the economic recovery in Western Europe after the Second World War was more rapid than that in Eastern Europe. |
|----|--|

B. Situation

★ Declarative and Evaluative

- | | |
|----|--|
| 11 | Trace and explain the development of economic integration in Europe in the period 1948-2000. |
| 12 | Trace and explain the development of the relations between Germany and France in the 20 th century. |
| 13 | Trace and explain the development of Anglo-German relations in the period 1948-2000. |

★ Polar

- | | |
|----|---|
| 14 | 'European countries became less dependent on the US and the USSR and more autonomous in terms of economic cooperation.' Comment on the validity of this statement with reference to the period 1945-2000. |
| 15 | 'The US and the USSR hindered rather than facilitated economic cooperation among European countries.' Comment on the validity of this statement with reference to the Cold War period. |

★ Comparative

- | | |
|----|--|
| 16 | Compare the roles of the United States and the Soviet Union in promoting European economic development. |
| 17 | 'Eastern and Western Europe adopted different models in terms of economic cooperation: the economic cooperation in Eastern Europe was dominated by a superpower, while that was not the case in Western Europe.' Comment on the validity of this statement with reference to the period 1945-2000. |

C. Significance

★ Declarative and Evaluative

18 Examine the significance of European economic integration to Europe and the world.

★ Polar

19 How effective were the European countries in promoting European economic integration up to the end of the 20th century?

20 'Economic cooperation in Western Europe after the Second World War was successful, while that in Eastern Europe failed.' Comment on the validity of this statement with reference to the period 1945-2000.

★ Comparative

21 To what extent was the year 1947 the turning point in the course of European economic cooperation?

22 To what extent was the year 1967 the turning point in the course of European economic integration?

23 To what extent was the year 1993 the turning point in the course of cooperation among European countries?

Trace and explain the development of economic integration in Europe in the period 1948-2000.

European countries, after the Second World War, started their economic integration that can be divided broadly into four stages: the infant period (1948-51), the period of expansion (1952-64), the period of consolidation (1965-90) and the mature period (1991-2000)

The first stage of European economic integration (1948-51) was the infant period. After the Second World War, Eastern and Western Europe embarked on economic cooperation independently, which was rather loose and not ideal with respect to the organizations and policies established. As for Western Europe, 18 capitalist countries, including Britain, France and West Germany, set up the *OEEC* 歐洲經濟合作組織 in 1948 to distribute the *Marshall Plan* 馬歇爾計劃 aid (1948) from America. Also, Belgium, the Netherland and Luxembourg formed the *Benelux Union* 比荷盧聯盟 in the same year to encouraged free flow of goods and resources between participating states. In Eastern Europe, the USSR, Poland, Hungary and other three countries established the *COMECON* 經濟互助委員會(1949) and economic cooperation began there. What worth our attention is that economic organizations at this stage had less significant functions. For instance, the OEEC only attained its prime objective of allocating the American Marshall aids totaling US\$13 billion without building close partnership among member states. These show that the period concerned was the infant period of European economic integration.

Aid from superpowers and limitations of small states were the reasons for cooperation. European countries suffered serious destruction during WW2 and their economies were flagging. The two superpowers, the US and the USSR, provided assistance to Western and Eastern Europe respectively and facilitated their economic cooperation separately. For example, Western European countries set up the *OEEC* 歐洲經濟合作組織 in order to distribute the US\$13 billion loans provided by the American *Marshall Plan* 馬歇爾計劃, while the USSR and Eastern European nations established the *COMECON* 經濟互助委員會 that was responsible for the *Molotov Plan* 莫洛托夫計劃(1947) to continue their economic cooperation. Additionally, Belgium, the Netherlands and Luxemburg were small states and they got proportionally less assistance from the American loan plan. They were small in size and had limited resources. In order to overcome these shortcomings, the three nations established the Benelux Union to facilitate resource usage coordination and economic reconstruction. It led to local cooperation with limited scope.

The second stage (1952-64) was the period of expansion of European economic integration. During this period, the *Inner Six* 內六國 and *Outer Seven* 外七國 established economic cooperation separately with France and Britain as leaders respectively. They aimed at not only economic reconstruction but also better coordination in the *use of resources* 資源運用 and *lower tariffs* 降低關稅. In terms of resource allocation, the Inner Six set up the *European Coal and Steel Community*(ECSC) 歐洲煤鋼共同體(1952) and the *European Atomic Energy Community*(EURATOM) 歐洲原子能共同體(1958), having cooperation on technology and resources for coal, iron, steel and atomic energy. As for reducing tariffs, the Inner Six established the *European Economic Community*(EEC) 歐洲經濟共同體 in 1958, while the Outer Seven started another organization called the *European Free Trade Association*(EFTA) 歐洲自由貿易聯盟 in 1960 to reduce trade barriers among its members. The difference was that the former also imposed unified tariffs on all foreign trade, but the latter did not. It is clear that the Inner Six and Outer Seven operated in parallel with each other and further economic cooperation was achieved.

With the France factor and the Britain factor, the integration progressed to the second stage. In the light of the remarkable achievement of the *Benelux Union* 比荷盧聯盟, French Foreign Minister *Robert Schuman* 舒曼 wanted to enlarge the scale of cooperation by establishing a new organization. For example, France set up the *ECSC* 歐洲煤鋼共同體 in 1952 to share and fully utilize resources like iron from France and coal from Germany, facilitating economic recovery among member states and cooperation between the Inner Six. As for Britain, it worried that close economic cooperation would infringe national sovereignty, and it thus refused to join the cooperation among the Inner Six. Instead, it started a new organization, known as the *EFTA* 歐洲自由貿易聯盟, in order to stimulate its economic development by cooperating with other countries alongside preserving its autonomy. What resulted was the division between the Inner Six and Outer Seven.

The third stage (1965-90) was the period of consolidation. At this stage, the two Europes remained divided economically, but countries in the west has started combining economic cooperation organizations and markets. Their economic integration was almost shaped up. With respect to the organizations, the Inner Six signed the *Treaty of Brussels* 布魯塞爾條約 in 1965 to merge the ECSC 歐洲煤鋼共同體, EURATOM 歐洲原子能共同體 and EEC into the *European Community(EC)* 歐洲共同體, which later granted membership to the Outer Seven one after another after 1972. Western European economic cooperation was unified and came under the EC. For the common market, after the EC was established, it planned to create the European single market. The *Single European Act* 單一歐洲法案 was enforced in 1987 with the aim of maximizing the fluidity of goods, resources and manpower among member states. These show that the separation between the two Europes remained, but economic integration in the west took shape and there was a tendency towards a single market.

The success of cooperation among the Inner Six and the limited effectiveness of that of the Outer Seven shaped the economic integration at this stage. The Inner Six's early economic cooperation had great achievement. For instance, the ECSC 歐洲煤鋼共同體 facilitated coordination in the use of resources like coal and steel among its participants, leading to a 58% increase in their total industrial production. Therefore, the Inner Six were willing to further their economic cooperation and formed the EC to not only extend the scope of cooperation but also prevent the inconvenience caused by the overlapping duties of the ECSC, EURATOM and EEC. On the other hand, the cooperation among the Outer Seven was not as effective as that of the Inner Six. The total GNP of members of the EFTA 歐洲自由貿易聯盟 was only two-thirds of that of the EC. As a result, the Outer Seven joined the EC one after another, which led to the extension and consolidation of European economic integration.

The fourth stage (1991-2000) was the mature period of European economic integration. During the period, Western European countries developed strong ties through economic integration and Eastern European nations began to take part in their cooperation. The former established the *European Union (EU)* 歐盟 in 1993 to replace the *EC* 歐洲共同體 and to further encouraged integration of Europe. Concerning labour and capital flows, the *Schengen Agreement* 申根公約, coming into effect in 1995, abolished border checks at the signatories' common border. Afterwards, the *European Central Bank* 歐洲中央銀行 was established and the *euro* 歐羅 introduced as the single currency amongst most of the members in 1999. A unified monetary system, that greatly helped the building of a common market, was set up. Also, Eastern Europe participated in economic integration of its western neighbour. Many countries there, including Poland and Hungary, signed agreements with the EC individually after 1991 and became *waitlist* 候補資格 to join the economic integration. This paved the way for economic integration of the two Europes. All of these show that Eastern European countries started assimilating into economic integration of their Western counterparts and systems of the EU were well-developed, proving that it was the mature period.

The cooperative attitude of Western European countries and *democratic movements* 東歐變天 in their eastern counterparts led European economic integration to maturity. With the previous success of cooperation among Western European countries, members of the EC wanted to further enlarge the scale of cooperation and create a single market. Therefore, they replaced the EC with the EU, abolished border checks as stated in the *Schengen Agreement* 申根公約(1995) and introduced the *euro* 歐羅 as the single currency in order to achieve more thorough economic integration. In addition, the communist bloc collapsed amid the democratic movements in Eastern Europe. The *COMECON* 經濟互助委員會 was subsequently disbanded in July, 1991. After getting out of Soviet control, the former communist countries sought cooperation with Western Europe to stimulate economic growth. Thus, they signed agreements with the EC and became potential members of it (or the EU, its successor). After that, the two Europes were more integrated economically.

In conclusion, European economic integration started after WW2 and became sophisticated and highly effective by the end of the 20th century. Not only did it guide Europe from devastation to prosperity, but it also made the European Union the world's second largest economy after the United States in 1999.

Words: 1367

考生答卷示範 (一)

分數： ____/15

歐洲經濟於 1948-2000 年出現了統合，不同歐洲國家因為利益走在一起，最終取得了一些成果，但這是得來不易的。以下將就有關年期為分復甦、嘗試、競爭、合作、擴大五期，追溯解釋 1948-2000 年歐洲經濟統合過程。

復甦期是指 1948-1953 年期間，這段時間東西歐在經濟上分為兩大陣營，東歐受蘇聯莫洛托夫計劃資助而西歐受馬歇爾計劃援助。此外，這段時間小國開始嘗試經濟統合，如 1948 年荷比盧經濟聯盟的成立。出現以上情況的原因是歐洲經歷二次大戰，經濟力量十分不穩，加上蘇聯有意擴展共產陣營而美國則希望阻止，令東西歐分別接受蘇美兩國的經濟援助。另一方面，小國意識到只有合作才可以擴展經濟實力，因此在小國之間開始出現統合。

嘗試期是指 1953-60 年期間，這段時間東歐經濟統合未有突破，西歐經濟卻出現變更。1953 年西德、法國和意大利占荷比盧共六國組成歐洲煤鋼共同體，隨後又組織了歐洲原子能共同體，是首次有歐洲大國進行經濟嘗試，1955 年更成立歐洲經濟共同體(內六)。出現上述情況是因為蘇聯新領導赫魯曉夫有意削弱對衛星國的控制，令東歐經濟統合的變動不大。西歐方面，美國的馬歇爾計劃援助終止，迫使歐洲大國自行解決自身經濟問題，再加上荷比盧經濟聯盟的成功，令大國如法國願意接受經濟統合。

競爭期是指 1960-73 年期間，此時東歐經濟統合變化不明顯，而西歐則陷入經濟競爭。1960 年，英國為首的七國成立歐洲自由貿易聯盟，而英國兩度申請加入歐洲經濟共同體被拒，「內六」，「外七」競爭激烈。而出現以上情況的原因是蘇聯仍無意放軟對東歐監控，而西歐則因英國不願放棄殖民地利益，加上內六首腦戴高樂不願英國加入妨礙法國地位，令西歐的經濟統合出現競爭。

統合期是指 1973-85 年期間，此時東歐經濟局勢仍未出現進展，但西歐經濟出現急速統合。一方面，「內六」於 1968 年擴大成為歐洲共同體，加強合作，另一方面英國終於在 1973 年得以加入歐共體，歐共體又確立了進一步合作如農業政策等，令西歐經濟急速統合。這是由於戴高樂卸任，新領導對英態度軟化，而歐洲自由貿易聯盟亦因合作面細和實力差距，導致統合成效不大。而由於競爭減碼，西歐經濟統合得以穩步上揚。

最後，1985-2000 年是擴大期。此時東歐衛星國逐漸得到自主權，以市場經濟開始和西歐接軌，西歐則擴大合作，並於 1993 年成立歐盟，開始東擴。又建立了歐盟的中央銀行，於 1999 年發行歐元，終於成為世界第二大經濟體系，而原因是蘇聯戈巴卓夫上台，為了節省開支逐步放寬東歐衛星國自主，1991 年蘇聯解體，多個加盟共和國獨立。另一方面西歐各國為了藉《單一歐洲法案》《馬城條約》等擴大合作面，最終變成歐盟，而為了應付貿易所須，推行了歐元。令歐洲經濟統合後變成一股龐大實力。

雖然近日歐盟的存在被受質疑，但回顧之。世紀下半葉，歐洲經濟統合曾有一後輝煌歷史，雖然歐洲曾出現競爭，但最終藉統合走在了一起。

字數：1119

明顯可改善之處：

考生答卷示範 (二)

分數： ____/15

在 1948-2000 年歐洲經濟統合，各國開始合作，促成歐洲經濟發展，我會分四個時期，即 1948-1957 第一階段，1958-1982 年及 1973-1991 年及 1991-2000 年去追溯及解釋該時期。

在 1948-1957 年，第一階段是各國的戰後重建期。在 1948 年美國藉馬歇爾計劃援助歐洲，成立歐洲經濟合作組織(1948)，去分成對歐洲各國的發展。令到西歐經濟得到發展，令歐洲煤鋼共同體(1952)成立，使各國在煤及鋼的關稅得到撤銷。

另一方面，蘇聯亦推出了莫洛托夫計劃及經濟互助委員會去援助東歐的經濟，令東歐的經濟統合。

這是因為美國和蘇聯在二戰後形成冷戰，形成資本主義與共產政權對立。美國援助的經濟目的是確保美國的出口商有市場，而政治目的防止共產進入西歐。而蘇聯的目的是恢復東歐的經濟，及對抗資本主義在東歐擴散。

在第二階段，即 1958-72 年，西歐出現兩個經濟統合組織。在 1958 年，西歐國家透過《羅馬條約》成立歐洲經濟共同體。有「內六國」參與。而英國不滿，於 1960 年成立歐洲自由貿易組織(1960)，即「外七國」，對抗內六國，但其後兩次申請加入歐洲經濟共同體。

這是因為英國害怕加入歐洲經濟共同體會影響英國的自主性，它想跟美國一樣不干預歐洲事務。另外，它認為自己的英聯邦市場成功，能夠各自為政。

在第二階段，即 1973 至 1991 年，西歐的經濟組成統一，英國於 1973 年加入歐洲共同體，促進歐洲的進一步合作。而歐洲共同體曾推行共同農業政策去促進各成員國的經濟發展。

這是因為英國依靠自身的英聯邦市場無法跟歐洲經濟共同體的成員國競爭，雖然英聯邦的人口很多，但購買力不及歐洲經濟共同體。英國作為非成員國而負擔高昂的關稅，不利英國發展。所以，英國兩次申請加入歐洲經濟共同體。

在第四階段，即 1991-2000 年。西歐的經濟組織更為統一。在 1993 年，歐盟共同體易名為歐盟，這標誌著一個新的里程碑，歐盟更歡迎如羅馬尼亞的共產國加入。同年的《社會條約》顯示歐洲除了經濟方面的統合還出現其他方面的統合。在 1999 年，單一貨幣「歐羅」面世，顯示各國的經濟統合達到了高峰。

這是因為在 1991 年，冷戰結束，蘇聯解體，令東歐的國家可以享受西歐西家經濟統合的成果，歐洲經濟終於融為一體。

總括而言，歐洲經濟統合經歷了四個時期，即 1948-1957，1958-1972，1973-1991，及 1991 至 2000 年，在二十世紀下半葉歐洲因經濟統合出現重大的發展。

閱卷員評語：Able to show TEP, and a bit weaker than Script 5C.

明顯可改善之處：

Trace and explain the development of the relations between Germany and France in the 20th century.

The relations between Germany and France, changing from poor to friendly throughout the 20th century, experienced a number of obstacles and difficulties. The course of development can be divided into four broad stages characterized by antagonism (1900-18), relaxed relations (1919-32), resumed conflicts (1933-39) and improvement leading to friendliness (1945-99) respectively.

First of all, the years 1900-18 were recognized as the period of antagonism between the two nations, in which they did not only join rival alliances and be in military confrontation, but they also came into battles and conflicts. Their relations were extremely poor. Concerning alliances, the *Triple Alliance* 三國同盟 formed by Germany and the *Triple Entente* 三國協約 established by France were hostile towards each other. While in military aspect, Germany and France pre-assumed each other as foe and were poised to fight with the other as suggested by the *Schlieffen Plan* 施里芬計劃 and *Plan 17* 十七號計劃. Also, several conflicts arose between them in the early 20th century, including the *two Moroccan Crises* 兩次摩洛哥危機 of 1905 and 1911. Germany even dispatched its *gunboat Panther* 黑豹艦隊 during the Second Moroccan Crisis to deter France from further action. This reveals the tension between them. Furthermore, after the *Sarajevo Incident* 塞拉耶佛危機 of 1914, France supported Russia against Germany and Austria, while Germany actualized the *Schlieffen Plan* 施里芬計劃 and attacked France. Their relations were at a point that was bad enough for a war. These show that they were antagonistic to each other in the period 1900-18.

The German colonial factor and national enmity of France were the causes of their poor relations. Speaking about Germany, *Kaiser Wilhelm II* 威廉二世 was eager to establish new colonies after his accession in 1890, especially in *Morocco* 摩洛哥 in North Africa. But France had huge influence over his target and the dispute over it led to the *two Moroccan Crises* 兩次摩洛哥危機. As for France, it was defeated by Germany in the *Franco-Prussian War* 普法戰爭(1870-71) and was required to sign the *Treaty of Frankfurt* 法蘭克福條約, which was so humiliating that it induced strong revanchism 復仇主義 and the hope of retaliation among the French. As a result, France supported Russia in starting a war against Germany during the *Sarajevo Incident* 塞拉耶佛危機 of 1914, causing direct armed conflict between them.

In the second stage (1919-32), their relations were improved and became more relaxed. There was still friction between the two, but their relationship was much better than it was earlier and peace treaties were signed to improve it. It is true that after WW1, the occupation of the German *Ruhr valley* 魯爾區 by France and Belgium in 1923 created short-lived tension between the two countries. However, there was no significant crisis other than that during this period. Further, the two European countries signed the *Locarno Treaties* 羅加諾公約 in 1925 to confirm the borders of Belgium and them, and the *Kellogg-Briand Pact* 凱格—白里安公約 to renounce war as an instrument of diplomatic policy. They created the 'honeymoon period for Europe' 歐洲的蜜月期 collectively and this reflects the rather relaxed relations between them.

France's economic factor and Germany's diplomatic factor shaped the improvement of relationship in this period. Economic concerns influenced France's foreign policy because the European country, suffering the destruction brought by WW1, had an ailing economy and needed to prevent conflicts with other countries so as to put full effort on economic recovery. But still, France took firm actions to defend its economic interests. For example, when Germany failed to pay the reparations declared by the *Treaty of Versailles* 凡爾賽條約 in 1923, France invaded the *Ruhr* 魯爾 together with Belgium. Therefore, sporadic conflicts could be observed at that time. As for Germany, it wanted to escape from diplomatic isolation that started after WW1 and thus eagerly improved its relationship with other countries. For instance, Germany itself proposed the *Locarno Treaties* 羅加諾公約 to nail down its western border and ease suspicion of the neighbouring countries, improving its relations with France greatly.

The third stage (1933-45) was the period when they resumed poor relationship with each other illustrated by not only armament issues but also a war. Concerning armaments, Germany and France refused to make any concessions on disarmament and wanted the other to have arms control first in the *Geneva Conference* 日內瓦會議 starting in 1932. The conference achieved nothing and Germany even withdrew in protest against it in 1933. France also expressed its strong disapproval of German reintroduction of *conscription* 徵兵制 in 1935 and *remilitarization of the Rhineland* 萊茵河軍事化 in 1936. These show that the two countries had repeated military disputes. Furthermore, in response to German incursion into *Poland* 波蘭 in 1939, France together with Britain declared war on Germany and the two nations became belligerents again. The antagonism between them reached its peak. It is clear that they had a bad relationship with a recurrence of war.

Because of France's military concerns and Hitler's rise to power, their relations turned bad again. France had worried about the possible resurgence of German power that would lead to another war. Therefore, it took a hard line on Germany's military arrangements. For example, in the *Geneva Conference* 日內瓦會議, it stated clearly that Germany's disarmament was needed for France to follow suit. They could not reach a consensus and the conference was spoiled with tension added to their relations. In Germany, *Hitler* 希特拉 from the Nazi Party came to power in 1933 and he advocated the abolishment of the *Versailles Treaty* 凡爾賽條約 and aggressive territorial expansion. This aroused France's suspicion much. At last, Germany under Hitler's leadership launched a sudden attack on *Poland* 波蘭 in 1939 and that was exactly why France needed to work together with Britain to stop German aggression and declare war on it. The two nations were once again in belligerence.

Finally, the years 1946-99 were the period when their relations improved to be friendly. After the Second World War, their relations were improving with not only resumed friendliness but also cooperation in European integration. In terms of relationship building, the two nations signed the *Elysee Treaty* 德法合作條約 in 1963 to establish a friendly relationship, and they founded the *Franco-German Defense and Security Council* 安全及國防會議 in 1988 that extended their partnership in the military field. In European integration, they also proactively worked with each other. For example, they established the *European Coal and Steel Community* 歐洲煤鋼共同體 in 1952 and were core members of organizations commenced afterwards like the *European Economic Community* 歐洲經濟共同體 (1958), *European Community* 歐洲共同體 (1967) and *European Union* 歐盟 (1993). Their partnership only went up and a close friendship was established by the end of the 20th century. It is clear that France-German relations became more and more friendly in the period 1945-99.

The improvement in relationship was caused by the diplomatic and economic factors of France and Germany respectively. After WW2, the US enjoyed soaring influence over Europe and controlled Western Europe economically and militarily through the *Marshall Plan* 馬歇爾計劃 (1948) and *NATO* 北約 (1949). In order to get rid of its influence and stay away from the Cold War between the USSR and it, France looked for an economic union in Europe and established the *ECSC* 歐洲煤鋼共同體 and *EEC* 歐洲經濟共同體 with Germany and other Western European countries. This led to an increasingly close relationship between the two countries. As for Germany, its economy was wrecked during WW2 and it was split into the eastern and western parts after that. In the hope of economic recovery, West Germany wanted to strengthen its economic cooperation with other countries and thus set up several economic organizations with France. As a result, their relations improved greatly and became close and friendly by the end of the 20th century.

Overall, Franco-German relations were poor in the first half of the 20th century and they were belligerents in the two world wars. But after WW2, their relations improved gradually to a stable and friendly one by the late 20th century.

Words:1268

'European countries became less dependent on the US and the USSR and more autonomous in terms of economic cooperation.'

Comment on the validity of this statement with reference to the period 1945-2000.

After WW2, Western and Eastern European countries started economic cooperation. To explore the process of their economic cooperation, European countries were dependent on the superpowers but of less autonomy from 1945 to 1950. From the early 1950s to the early 1990s, situation changed gradually. Later, from the early 1990s to 2000, European countries totally got rid of the superpowers and autonomy achieved. Hence, the statement is valid.

From 1945 to early 1950s, the economic cooperation of European countries relied heavily on the superpowers. After the WW2, the economic cooperation of European countries was led by the superpowers. In Western Europe, as the US launched the Marshall Plan in 1948, which provided US\$13 billion for Western European countries, it prompted the Western Europe to establish the Organization for European Economic Cooperation (1948) to allocate the funds of Marshall Plan. This started economic cooperation in Western Europe. Also, this reflected that the US was the leader of economic cooperation in Western Europe and Western European countries were dependent on the US. In Eastern Europe, the USSR launched the Molotov Plan in 1947, signing different agreements with Eastern European countries like providing US\$ 6 million loans for Albania. Afterwards, in order to sustain the Molotov Plan and lead the Eastern European countries to promote economic cooperation, the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance (Comecon) was set up. Likewise, Eastern European countries were dependent on the USSR. Hence, it could be concluded that in this period, economic cooperation in Europe was mainly led by the superpowers and European countries were very dependent on the superpowers.

Meanwhile, the autonomy of European countries in economic cooperation was not high. During this period, only some small countries carried out economic cooperation out of their own initiative. The Benelux Union, which was founded in 1948 by Belgium, Netherland and Luxembourg, performed economic cooperation by means of reducing tariff among member states. This boosted the trade development among them. However, economic cooperation among large nations was not carried out on their own initiative. For example, in Western Europe, the establishment of the Organization for European Economic Cooperation (OEEC) was due to the fact that the funds provided by the US had to be allocated evenly. Besides, occupied by the US, Britain as well as France, West Germany lost her sovereignty so she had low degree of autonomy. Regarding the Eastern Europe, in addition to Yugoslavia which got rid of the control of the USSR in 1940s and had its own autonomy, other Eastern European countries were under strict control of the USSR. Hence, they could not be regarded as autonomous as they did not carry out economic cooperation under their own decision or willingness. Therefore, it could be seen that the degree of autonomy in economic cooperation of European countries from 1945 to early 1950s was low.

Between the early 1950s and early 1990s, European countries became less dependent on the superpowers in their economic cooperation. Although the Western European countries still relied on superpowers, the influence of the US on the Western European countries had obviously weakened. An example to illustrate was that the members of the OEEC participated in and helped build the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development with the US and Canada, which strengthened the economic relations on both sides. However, the influence of the US was not as high as it was in the past as the Western European countries began to set up a number of economic organizations without the influence of the US, like the European Economic Community (1958) and the European Community (1967). The US neither joined nor affected the founding of these economic organizations. Concerning Eastern Europe, despite the fact that the USSR still had huge influence on Eastern Europe, it is not difficult to know that Eastern European countries were becoming less dependent on the USSR, especially in the 1980s. Facing serious economic problem, the USSR loosened the control over the members of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance (Comecon). As a result, the USSR did not force her satellite states to formulate the 'Five-Year Plan'. The dependence of Eastern European countries over the USSR was obviously lowered. Therefore, though the European countries still relied on the superpowers, the degree of dependence was obviously reduced.

At the same time, the autonomy of European economic cooperation gradually increased. For Western European countries, with a view to thriving the economy, set up the European Coal and Steel Community (1952), the members of which included West Germany, France, Italy, Belgium, Netherland and Luxembourg. They fully utilized the resources of iron and coal from one another. Subsequently, the European Economic Community (1958) and the European Community (1967) were set up. Meanwhile, Britain and her 'outer seven' also established the European Free Trade Association in 1960 so as to promote economic cooperation. The above economic organizations were solely set up by the Western European countries without any interference of the superpower, showing that the Western European countries became more autonomous in their economic cooperation. For Eastern Europe, Eastern European countries also became more autonomous in their economic cooperation. For instance, Albania was dissatisfied with the activities of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance (Comecon), thus stopping all the activities. While the Yugoslavia did not join the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance (Comecon), she negotiated a form of associate status in the organization, specified in its 1964 agreement with the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance (Comecon). This reflected that Eastern European countries were getting higher autonomy in terms of economic cooperation. Therefore, European countries were becoming more and more autonomous between the early 1950s and the early 1990s.

Between the early 1990s and 2000, European countries had a low degree of dependence on the superpowers. In Western Europe, the members of the European Community further cooperated and established the European Union (1993). The reliance of the European Union on the US was low. On the contrary, the European Union kept an equal relations with the US. In 1999, the economy of European Union reached the second in the world, which was only second to the US. European Union was regarded as a country. There were no grounds on relying on the US. As for the Eastern Europe, with the dissolution of the USSR, the Eastern European countries became less dependent on the USSR. They even hoped to get rid of the Soviet's control and quitted the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance (Comecon) in 1991. Afterwards, the linkage of the USSR and the Eastern European countries in economy was hugely reduced as a result. When the USSR dissolved in 1991, the strength of Russia was weakened and she could no longer control the Eastern European countries. Moreover, when the Cold War ended, the Eastern European countries did not need the military protection given from the USSR. Hence, they became less dependent on the USSR. Therefore, it could be seen that the European countries became less dependent on the superpowers between the early 1990s and 2000.

Meanwhile, European countries were autonomous in their economic cooperation. From the early 1990s to 2000, European countries were eager to deepen their economic cooperation. The European Union even founded in 1993, which allowed European countries to have a more comprehensive cooperation in economy. Their aim was to build a European Single Market. When the Schengen Agreement came into effect in 1995, border checks at the signatories' common border were abolished and the Euro was launched as the single currency in Europe in 1999. During this period, members of the European Union enjoyed high degree of autonomy and they were not affected by other countries. For instance, Britain thought that Schengen Agreement (1995) and the adoption of Euro would harm the national character and autonomy of her nation. Hence, she insisted on not joining the European Union. This revealed that European countries could choose to have economic cooperation on their own initiative. For Eastern Europe, after the dissolution of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance (Comecon), Eastern European countries became independent and they could choose which countries to cooperate with. They were even enthusiastic about applying for the European Union such as Poland and Hungary in 1994. Estonia, Latvia and other Eastern European countries also applied for the European Union later. Hence, lots of Eastern European countries gained autonomy in the early 1990s. Therefore, it could be seen that European countries became fully autonomous from the early 1990s to 2000.

To conclude, European countries became more and more autonomous from 1945 to 2000. At the same time, they became less dependent on the superpowers like the US and USSR. Therefore, the statement is true. Words: 1431

K.W. HO

歷史 HISTORY

考場戰神 · 求敗 · 高考歷史科全卷88%分數奪A

【變強，首先要承認自己的不足】

K.W.HO於會考及高考期間，深知單憑學校教導不足以取得最強成績，因此不斷補習取經，進而歸納技巧，再不斷反覆驗證答題方法，最終於會考取得A級成績，更在高考以88%的求敗分數奪A！

【天才 · 出於勤】

歷史科只有「努力型天才」，並不存在「天賦型天才」。只要透過努力及正確方法，任何人均可以於歷史科獲取佳績。K.W.HO出身於天水圍一所band 2中學，歷史科在中四時候僅取得中游成績，但往後透過不斷積極求學，以及鑽研答題要求及方法，最終於高考取得88%的求敗成績，誰與爭鋒？

【專注 · 極至】

K.W.HO除了高考歷史科獲A外，高考通識科亦以Straight A(三份卷全A)的完美姿態奪A。然而，K.W.HO斷然放棄學生人數較歷史科多近10倍的通識科[^]，專注鑽研、任教歷史科。原因僅單純出於興趣及責任，希望專心致志地教好一科、教好每一個學生，這才是問心無愧。

【革命 · 顛覆所有】

於高考過後，K.W.HO內心有一個很強烈的念頭，就是將他對歷史科所有的研究毫無保留地公諸於世。於是，K.W.HO於19歲時開設了K.W.HO_History Blog (<http://cyruzho.mysinablog.com/>)，記錄他在高考2年來點滴積累的論文、考試心得，供人免費觀看。在他不斷堅持下，累積超過500篇文章，瀏覽人次高達165萬。於2015年，K.W.HO感覺到單純以「網站分享」已經到達了瓶頸，必須有更強大的力量支持方能完成他的革命。所以，K.W.HO加盟英皇教育，親身將答題技巧教授予同學，徹底改變同學對於讀歷史科的思維模式！

【戰績 · 有誰可比？】

連續4年(2016-2019年)蟬聯全港最多DSE歷史科5+、5**學生
歷史科市場領導! 4年合共打造過百名5**學生!
大幅拋離坊間其他導師!
2017年有重考門生由Level 2跳升至5**，創造重考傳奇!
2016年有門生僅用10個月時間新修歷史科取得5**，開創新修傳奇! [^]
[^]根據學生向英皇教育提供的數據或資料分析



K.W. Ho



kwhohistory

