**Plan for August 18th 2023**

1. On 23 June, 2016, Britain held the United Kingdom European Union membership referendum where the population voted on whether to remain in or leave the EU. A slight majority 51.9 per cent voted in favour of leaving the EU. The campaign and its results spawned a range of new words such as Brexit, bremain, bremorse, bregretters.
2. In class we discuss what the words imply.
3. History: [How Brexit happened](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=_JTz9Lnw0cA) 2019, 4,5 min
4. Questions for the video (to be talked about and write short answers in elevfeedback)

* When was the EU founded and under what name?
* Why was it founded and what countries joined in the beginning?
* When did Britain become a member?
* In 1975 the membership was taken to the people and a referendum was held, what side won and by what percentage?
* In what year was the name of the EEC (European Economic Community) changed to EU (European Union)
* How many member states does the EU have today? (not in the video)

1. Vocabulary: Look up and discuss the following words and phrases from the text below, Larry Elliot: "Brexit is a rejection of globalisation" (2016).

We will make a swop and exchange format. You find out what your term means, learn it by heart and on the floor you meet people that you explain it to so that they learn it by heart and swop it with other people. (numbers refer to your number on the class list)

* trickle-down economics (1, 2, 3)
* to be in the black or the red (about economy) (5,6,7)
* single market (9,10,11)
* the Eurozone – single currency (13,14, 15)
* austerity has eroded welfare provision (17, 18, 19)
* populist parties – mainstream parties (21,22,23)
* the free movement of people (and goods) (24,25,26)
* financial transaction tax (27,28,29)
* blue-collar (30, 31, 32)
* laissez-faire (4, 8, 16)
* think tank (20, 12)

Larry Elliot[: Brexit is a rejection of globalisation](https://www.theguardian.com/business/2016/jun/26/brexit-is-the-rejection-of-globalisation) (2016)

(The Guardian, 26 June 2016. Source: [www.theguardian.com](https://www.theguardian.com/business/2016/jun/26/brexit-is-the-rejection-of-globalisation))

1. The EU has failed to protect its population from a global economic model that many believe is not working for them.
2. The age of globalisation began on the day the Berlin Wall came down. From that moment in 1989, the trends evident in the late 1970s and throughout the 1980s accelerated: the free movement of capital, people and goods; trickle-down economics; a much diminished role for nation states; and a belief that market forces, now unleashed, were unstoppable.
3. There has been push back against globalisation over the years. The violent protests seen in Seattle during the World Trade Organisation meeting in December 1999 were the first sign that not everyone saw the move towards untrammelled freedom in a positive light. One conclusion from the 9/11 attacks on New York and Washington in September 2001 was that it was not only trade and financial markets that had gone global. The collapse of the investment bank Lehman Brothers seven years later put paid to the idea that the best thing governments could do when confronted with the power of global capital was to get out of the way and let the banks supervise themselves.
4. Now we have Britain’s rejection of the EU. This was more than a protest against the career opportunities that never knock and the affordable homes that never get built. It was a protest against the economic model that has been in place for the past three decades.
5. To be sure, not all Britain’s problems are the result of its EU membership. It is not the European commission’s fault that productivity is so weak or that the trains don’t run on time. The deep-seated failings that were there when Britain voted in the referendum last Thursday were still there when the country woke up to the result on Friday.
6. Evidence of just how unbalanced the economy is will be provided when the latest figures for Britain’s current account are released later this week. These show whether the country’s trade and investment income are in the black or the red. At the last count, in the final three months of 2015, the UK was running a record peacetime deficit of 7% of GDP.
7. In another sense, however, the EU is culpable. In the shiny new world created when former communist countries were integrated into the global model, Europe was supposed to be big and powerful enough to protect its citizens against the worst excesses of the market. Nation states had previously been the guarantor of full employment and welfare. The controls they imposed on the free movement of capital and people ensured that trade unions could bargain for higher pay without the threat of work being off-shored, or cheaper labour being brought into the country.
8. In the age of globalisation, the idea was that a more integrated Europe would collectively serve as the bulwark that nation states could no longer provide. Britain, France, Germany or Italy could not individually resist the power of trans-national capital, but the EU potentially could. The way forward was clear. Move on from a single market to a single currency, a single banking system, a single budget and eventually a single political entity.
9. That dream is now over. As Charles Grant, the director of the Centre for European Reform think tank put it: "Brexit is a momentous event in the history of Europe and from now on the narrative will be one of disintegration not integration."
10. The reason is obvious. Europe has failed to fulfil the historic role allocated to it. Jobs, living standards and welfare states were all better protected in the heyday of nation states in the 1950s and 1960s than they have been in the age of globalisation. Unemployment across the Eurozone is more than 10%. Italy’s economy is barely any bigger now than it was when the euro was created. Greece’s economy has shrunk by almost a third. Austerity has eroded welfare provision. Labour market protections have been stripped away.
11. Inevitably, there has been a backlash, manifested in the rise of populist parties on the left and right. An increasing number of voters believe there is not much on offer from the current system. They think globalisation has benefited a small privileged elite, but not them. They think it is unfair that they should pay the price for bankers’ failings. They hanker after a return to the security that the nation state provided, even if that means curbs on the core freedoms that underpin globalisation, including the free movement of people.
12. This has caused great difficulties for Europe’s mainstream parties, but especially those of the centre left. They have been perfectly happy to countenance the idea of curbs on capital movements such as a financial transaction tax, and have no problems with imposing tariffs to prevent the dumping of Chinese steel. They feel uncomfortable, however, with the idea that there should be limits on the free movement of people.
13. The risk is that if the mainstream parties don’t respond to the demands of their traditional supporters, they will be replaced by populist parties who will. The French Socialist party has effectively lost most of its old blue-collar working class base to the hard left and the hard right, and in the UK there is a danger that the same thing will happen to the Labour party, where Jeremy Corbyn’s laissez-faire approach to immigration is at odds with the views of many voters in the north that supported Ed Miliband in the 2015 general election, but who plumped for Brexit last week.
14. There are those who argue that globalisation is now like the weather, something we can moan about but not alter. This is a false comparison. The global market economy was created by a set of political decisions in the past and it can be shaped by political decisions taken in the future.
15. Torsten Bell, the director of the Resolution Foundation think tank, analysed the voting patterns in the referendum and found that those parts of Britain with the strongest support for Brexit were those that had been poor for a long time. The result was affected by "deeply entrenched national geographical inequality", he said.
16. There has been much lazy thinking in the past quarter of a century about globalisation. As Bell notes, it is time to rethink the assumption that a "flexible globalised economy can generate prosperity that is widely shared".
17. Self-evidently, large numbers of people across Europe do not believe a flexible, globalised economy is working for them. One response to the Brexit vote from the rest of Europe has been that a tough line should be taken with Britain to show other countries that dissent has consequences. This would only make matters worse. Voters have legitimate grievances about an economic system that has failed them. Punishing Britain will not safeguard the EU. It will hasten its dissolution.

Larry Elliot: Brexit is a rejection of globalisation. The Guardian, 26 June 2016. Source: [www.theguardian.com](https://www.theguardian.com/business/2016/jun/26/brexit-is-the-rejection-of-globalisation).

**Glossary: Brexit is a rejection of globalization**

Affordable *adj* overkommelig

Allocate *vb* tildele

Alter *vb* ændre

at odds with *id* ikke i overensstemmelse med

backlash *sb* vred reaction

barely *adv* knap, ikke helt

bargain for *vb* regne med

Berlin Wall 1961-1989 mur som skilte Øst- og Vestberlin under den kolde krig

Body *sb* brødtekst

Brexit Collins Dictionaries’ “Word of the Year” 2016, foran “Trumpism” og “hygge”

Bulwark *sb* værn, beskyttelse

Caption *sb* billedtekst

centre left *sb* politiske partier til venstre for midten

core *sb* kerne

countenance *vb* modtage, acceptere

culpable *adj* skyldig

curb *sb* begrænsning

deck *sb* manchet, underrubrik

deep-seated *adj* dybtliggende

deficit *sb* underskud

diminished *adj* formindsket

dissent *sb* afvigelse

dissolution *sb* opløsning

dump *vb* prisdumpe

Ed Miliband (1969 – ) leder af partiet Labour, 2010-2015

Entity *sb* enhed

Entrenched *adj* indgroet

Excess *sb* udskejelse

former communist countries østblokken/Østeuropa under den kolde krig (1945-1989)

GDP (gross domestic product) BNP (bruttonationalprodukt)

general election *sb* parlamentsvalg

grievance *sb* klage

hanker after *vb* hungre efter

hasten *vb* fremskynde

inevitably *adv* uundgåeligt

Jeremy Corbyn (1949 – ) leder af partiet Labour, 2015-2020

Moan *vb* klage sig

off-shore *vb* outsource

on offer *id* som tilbydes

plump for *vb* beslutte sig for

prosperity *sb* velstand

put paid to *id* stoppe

referendum *sb* folkeafstemning

self-evidently *adv* selvsagt

standfirst *sb* manchet, underrubrik

tariff *sb* afgift

underpin *vb* understøtte

unleash *vb* slippe fri

untrammelled *adj* utæmmet, uhæmmet

**Plan August 23rd 2023**

1. **20 minutes: Answer the comprehension questions in elevfeedback. Comprehension questions** (For the above article: “Brexit is a rejection of globalization”)
2. How does Larry Elliot describe "the age of globalization" from a historical perspective?
3. According to Elliot, the dream of the possibilities of globalisation is now on the decline. Why? List the possible causes that Elliot presents.
4. What parts of the population and the political spectrum in Britain are particularly Eurosceptic and probably voted "Leave"?
5. "There are those who argue that globalisation is now like the weather, something we can moan about but not alter," Elliot writes. Does he agree with that? Why? The article is from 2016. Has the general view on globalization of western politicians changed?

(If you finish quickly please find videos that illustrate your answer to the last question 4)

1. **In groups of 4 you must answer selected analytical questions in this**

[**slideshow: Non fiction analysis of "Brexit is a Rejection of globalisation"**](https://docs.google.com/presentation/d/1ViHVTBtHbxEM-6tWaJ1PCpg3GaE_dfyX0Huioqks7Lg/edit#slide=id.p)**.**

**Use the model in the attached non\_fiction\_analysis and page 3-5 in the Beyonce copy pile.**

**Analytical questions:** Larry Elliot[: Brexit is a rejection of globalisation](https://www.theguardian.com/business/2016/jun/26/brexit-is-the-rejection-of-globalisation) (2016)

SPEAKER:

1. What kind of newspaper is this? Give an overview of British newspapers and their readers – and The Guardian in particular. Who are their target groups, their audience? Is this reflected in the article – in its layout, its tone and language, etc.? **(group 1)** (1,2,3,4)
2. What is the genre? Give an overview of different newspaper genres. What genre is this one, and how can you see that? “ **(group 2)** (5,6,7,8)
3. Layout (headline, standfirst/deck, byline, body, pictures/illustrations, captions ...). Find the article online and describe the layout. Compare to the layout of other newspapers, e.g. The Sun. **(group 2)**
4. What can you find out about the writer, Larry Elliot? What does he normally write about? What is his view on things? Is this reflected in this article? **(group 3)** (9,10,11,12)

OCCASION**: (group 4)** (13,14,15,16)

Give an outline of the historical events leading up to this article, and also describe the situation at the time regarding Britain and Brexit.

PURPOSE: **(group 5)** (17,18,19,20)

1. What is the purpose of the text?
2. Does Elliot have a message he wants to convey or is he completely neutral?

SUBJECT: **(group 5)**

1. What are the main points of the article?
2. How are they structured?

TONE: (**group 6**) (21,22,23,24)

1. Describe the language and modes of appeal Elliot uses. Find at least one example of a metaphor, an idiom and a personification.
2. How does Elliot's tone support his message?

POST READING EXERCISE: (**group 7**) (25,26,27,28)

1. Using www.yougov.co.uk, study the statistics showing who voted what in the Brexit referendum in 2016. Look at age, education, geography, income, etc.
2. Make your own news coverage of Brexit to be broadcast or published on the morning after the referendum. Remember to cover all sorts of people – remain voters, leave voters and bregretters, young and old, northerners and Londoners, men and women as well as politicians and others. Make it for either tv, radio, a written newspaper or an internet news site. (**group 8**) (29,30,31,32)

**For the whole class, probably next time.**

1. ADVANCED: Organise a class debate on Brexit and its consequences. Divide into groups representing differing views, and find information and arguments before the debate. You might want to include a couple of Danes to represent views on a possible "Dexit".

Brexit links:

The infographics show: [Why the UK is doomed after Brexit.](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=_JTz9Lnw0cA) March 2023 -- 17,22 min

History: [How Brexit happened](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=_JTz9Lnw0cA) 2019, 4,5 min

Economicshelp: [Why did Brexit happen - when it is Not so Popular](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=NT-rFlVEmxM) 2023 -- 11,57 min

Financial Times: [The Brexit effect: how leaving the EU hit the UK](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=wO2lWmgEK1Y) dec. 2022 -- 28,24 min

TED: [Why Brexit happened -- and what to do next | Alexander Betts](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=dcwuBo4PvE0) 2016 -- 17,22 min