6.6 Regionalism and the European Union: Test Pack

EDEXCEL 9PL0 · about 15 minutes

Total Marks

Name: _____ Date: ____ / ____ / _____

Answer all 12 questions. Use full sentences for explanations. Use dated examples. Allow about 15 minutes.

1 Define regionalism as a form of cooperation in global politics.

(Total for Question 1 is 1 mark)

2 State what sovereignty means when analysing the authority of a state.

(Total for Question 2 is 1 mark)

3 Identify two different forms of regionalism and give a distinct purpose of each in global politics.

(Total for Question 3 is 2 marks)

4 For a comparison dated to 2020, distinguish the Court of Justice of the European Union from the European Court of Human Rights by identifying the organisation and legal remit of each.

(Total for Question 4 is 2 marks)

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5 Explain one source of EU global influence and one limitation on that influence. Support your explanation with any relevant, dated example or examples.

(Total for Question 5 is 4 marks)

6 Compare the African Union and ASEAN as regional organisations, explaining one similarity and one difference in their scope, aims or institutional practice. Relate your comparison to state sovereignty and use dated examples.

(Total for Question 6 is 4 marks)

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Mark scheme · 6.6 Regionalism and the European Union: Test Pack

Question 1

Organised collective action or institutions linking states within a geographical region; accept equivalent definitions. **B1**

Answer: Regionalism is organised cooperation among states within a geographical region.

Question 2

Supreme authority within a territory and independence from external authority; accept a clear equivalent account of ultimate state authority. **B1**

Answer: Sovereignty is the ultimate authority of a state over its territory and its independence in external affairs.

Question 3

One form with an appropriate purpose, such as economic regionalism to facilitate trade. **B1**

A second form with its appropriate purpose, such as security regionalism to coordinate protection or political regionalism to coordinate governance. Award one mark per complete form-purpose pair. **B1**

Answer: Economic regionalism promotes trade; security regionalism coordinates protection against threats.

Question 4

CJEU: an EU institution concerned with interpreting and applying EU law; accept ECJ as the familiar reference to its Court of Justice. **B1**

European Court of Human Rights: a Council of Europe court concerned with the European Convention on Human Rights. The Council of Europe is separate from the EU. Award one mark per correct organisation-remit pair. **B1**

Answer: The CJEU belongs to the EU and concerns EU law. The European Court of Human Rights belongs to the separate Council of Europe and concerns Convention rights.

Question 5

Identifies any accurate source of EU global influence, such as collective economic weight, trade bargaining, diplomacy or regulatory influence. **B1**

Explains how the identified source creates international influence. For example, the EU collective market weight discussed in 2023 could strengthen trade bargaining. Accept any accurate causal explanation; a market-based mechanism or WTO example is not required. **B1**

Identifies any accurate limitation on EU global influence, such as disagreement among members or limited collective military capability. **B1**

Explains how the identified limitation restricts influence, such as obstructing a common response or the enforcement of preferences. Accept any accurate causal explanation. Credit any relevant, dated example or examples supporting the response; no particular institution, policy or source document is required. **B1**

Answer: In 2023, the EU could use collective market weight and WTO participation to strengthen trade bargaining. Disagreement among member governments could obstruct a common position, limiting its ability to turn shared resources into a coherent international response.

Question 6

Identifies any accurate similarity in scope, aims or institutional practice, such as organising regional cooperation or recognising member sovereignty. **B1**

Explains the similarity with reference to both organisations. For example, as of 2021 both supported collective interests while defending state sovereignty. Accept any accurate, dated comparison linked to sovereignty. **B1**

Identifies any accurate difference in scope, aims or institutional practice, such as their different geographical scope or approaches to intervention and non-interference. **B1**

Explains the difference with reference to both organisations. For example, the AU operates across Africa while ASEAN concerns South East Asia, shaping their partners and common regional concerns. Accept any accurate, dated comparison; geographical scope is not required. The sovereignty link and dating may be developed in either the similarity or the difference; do not withhold credit for a valid explained comparison because it differs from these examples. **B1**

Answer: As of 2021, both the AU and ASEAN organised regional cooperation while defending member sovereignty, allowing states to pursue collective interests without abandoning their concern for national independence. Their scope differed: the AU was African and ASEAN South East Asian, bringing together different regional partners and common concerns.

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