

MEMORY CHALLENGE

Relationship between the UK and the EU	<p>1946 : Winston Churchill calls for the creation of « the United States of Europe »</p> <p>1951 : ECSC created without the UK</p>	<p>1961 : the UK applies to join the EEC 1963 : Charles de Gaulle vetoes</p> <p>1967 : the UK applies again, and faces De Gaulle's veto again</p> <p>1973 : the UK finally joins the EU</p>	<p>1975 : 1st referendum in favour of Remain (67.5%)</p> <p>1992 : the UK opts out of the single currency and the social chapter in the Treaty of Maastricht</p> <p>1995 : the UK and Ireland stay out of the Schengen agreement on account of terrorist threats</p>	<p>2000 : EU law takes precedence over British law</p> <p>2016 (June 23rd) : referendum in favour of Leaving the EU</p> <p>2020 (January 23rd) : Brexit withdrawal agreement is ratified by the UK</p> <p>2020 (January 31st) : Brexit comes into force</p>
A divisive vote	Official campaign « Britain stronger in Europe » (= Remain) : vs. « Vote Leave »	51.8% Leave 48.2% Remain 72% Turnout	Remain : Scotland (62%), Northern Ireland (55.8%) ; 18-24 year-olds (75%) ; inner cities, ethnic minorities, students	Leave : England (53.4%), Wales 55.5% ; over 65 (61%), over 45 (majority) ; urban areas of deprived, predominantly white, housing estates
Reasons behind the Brexit	<p>Britain's attachment to its independence and sovereignty</p> <p>special relationship with the US</p> <p>wary of the dangers of supra-nationalism</p>	<p>Frustration with growing inequalities</p> <p>population angry against a small elite</p> <p>EU leaders inefficient against the global financial crisis and the migrant crisis</p>	Ambitions on the world stage	EU perceived as costly, a burden to the taxpayer
Consequences of the Brexit	<p>Political :</p> <p>David Cameron resigned Theresa May failed in negotiating an acceptable deal and resigned 3 Brexit delays necessary Boris Johnson came to power with no general election early general elections in December 2019 political and constitutional crisis</p>	<p>Economic :</p> <p>pound dropped, cost of imports soared, international companies relocating squeeze on living standards threat of tariffs and custom barriers + cost of Brexit (penalties) Britain could lose up to £70 billion in reduced economic growth if it leaves the single market total cost £92bn</p>	<p>Education and research :</p> <p>loss of attractivity for British universities uncertainty in the areas of security and defence cooperation great uncertainty</p>	<p>Union :</p> <p>Scotland will press for another referendum on independence, will try to remain part of the EU Northern Ireland might do the same</p> <p>disintegration in other countries which might be tempted to leave the EU too</p> <p>disintegration, disunion</p>