

Has the European Union achieved its goals? Part 1 (Teacher Version)

- 1) **Article II of the 2007 Lisbon Treaty lists the EU's values. What are they?**
 - a) Economic cooperation, democracy, equality, supranationalism and intergovernmentalism
 - b) Human dignity, freedom, democracy, equality, the rule of law, and respect for human rights
 - c) National identity, sovereignty, the rule of law and economic growth
 - d) Peace, stability, equality and security
- 2) **What is the first aim set out in Article III of the Lisbon Treaty?**
 - a) To establish a highly competitive single market
 - b) To promote peace, values, and the well-being of its people
 - c) To eliminate internal borders and establish free movement across the EU
 - d) To encourage economic cooperation and technological advancements
- 3) **In 2012, the EU was awarded the Nobel Peace Prize for:**
 - a) Advancing economic cooperation and military alliances
 - b) Advancing peace and reconciliation across Europe, democracy, and human rights
 - c) Facilitating international trade and global security
 - d) Promoting nationalist ideologies and cultural diversity
- 4) **What significant challenges has the EU faced to maintaining the Schengen Area in recent years?**
 - a) The COVID-19 pandemic
 - b) The UK's 2016 EU Referendum
 - c) The 2015 migrant crisis
 - d) The 2007-08 global financial crisis
- 5) **What was incorporated by the Amsterdam Treaty?**
 - a) The Social Chapter
 - b) The Common Agricultural Policy
 - c) The Schengen Agreement
 - d) The European Central Bank
- 6) **What criteria do applicant nations have to meet to join the EU?**
 - a) A commitment to economic cooperation, human rights, democratic principles, free-market policies, and cultural diversity
 - b) Functioning market economies, democratic institutions, respect for the rule of law, and human rights protections
 - c) Comprehensive measures for national security, economic dominance, technological innovation, environmental sustainability, and social cohesion
 - d) Strict adherence to environmental standards, technological advancements, regional stability, and international diplomatic collaboration
- 7) **What do nationalists often criticise about EU membership?**
 - a) The failure to address economic inequality and protect workers' rights
 - b) The transfer of policymaking authority to supranational EU institutions
 - c) The failure to encourage cultural diversity within member states
 - d) The dilution of each nation's distinct culture and social cohesiveness
- 8) **What criticisms do populists often make of the EU?**
 - a) The EU's failure to address economic inequality and protect workers' rights
 - b) The technocratic and undemocratic nature of EU decision-making
 - c) The EU's lack of cooperation on foreign policy
 - d) The lack of centralisation in EU decision-making, leading to inefficiency
- 9) **What is the second aim set out in Article III of the Lisbon Treaty?**
 - a) To establish a highly competitive single market
 - b) To promote peace, values, and the well-being of its people
 - c) To eliminate internal borders and establish free movement across the EU
 - d) To achieve balanced growth and full employment while protecting the environment

Quick Quiz!

10) What is the Schengen Area?

- a) A currency union among EU member states
- b) A network of national parks promoting environmental conservation
- c) An area comprising 27 European countries that have abolished their border controls
- d) A cultural exchange programme within the EU

11) How did some EU member countries respond to the 2015 migrant crisis?

- a) Introduced mandatory quotas accepted by all member states
- b) Reinforced open borders and free movement
- c) Reintroduced border controls
- d) Ignored the issue

12) What is the third aim set out in Article III of the Lisbon Treaty?

- a) To establish a highly competitive single market
- b) To eliminate internal borders and establish free movement across the EU
- c) To ensure political stability and national security
- d) To promote peace, values, and the well-being of its people

13) What are the four freedoms of the single market?

- a) Freedom of movement of goods, services, capital, and persons
- b) Freedom of movement of ideas, technology, labour, and energy
- c) Freedom of movement of currencies, information, culture, and defence
- d) Freedom of movement of resources, inventions, artifacts, and agriculture

14) What was the primary objective of the Treaty of Paris, signed in 1951?

- a) To establish a common market for coal and steel
- b) To create a political union among member states
- c) To form a centralised banking system
- d) To eliminate trade barriers for agricultural products

Pre-chewed Politics

15) What did the Treaty of Rome, signed in 1957, primarily aim to achieve?

- a) The establishment of the European Central Bank
- b) The formation of a political union among member states
- c) The creation of a common market with the elimination of trade barriers
- d) The implementation of a common currency for all member countries

16) Which treaty laid the groundwork for a single European currency?

- a) Treaty of Paris
- b) Maastricht Treaty
- c) Amsterdam Treaty
- d) Single European Act

17) What has the EU done to address non-tariff barriers to trade?

- a) Implemented strict national quotas
- b) Established additional customs duties
- c) Harmonised standards and rules through laws and regulations
- d) Increased tariffs on imported goods