

Chapter 05

Multiple Choice

1. The European Union is comprised of
 - a. 27 states in western and eastern Europe.
 - b. 27 European states and Turkey.
 - c. 28 states in western Europe.
 - d. all of the states in Europe.
2. The European Economic Community (EEC)
 - a. is the formal name for the Eurozone.
 - b. is a rival to the European Union.
 - c. was the first postwar attempt at European integration.
 - d. evolved into the European Union.
3. Which of the following is NOT a treaty concerning the development of the European Union?
 - a. Treaty of Maastricht
 - b. Treaty of Nice
 - c. Treaty of Lisbon
 - d. Treaty of Flanders
4. The European Union has sought to foster a sense of European identity by all of the following EXCEPT
 - a. having an EU anthem.
 - b. establishing an EU passport.
 - c. subsidizing efforts by European students to study outside their own countries to deepen "European-ness".
 - d. promoting a national (i.e. common) language for use across all EU states.
5. The term original six refers to
 - a. the United Kingdom, Germany, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Belgium, and Italy.
 - b. France, Germany, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Belgium, and Spain.
 - c. France, Spain, Italy, the United Kingdom, Belgium, and the Netherlands.
 - d. France, Germany, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Belgium, and Italy.
6. Until the Treaty of Lisbon, the Council of Ministers used a system of *qualified majority voting*, which meant that
 - a. at least four of the "original six" had to be part of the majority that approved legislative proposals.
 - b. the voting power of members was weighted by population size.
 - c. at least three-fourths of the members had to approve legislative proposals.
 - d. Council decisions had to be approved by a majority of the judges in the European Court of Justice.
7. The most recent country to join the European Union is
 - a. Turkey.
 - b. Croatia.
 - c. Ukraine.
 - d. Iceland.

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8. The name given to the accumulated rules and procedures that were incorporated into the Maastricht Treaty and officially made part of the EU legal framework in the 1997 Amsterdam Treaty is the
- Acquis communautaire.
 - Anatomia communautaire.
 - Schengen aquis.
 - Basic Law.
9. Besides Greece, the EU member states that received substantial bailout loans during the Eurozone crisis include
- Ireland, Portugal, and Spain.
 - Ireland, Iceland, Portugal, and Spain.
 - Finland, Portugal, Spain, and Poland.
 - The Netherlands, Spain, Portugal, and France.
10. What reform did the Great Recession and the subsequent Eurozone crisis bring about within the European Union?
- Creating the European Central Bank, opening up capital movements, and federalizing monetary policy
 - Linking the value of the euro to gold and underwriting European reconstruction with the World Bank
 - Having the European Central Bank put a stop to Outright Monetary Transactions (OMT)
 - Committing to establish a Banking Union to exercise supervisory control over European banks
11. The *community method of decision making* in the EU means that the
- Commission proposes, the Council of Ministers and the European Parliament decide, and the European Court of Justice reviews EU law.
 - tEU Council proposes, the Commission and the European Parliament decide, and the European Court of Justice reviews EU law
 - Commission proposes, the EU Council decides, and the European Court of Justice reviews EU law
 - Commission proposes, the European Parliament debates, the Council of Ministers decides, and the European Court of Justice reviews EU law
12. The term *institutional triangle* refers to the interaction between the
- the Commission, the EU Council, and the Council of Ministers.
 - the Commission, the Council of Ministers, and the European Parliament.
 - the Commission, the Council of Ministers, and the European Court of Justice.
 - the EU, its members, and European-based interest groups.
13. One of the three prerogatives given to the European Commission by the 1957 Rome EEC treaty was that the European Commission alone could propose legislation, in the form of
- directives - laws binding all members in the same terms.
 - recommendations - laws to be transposed into national legal codes.
 - regulations - laws to be transposed into national legal codes.
 - regulations - laws binding all members in the same terms
14. Which statement about the Commissioners is NOT correct?

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- a. They are appointed by member state governments.
 - b. They work together as a college in which each commissioner participates equally in all decisions.
 - c. They supervise General Directorates, but not necessarily on the Commission's programmatic lines.
 - d. They serve for a term that coincides with the electoral life of the European Parliament.
15. Which of the following is NOT a role of the Commission?
- a. It initiates proposals that may override EU treaties.
 - b. It develops and proposes EU legislation.
 - c. It supervises the implementation of EU legislation.
 - d. It draws up the first drafts of EU budgets.
16. How is the president of the Commission chosen?
- a. Nominated by the European Council (EU Council) and approved by the European Parliament
 - b. Elected by fellow commissioners, deciding together in a college in which each one participates equally
 - c. Nominated by the EU Council, formally appointed by the Council of Ministers, and approved by the European Parliament
 - d. Chosen by a majority vote of the European Parliament; if vetoed by the EU Council, the Parliament must choose another candidate
17. Which of the following statements about the EU bureaucracy is INCORRECT?
- a. Its general directors hold the Commission's highest administrative post.
 - b. Its bureaucrats are exempt from national taxes.
 - c. Its bureaucracy is confined to the Commission.
 - d. Its bureaucrats are well-paid, with numerous perks.
18. The Council of Ministers is comprised of
- a. elected officials from member states who express their governments' preferences.
 - b. national ministers empowered to deal with European issues.
 - c. high-level bureaucrats from member state governments who express their governments' preferences.
 - d. a mixture of high-level EU bureaucrats and elected officials from the member states.
19. All of the following are roles played by the Council of Ministers EXCEPT
- a. passing European laws by co-deciding on Commission proposals with the EP
 - b. approving the EU budget
 - c. concluding international agreements for the EU
 - d. initiating EU legislation
20. Which of the following is composed of member-state ambassadors to the EU, and does most of the preliminary work of the Council of Ministers as well as coordinating various high-level functional committees?
- a. Coordinating Committee
 - b. Committee of Permanent Representatives
 - c. Committee of National Ambassadors
 - d. Assistant to the Council of Ministers

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21. Besides the Council of Ministers, which EU institution most clearly expresses national preferences and negotiates European cooperation?
- The Council of the Regions
 - The EU Council
 - The European System of Central Banks
 - The European Parliament
22. What does *double majority* mean in the EU context?
- The Council of Ministers' approval of legislative proposals requires a vote that represents both a majority of the member states and a majority of the EU population.
 - Legislative proposals must gain an approval of a majority in both the Council of Ministers and the European Parliament.
 - Some legislative proposals require the approval of a super-majority (75%) of the votes in the Council of Ministers, while others require only a simple majority (51%).
 - Legislative proposals must gain a qualified majority in the Council of Ministers and a simple majority in the European Parliament.
23. Prior to enlargement to the CEECs, the European Council consisted of the following EXCEPT
- the Council secretary general.
 - the Commission president.
 - the secretary general.
 - the European Council president.
24. Which of the following statements about the EU Council is NOT correct?
- It proposes EU legislation and oversees its implementation.
 - It was the Lisbon Treaty that created an appointed EU Council president.
 - Its president serves a two-and-one-half year term, renewable one time.
 - It includes the heads of member states and governments.
25. Members of the European Parliament are
- directly elected by the member states' citizenry.
 - appointed by the EU member states' executive leaders.
 - elected by the parliaments of the member states.
 - appointed in vastly different ways across the continent.
26. Which of the following statements about the European Parliament is NOT correct?
- It elects its president and executive bureau for five-year terms.
 - EP elections have had lower turnout than their national counterparts.
 - The European Parliament holds its plenary sessions in Brussels or Luxembourg.
 - In the 1970s, the EP acquired powers over the European Commission's budget.
27. Which power does the European Parliament lack?
- To initiate legislation
 - To approve of, or assent to, applications from perspective new member states
 - To amend Commission proposals

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- d. To determine its own internal organization

28. The interaction between The European Parliament and the Council of Ministers in which most legislative proposals must be decided upon and approved by both institutions is known as

- a. co-decision.
- b. consultative.
- c. conciliatory.
- d. cooperative.

29. *Subsidiarity* refers to the idea that

- a. the “original six” occupy a privileged position within the EU.
- b. the EC alone could propose legislation (regulations, directives, and recommendations).
- c. decisions should be made at the lowest level of jurisdiction.
- d. the EU should promote the use of state subsidies on a case-by-case basis.

30. Which of the following procedures, which allows citizens to propose EU legislation, was established by The Lisbon Treaty?

- a. Citizen democracy
- b. Citizen proposal
- c. Citizen initiative
- d. Grassroots initiative

31. Which of the following statements about the European Parliament elections is FALSE?

- a. EP elections have had lower turnout than their national counterparts.
- b. Direct EP elections have greatly increased the number of parties involved.
- c. EP elections are seen as important indicators of the relative strength of national parties .
- d. The system of disproportional proportionality puts smaller member states at a disadvantage.

32. Which statement about the European Court of Justice (ECJ) is FALSE?

- a. It can strike down EU laws it judges to be contrary to the treaties, but has no such power with respect to the laws of member states.
- b. It is comprised of one justice per member state (appointed for six-year renewable terms) along with eight advocates-general.
- c. The advocates-general review complicated and unprecedented cases and provide legal opinions for the justices.
- d. The General Court’s decisions concerning questions of law (but not fact) can be appealed to the full ECJ.

33. Which of the following is true of the General Court?

- a. It rules on complex matters of law, and its decisions concerning questions of fact (but not law) can be appealed to the full ECJ.
- b. The 2009 Lisbon Treaty established an EU Charter of Fundamental Rights, which has led to a substantial reduction in litigation over extension of EU jurisprudence.
- c. The 1993 Maastricht Treaty established an EU Charter of Fundamental Rights, which has led to a substantial new litigation, particularly by individuals.
- d. The 2009 Lisbon Treaty established an EU Charter of Fundamental Rights, with Poland being among the countries to secure an opt-out.

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34. Which of the following are advisory bodies representing different kinds of organized interests that review and submit opinions on pending EU legislation?
- Economic and Social Committee and the Committee of the Regions
 - Economic and Social Council and the Council of the Regions
 - Economic and Social Forum and the Regional Forum
 - Council of Consultants and the Council of National Parliaments
35. Europol is an example of an EU institution known as a(n)
- autonomous agency.
 - community agency.
 - associated body.
 - functional agency.
36. That the European Union has a single market implies that
- its members trade exclusively with one another.
 - the prices of goods and services are set by the European Union, rather than the free-market system.
 - all member states use a common currency.
 - there are few barriers to the free movement of goods, services, people, and capital among member states.
37. Over the years, obstacles to building a single market have included all of the following EXCEPT
- non-tariff barriers.
 - restrictions on cross border movement of people.
 - different national currencies.
 - tense security relations between European Union member states
38. Building a single European market has meant all of the following EXCEPT
- instituting European-wide environmental standards
 - integrating some forms of taxation
 - harmonizing technical standards
 - membership in the Economic and Monetary Union (EMU) and Euro zone with no exceptions allowed).
39. Which of the following is NOT an example of EU competition policy?
- Fining Microsoft for bundling software with Windows
 - Allowing state subsidies to be used to build the English Channel tunnel
 - Deregulating health care
 - Preventing a mergers of avionics firms that was approved by the United States
40. Which of the following statements about the Common Agricultural Policy (CAP) is NOT correct?
- Non-EU states have welcomed it as a boost to international trade.
 - Some members benefit, but others do not.
 - CAP budgets have been shrinking as a percentage of the overall EU budget.
 - It is the single largest component of the EU budget.

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41. The EU budgetary process involves

- a. an intergovernmental negotiation held every five years to establish a multiyear financial perspective and an annual review by the European Parliament.
- b. an intergovernmental negotiation held every six years to establish a multiyear financial perspective and an annual review by both the Commission and the European Parliament.
- c. the European Union Council establishing a four-year framework, the Commission proposing an annual budget and the European Parliament approving it.
- d. the European Union Council establishing a five-year framework, which is followed by a complex annual process of the Council of Ministers, the Commission and the European Parliament writing a budget.

42. The EU budget

- a. grew through the 1980s and 1990s, then stabilized, and recently has been declining slightly.
- b. declined all through the 1980s and 1990s, then stabilized, and recently has been increasing.
- c. grew through the 1980s and declined in the 1990s, then declined further when the Eurozone crisis began.
- d. declined through the 1980s and grew in the 1990s, then grew further until the Eurozone crisis began.

43. Which of the following is NOT a task of the European Central Bank?

- a. Making and implementing EU monetary policy
- b. Managing foreign exchanges
- c. Adjusting EMU-wide interest rates
- d. Making and implementing EU fiscal policy

44. Which of the following statements concerning the Economic and Monetary Union (EMU) is INCORRECT?

- a. It involves a Europe-wide monetary policy and a single currency.
- b. It requires all European Union members to join the EMU.
- c. It ensures price stability and makes the flow of goods and services among member states easier.
- d. It is organized around a European System of Central Banks and a European Central Bank.

45. Which of the following have/has the function of reviewing and submitting opinions on pending EU legislation?

- a. ECOSOC and a Committee of the Regions
- b. ECOSOC, but not the Committee of the Regions
- c. A Committee of the Regions, but not the ECOSOC
- d. Court of Auditors and the European Investment Bank

46. Which of the following is a correct description of a treaty related to the EU?

- a. The Maastricht Treaty allowed national governments to retain powers over taxation and budgeting.
- b. The Rome Treaty institutionalized the coexistence between national and European citizenships.
- c. The Amsterdam Treaty led to the "Schengen acquis" being officially made part of the EU legal framework.
- d. The Maastricht Treaty created the High Representative for Foreign and Security Policy.

47. In 1998, what prompted the French and British to issue a Joint Declaration on European Defense, to create "capacity for autonomous action"?

- a. All hope was lost that the Western European Union (WEU), a European defense arrangement from the 1940s, could become the EU's defense arm.

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- b. After Maastricht, it was clear that the EU had to abandon the idea of a common defense policy, which might in time lead to a common defense.
 - c. They were prompted by what had happened in Kosovo, where the United States had supreme power over NATO actions.
 - d. They were prompted by what had happened in Ukraine, where the United States was slow to initiate NATO action.
48. The Schengen area of free movement without border controls encompasses
- a. almost all EU members, plus some non-EU countries
 - b. all EU members, plus some non-EU countries
 - c. only those EU members located in Western Europe
 - d. all EU members and no non-EU countries.
49. Which of the following does NOT fall under the domain of Justice and Home Affairs?
- a. Immigration
 - b. Political asylum
 - c. Police cooperation
 - d. Family law
50. Which of the following describes the objectives stated in the *White Paper on Completing the Internal Market* produced by the Delors Commission?
- a. Eliminate common European product standards but harmonize VATs and excise taxes
 - b. Harmonize national health and safety regulations and introduce stringent nontariff barriers
 - c. Remove nontariff barriers to allow movement of goods, services, capital, and, citizens
 - d. Introduce nontariff barriers and have more internal border posts with simplified procedures
51. Which of the following is an EU-related trade agreement that became ineffectual after the election of U.S. president Donald Trump?
- a. Comprehensive Economic and Trade Agreement (CETA)
 - b. Transatlantic Trade and Investment Partnership (TTIP)
 - c. General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT)
 - d. Central America Free Trade Agreement (CAFTA)
52. The EU's "Eastern Partnership" policy ran into Russian opposition in
- a. Hungary
 - b. Croatia
 - c. Greece
 - d. Ukraine
53. Which of the following is NOT a description of the EU's security policy?
- a. EU progress in foreign and security policy has been slow, even if the EU has developed new institutions and practices.
 - b. Larger EU members have had divergent goals, and smaller EU countries have worried about domination by bigger ones.
 - c. The Maastricht Treaty's commitment to deeper EU cooperation in international affairs and defense led to the formation of the CFSP.

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- d. With the development of new EU institutions and practices, EU progress in foreign and security policy has been remarkable.

54. Which of the following positions was created by The Lisbon Treaty to oversee the EU's Common Foreign and Security Policy?

- a. Senior Justice
- b. Chief Ambassador
- c. High Representative
- d. CFSP Commissioner

55. The European Constitutional Treaty (ECT)

- a. is another name for the Treaty of Lisbon.
- b. is another name for the Treaty of Rome.
- c. failed because not all member states ratified it.
- d. failed because the European Parliament did not approve it.

Essay

56. What critical junctures would you identify in the development of the European Union?

57. What impact has the European Union had upon the spread of democracy?

58. For years, the European Union was criticized as having a "democratic deficit," meaning not only that normal citizens had little opportunities to participate in its decision-making process, but also that the process itself often occurred behind closed doors. What kinds of reforms has the EU adopted to address this criticism? How successful have these been? Does more need to be done?

59. First, explain what is meant when observers say that the European Union exercises "soft power" in international affairs. Next, assess how successful it has been in influencing important world events through soft power.

60. The EU's institutional structure is very complex. First, identify which institutions you feel are most important within this arrangement, being sure to explain your choices. Next, describe how those institutions interact.

61. What have been the consequences of the adoption and extension of the co-decision procedure? Be sure to address not only organizational issues but also issues such as legitimacy, transparency, and the like.

62. Arguably the most recent significant challenge to the European Union has been the Eurozone crisis. First, explain what this crisis entailed and why it came about. Next, describe how the EU and its members responded to this crisis. Finally, assess the success of that response.

63. It has been said that EU institutional reform has been reactive, often coming only in response to a crisis. Using a crisis of your choosing, illustrate how this is the case.

64. During the 1970s, European economic integration succumbed to "Eurosclerosis," or an inability to move forward because of significant differences between the member states. To what extent is a similar form of

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Eurosclerosis being seen in relation to the EU's Common Foreign and Security Policy, especially in light of the responses to the Iraq War and Russia's annexation of Crimea? Is it possible for the EU to find a cure to this new form of Eurosclerosis?

65. What challenges currently face the European Union and its members in the area of Justice and Home Affairs? How are they responding to these? Have they been successful? Do you think these will accelerate or decelerate greater integration in this area?