

Answer the following questions: (paragraph form)

- The student should write a precise and concise paragraph highlighting arguments and illustrations. The following points should be discussed- terminology should be respected

- 1- In what way did Britain's attempt to position itself as a bridge between the US and Europe influence its foreign policy? How successful was this strategy? **(8 pts)**

Britain's attempt to act as a bridge between the US and Europe has been a defining feature of its foreign policy for decades.

The concept of bridge can be interrupted in terms of Britain being able to balance its close relationship with the US while maintain strong ties with Europe. (being an effective player in NATO and shape the policies of the EU- preach over in the EU- on the other hand be able to influence the transatlantic partner – the US-).

Prime ministers like Tony Blair claimed the ability of keeping the balance when it comes to foreign relations. Blair is considered to be one the few British PMs who played an active role in making Britain closer to the EU, before he was swept by Bush and his policies- his wars on terror.

Wallace Claimed the bridge collapsed when the policy faced challenges like the War on Iraq. The challenges exposed deep divisions between the US and Europe. Britain found itself in the middle, struggling to keep credibility on both sides.

The policy of the Bridge collapsed and failed because Britain lacked real leverage over the US Policy (they won the hearts and not the Minds of Americans). Blair hoped to influence American policies in Palestine and the rebuilding of Iraq according to the European vision through the UN, but failed to do so. Europe was never convinced to make Britain their link to the US.

- 2- How does Luke Martell in his article (Britain and Globalization) describe Britain's reliance on foreign investment and what consequences does he highlight for national economic sovereignty? **(4pts)**

-Luke Martell's article *Britain and Globalization* explores Britain's deep integration into global economic structures, particularly its reliance on foreign investment.

In comparison to the G7 countries, Britain is known to be more exposed to the international financial order.

Wallace argues that Britain is highly globalized, both as an exporter of globalizing structures and as a recipient of globalization.

Foreign investment plays a crucial role in Britain's economy, but it also raises concerns about national economic sovereignty.

He suggests that reliance on external capital can lead to vulnerabilities, such as reduced control over key industries and economic policies. This dependence may limit Britain's ability to make independent economic decisions, as foreign investors and multinational corporations exert significant influence over domestic markets. (economic shocks and a risk of a hollowed economy).

3- How did anti-immigration argumentation and the promise of economic independence shape voter sentiment in the Brexit referendum? (4pts)

The anti-immigration rhetoric and the promise of economic independence played a crucial role in shaping voter sentiment during the Brexit referendum.

the "Leave" campaign championed by UKIP effectively fueled Euroscepticism and fear among voters.

Anti-immigration arguments were pervasive, with campaigners portraying EU membership as a threat to British sovereignty and security due to unrestricted migration (post Arab Spring period the wave of refugees- refugee crisis). This rhetoric resonated with voters who were concerned about job competition and cultural shifts, reinforcing the idea that leaving the EU would allow the UK to regain control over its borders. (claim that immigrants stole 2.1 million jobs away).

Similarly, the promise of economic independence was framed as an opportunity for Britain to reclaim financial sovereignty and escape EU-imposed regulations. The "Leave" campaign presented EU membership as a hindrance to economic growth, suggesting that Brexit would enable the UK to negotiate its own trade deals and prioritize domestic industries. (the European Debt Crisis which began in 2009 was used by the leave campaign).

4- How did the Leave Campaign shape public opinion, and what strategies were used to persuade voters? (4 pts)

The leave Campaign shaped the public opinion before the Brexit referendum by leveraging a mix of persuasive strategies, emotional appeals, and targeted messaging.

The campaign effectively used **anti-immigration rhetoric** and the promise of **economic independence** to fuel Euroscepticism and fear among voters.

The argument for economic sovereignty suggested that EU membership hindered Britain's financial potential, making the idea of leaving the EU more appealing.

The *Leave* campaign employed **simple, memorable slogans** like "*Take Back Control*" to reinforce the idea that Brexit would restore British autonomy. The campaign also used **social media and targeted advertising** to reach specific demographics, particularly older voters and those in economically struggling regions. Misinformation and exaggerated claims—such as the controversial assertion that Brexit would free up £350 million per week for the NHS—played a significant role in influencing voter sentiment.