

Name: Brian Jameson		Unit Plan: Weeks of	
		Subject/Grade Level: European History/10-12	
Unit Title:	The end of the British Empire and its impact on Britain joining the EU		
Standards:	9.1, 9.2, 9.5, 9.9, 9.10		
Objectives			
→ To gain an understanding of the forces at play in the creation of a “united” Europe			
→ To be able to explain the conflict between Britain and the continent			
Key Concepts			
→ European Economic Community, European Union, Decolonization			
Essential Questions			
→ What are the British objections to joining the EEC?			
→ How does the loss of empire change British views on the EEC?			
→ What were the French objections to the British joining the EEC?			
→ Did Charles de Gaulle’s objections to British membership prove to be prophetic?			
Learning Acquisition and Assessment			
Students will know... (content/concepts)		Students will be able to... (skills, performance tasks)	
→ Development of European Coal and Steel Community		→ Describe the impact of decolonization on Europe	
→ Development of European Economic Community		→ Evaluate the reasons for European Unification	
→ Reasons for exclusion of Great Britain		→ Assess the extent to which Europe has unified.	
→ Reasons for Brexit			
Formative Assessments		Summative Assessments	
→		→ FRQ on pros an	
Learning Activities (1 week – 5 days): Lesson introduction, body, and closing			
Day 1	→ The political and economic effects at the end of World War Two:		
	Main EU-related concepts/activities:		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Read Winston Churchill’s United States of Europe speech from September 19, 1946, University of Zurich • Answer question sheet and discuss • The creation of the European Coal and Steel Community • The creation of the European Economic Community 		

Day 2	<p>→ The political and economic effects after World War Two</p> <p>Main EU-related concepts/activities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Compare political and economic impacts on France and Great Britain (info from textbook) • The loss of empire (info from textbook) • Why would France join the ECSC and the EEC? • Why does Great Britain stay out of the ECSC and the EEC? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Read from websites on the reasons: - When Britain first applied to join the EU: what can Macmillan’s predicament teach us? 	
Day 3	<p>→ Great Britain changes its position</p> <p>Main EU-related concepts/activities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What changes take place to change the Great Britain’s stance on joining the EEC? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Read: Why did Britain join the EU? The United Kingdom's accession to the EC -Discuss the reasons listed assessing their validity to joining 	
Day 4	<p>→ French objections to the admission of Great Britain</p> <p>Main EU-related concepts/activities:</p> <p>→ Read the transcript of Charles de Gaulle’s press conference where he outlines his objections to the admission of Great Britain into the EEC</p> <p>→ Discuss whether his objections are valid at the time</p> <p>→ Discuss whether his ideas against the admission of Great Britain have proved true? Are they some of the reasons for Brexit?</p>	
Day 5	<p>→ Britain in and then out</p> <p>Main EU-related concepts/activities:</p> <p>→ Closing discussion on the debate over Great Britain’s participation in the EEC/EU and why it chose to leave the EEC/EU</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Look at the newspaper message from Prime Minister Edward Heath at he beginning and compare to the Brexit messages 	
Resources and Materials		
Books/Articles	Worksheets	Social media accounts/other digital resources
→	→ Question sheet on “United States of Europe”	→ http://news.bbc.co.uk/1/hi/thisday/hi/dates/stories/november/27/newsid_4187000/4187714.stm

	<p>→ Question sheet on de Gaulle's press conference transcript</p>	<p>→ https://www.cvce.eu/en/education/unit-content/-/unit/dd10d6bf-e14d-40b5-9ee6-37f978c87a01/3cf54bc7-03f0-4306-9f25-316d508d0c38</p> <p>→ https://www.weforum.org/agenda/2015/02/why-did-britain-join-the-eu/</p> <p>→ When Britain first applied to join the EU what can Macmillan's predicament teach us LSE BREXIT.htm</p> <p>→</p>
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Message from the Prime Minister

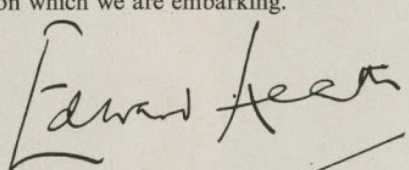
I am delighted that *The Illustrated London News* is producing this special issue to coincide with "Fanfare for Europe", and to mark our entry into the European Community.

The Community which we are joining is far more than a common market. It is a community in the true sense of that term. It is concerned not only with the establishment of free trade, economic and monetary union and other major economic issues—important though these are—but also, as the Paris Summit meeting has demonstrated, with social issues which affect us all—environmental questions, working conditions in industry, consumer protection, aid to development areas and vocational training. It is, in brief, concerned with improving the quality of life of the peoples of Western Europe.

It is also concerned, as an outward-looking Community, with breaking down the barriers between North and South, rich and poor, in the wider world, with maintaining good relations between the industrialized countries which is vital for the prosperity of the whole world, and with working for an improvement in relations between East and West.

Above all, the European Community is a community of peoples, and in joining this new association of nations we are committing ourselves not only to a series of policies or institutions but to a close partnership with our western European neighbours in which we will all work together rather than separately.

The people of Britain have always given their best in response to external challenges. Membership of the European Community is at once a new challenge and a new opportunity. Britain has much to contribute to, as well as much to gain from, the new Europe which is being created. We can look forward with excitement to the venture on which we are embarking.



December 1972

The informal portrait of the Prime Minister, above, which is here published for the first time, was painted at Chequers by Derek Hill. On the following pages *The Illustrated London News* publishes a special feature devoted to Britain's entry into the Common Market and to the official celebrations which are taking place throughout Britain to mark this historic occasion.

Winston Churchill “United States of Europe” Speech

University of Zurich, September 19, 1946

1. What does Churchill say is the current state of Europe?
2. What do you think he means by a “United States of Europe”?
3. Why does he say that Europeans must “all turn their backs upon the horrors of the past and look to the future”?
4. What does Churchill say must be the first step in the creation of a “European family”? Why must that be first?
5. What is Winston Churchill’s opinion about the atomic boom? Does he offer any solutions to the issue?
6. What does Churchill see as Great Britain’s role in the process of creating the United States of Europe?

Charles de Gaulle's statement of why he is voting "no" for the inclusion of Great Britain in the European Economic Community

French Statement, May 16, 1967[]. . . the Common Market is a sort of prodigy. To introduce into it now new and massive elements, into the midst of those that have been fit together with such difficulty, would obviously be to jeopardize the whole and the details and to raise the problem of an entirely different undertaking. All the more that if the Six have been able to build this famous edifice, it is because it concerned a group of continental countries, immediate neighbors to each other, doubtless offering differences of size, but complementary in their economic structure. Moreover, the Six form through their territory a compact geographic and strategic unit. It must be added that despite, perhaps because of their great battles of the past-I am naturally speaking of France and Germany - they now find themselves inclined to support one another mutually rather than to oppose one another. Finally, aware of the potential of their material resources and their human values, all desire either aloud or in whispers that their unit constitute one day an element that might provide a balance to any power in the world. Compared with the motives that led the Six to organize their unit, we understand for what reasons, why Britain-who is not continental, who remains, because of the Commonwealth and because she is an island, committed far beyond the seas, who is tied to the United States by all kinds of special agreements-did not merge into a Community with set dimensions and strict rules. While this Community was taking shape, Britain therefore first refused to participate in it and even took toward it a hostile attitude as if she saw in it an economic and political threat. Then she tried to negotiate in order to join the Community, but in such conditions that the latter would have been suffocated by this membership. The attempt having failed, the British Government then asserted that it no longer wanted to enter the Community and set about strengthening its ties with the Commonwealth and with other European countries grouped around it in a free-trade area.

Yet, apparently now adopting a new state of mind, Britain declares she is ready to subscribe to the Rome Treaty, even though she is asking exceptional and prolonged delays and, as regards her, that basic changes be made in the Treaty's implementation. At the same time, she acknowledges that in order to arrive there, it will be necessary to surmount obstacles that the great perceptiveness and profound experience of her Prime Minister have qualified as formidable. This is true, for instance, of the agricultural regulations. We know that they tend to have the countries of the Community nourish themselves on what they produce and to compensate, by what is called "financial levies," for all the advantages that each could have in importing less expensive produce from elsewhere. Now, Britain nourishes herself, to a great

extent, on food-stuffs bought inexpensively throughout the world and, particularly, in the Commonwealth. If she submits to the rules of the Six, then her balance of payments will be crushed by "levies" and, on the other hand, she would then be forced to raise the price of her food to the price level adopted by the continental countries, consequently to increase the wages of her workers and, thereby, to sell her goods all the more at a higher price and with more difficulty. It is clear that she cannot do this. But, if she enters the Community without being really subjected to the agricultural system of the Six, this system will thereby collapse, completely upsetting the equilibrium of the Common Market and removing for France one of the main reasons she can have for participating in it. Another basic difficulty arises from the fact that, among the Six, it is a rule that capital circulates freely to promote expansion, but that in Britain-if she were allowed to enter-it is forbidden for capital to leave so as to limit the balance-of-payments deficit, a deficit that, despite praiseworthy efforts and some recent progress, still remains threatening. How can this problem be solved? For it would be for the British an excessive risk to eliminate the sluice-gates which, in Britain, block the movement of money to the outside and, for the Europeans, it would be unthinkable to take into the organization a partner which, in this respect, would find itself isolated in such a costly regime, also, how can it not be seen that the very situation of the pound sterling prevents the Common Market from incorporating Britain. The very fact that the organization of the Six is entirely freeing their mutual trade necessarily implies that the currency of the member countries has a constant relative value and that, if it happened that one of them were disturbed, the Community would ensure its recovery. But this is possible only due to the well-established soundness of the mark, the lira, the florin, the Belgian franc, and the French franc. Now, without despairing of seeing the pound hold its own, for a long time we would not be assured that it will succeed. . . . Monetary parity and solidarity are the essential conditions of the Common Market and assuredly could not be extended to our neighbors across the Channel, unless the pound appears, one day, in a new situation and such that its future value appears assured; unless it also frees itself of the character of reserve currency; unless, finally, the burden of Great Britain's deficitary balances within the sterling area disappear. When and how will this happen? What is true, at this very moment, from the economic standpoint, would also be true, eventually, from the political standpoint. The idea, the hope which, from the beginning, led the Six continental countries to unite, tended without any doubt toward the formation of a unit which would be European in all respects, and, because of this would become capable not only of carrying its own weight in production and trade, but also of acting one day politically by itself and for itself toward anyone. 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.[]In truth, it really seems that the change in the situation of the British in relation to the Six, once we would be ready by common consent to proceed with it, might consist of a choice between three issues. Either recognize that, as things stand at present, their entry into the Common Market, with all the exceptions that it would not fail to be accompanied by, with the irruption of entirely new facts, new both in nature and in quantity, that would necessarily result from this entry, with the participation of several other States that would certainly be its corollary, would amount to necessitating the building of an entirely new edifice, scrapping nearly all of that which has just been built. What, then, would we end tip with if not, perhaps, the creation of a free-trade area of Western Europe, pending that of the Atlantic area, which would deprive our continent of any real personality? Or, establish, between the Community on the one band, and Britain and some States of the "little" free-trade area on the other, a system of association, such as the one provided for in the Treaty of Rome and which could, without creating an upheaval, multiply and facilitate the economic relations between the contracting parties. Or else, lastly, before changing what exists, wait until a certain internal and external evolution, of which Great Britain seems already to be showing signs, is eventually completed, that is to say, until that great people which is endowed with tremendous ability and courage has itself accomplished first and for its part the necessary profound economic and political transformation so that it can join with the Six continental countries. I really believe that this is the desire of many people, who are anxious to see the emergence of a Europe corresponding to its natural dimensions and who have great admiration and true friendship for Britain. If, one day, she were to come to this point, how warmly France would welcome this historic conversion.

Charles de Gaulle's statement explaining
His "no" vote to Great Britain's application for EEC membership

1. How does de Gaulle describe the current state of the EEC?
2. How does he describe Great Britain's initial response to the Economic community?
3. What is de Gaulle's perception of Great Britain's place in world politics?
4. What does de Gaulle see as the issues standing in the way of Great Britain being able to join the EEC?
5. Are any of the issues outlined by de Gaulle reasons that were used by the Brexit movement in Great Britain to leave the EU?