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EuroCivic Lab

**Strengthening European Identity
and Citizenship through
SDGs, Social Activism and
Living Labs Methodology in
School Education**

WP4

Assessment Exercises – Module 2

The EuroCivic Lab project: Strengthening European Identity and Citizenship through SDGs, Social Activism and Living Lab methodology in School Education

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Fill the gaps: Evolution of European identity

Put the right words in the text gaps, so the meaning of the final text is correct.

European identity has developed gradually through several transformative periods:

(1) introduced fundamental concepts that are still central to European identity: **(2)**, while **(3)** established **(4)**. These classical civilisations provided the intellectual and political framework for the European political project.

Later, Europe was largely determined by **(5)**, which created a **(6)**, establishing shared values and cultural bonds.

The eras of **(7)** and **(8)** redefined Europe as a centre of **(9)**: The intellectual movements of humanism and rationalism championed freedom, laying the groundwork for modern democracy, scientific inquiry, and individual rights.

The **(10)** shattered confidence in European progress, exposing how nationalism and division could destroy the continent's humanistic ideals. This devastation forced Europeans to confront the **(11)**.

In response to these conflicts, Europeans pursued a radically new path choosing **(12)**. This vision crystallized in the **(13)**, an unprecedented project designed to transform Europe from a continent of recurring wars into one of peace, solidarity, and shared prosperity. The EU's founding purpose was thus to create a framework for collective coexistence, ensuring that cooperation rather than conflict would define Europe's future.

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Gaps:

- (1) Ancient Greece**
- (2) democracy and civic participation**
- (3) Ancient Rome**
- (4) enduring systems of law and citizenship**
- (5) Christianity and the Catholic Church**
- (6) religious ideology that transcended political boundaries across medieval Europe**
- (7) Renaissance**
- (8) Enlightenment**
- (9) progressive thought and liberal ideals**
- (10) World Wars in the 20th century**
- (11) fragility of European values**
- (12) cooperation over competition**
- (13) European Union**

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European identity and national identity: Single choice questions

Choose: Do these identity aspects belong to European identity or national identity?

European identity is...

- ☐ Feeling part of one country and its people.
- X Feeling part of a wider community of many countries.

National identity is...

- ☐ Often discovered later through travel, study, and cooperation with people.
- X Taught from childhood through family, school, language, and traditions.

European identity is...

- X Based on shared values, such as democracy, peace, and human rights.
- ☐ Based on local history, myths, heroes, and national traditions

National identity includes the symbols...

- X the country's flag, anthem and holidays.
- ☐ European flag (blue with stars), "Ode to Joy" anthem, and Europe Day (May 9th).

European identity includes the main values...

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□ Loyalty to one's nation, pride in its culture and history, responsibility, and respect for shared heritage.

X Democracy, freedom, equality, rule of law, solidarity, cooperation, sustainability, and unity in diversity.

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What does the phrase “United in diversity” represent for the European Union?

☐ A policy to make all European countries adopt the same language and customs

X The idea diverse communities can form a strong, cooperative community while maintaining their distinct features

☐ All member states abandon their national traditions

☐ A temporary solution until Europe becomes more unified

How does Europe approach cultural differences among its members?

☐ By trying to erase national cultures and create a uniform European culture

☐ By requiring countries to choose between their traditions and EU membership

X By celebrating diversity and supporting intercultural dialogue

☐ By making smaller countries align with the biggest nation in the Union

What is a benefit of embracing diversity and promoting intercultural dialogue in Europe?

☐ It eliminates all disagreements between countries

X It helps people work together peacefully and solve common problems despite being different

☐ It prevents any cultural exchange with countries outside of Europe

What is a key difference between national identity and European identity?

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- ☐ National identity does not include rights or responsibilities
- ☐ National identity has been replaced by European identity completely

X National identity is about belonging to one specific country, while European identity is about being part of a broader, international community

What shared values is European identity is based on?

- ☐ Having the same language
- X Cooperation and peace building
- X Democratic values
- ☐ Military strength

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Drag and Drop categorisation

Cultural Diplomacy

Informal dialogue between countries

Diplomats as agents

Political discussions

Student exchange programmes

Invitations to big national sports events

Diplomacy

Formal dialogue between countries

Cultural practitioners as agents

Art, music, traditions, food

Signing international agreements

Heads of states traveling to another country

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True False questions

The European Union has had the same number of members since its founding.

☐ True

☒ False

European enlargement describes the process of EU members leaving the Union, e.g. Brexit.

☐ True

☒ False

All EU members have to agree for a new country to become part of the Union.

☒ True

☐ False

European integration is about making the EU bigger by adding new members.

☐ True

☒ False

The Euro as shared currency is an example for European integration.

☒ True

☐ False

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What needs to happen for a proposal to become EU law?

☒ The European Commission needs to agree

☒ The European Parliament needs to agree

☐ At least 50% of EU citizens need to vote in favor of the proposal in a referendum

☒ The Council of the European Union needs to agree

Is the following statement true or false? „Small, everyday actions do not matter for achieving European political goals.“

☐ True

☒ False

How can minors in Europe take action?

☒ Helping in your community

☐ Voting in European elections

☒ Going to protests on issues you care about

Examples for political initiatives in local communities are...

☒ Helping people in need, e.g. at a food bank

☒ School initiatives for helping the environment

☐ Partaking in the European Solidarity Corps

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Is the following statement true or false? „Without citizen engagement, the European project risks losing public support and democratic legitimacy.“

☒ True

☐ False

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Drag and Drop categorisation

Benefits of EU membership

Freedom of movement for EU citizens

Common currency

Shared trade market without extra taxes

Access to exchange programmes like

Erasmus+

Stronger international cooperation

Obligations of EU membership

Long and hard process to become member

Adjustment to the EU's political, economic and social system

Alignment with democratic values

Respecting human rights

European legislation has priority over contradicting national legislation

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Match the definition

Find the right definitions for these important terms mentioned in the handbook “Our European identity”. If you cannot find the definition for one of the terms on your own, you can read the definition in the glossary and try again!

Cultural Diplomacy	Countries use things like art, food and traditions connect and understand each other better.
Democracy	The citizens of a country have the power to make decisions by voting. The goal is that everyone’s voice counts the same – your gender, how much money you have or your skin color should not change how much your opinion matters.
European enlargement	More countries join the European Union, hoping to positively affect their situation and sharing the values of EU.
European identity	The feeling that you are not only the citizen of your country but a citizen of the European Union and the European continent. You feel connected with people from different European countries by sharing values like freedom, democracy and peace.
European integration	The process of European countries working more closely together to make political decisions.
European polity	All institutions that make and affect political decisions in the European Union. Examples: European Parliament, European Commission
European Public Sphere	A common space (not a physical space, more like an ideal platform) where people from different European states can discuss, share ideas and learn about European issues.

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Which statements regarding European identity are correct?

☐ European identity is static and does not usually change.

X European identity is the result of hundreds of years, several political changes and different conceptions of what „Europe“ is.

X European identity is not meant to replace a national identity.

What is part European enlargement?

X New countries joining the European Union.

☐ Rising population numbers in EU member states.

X New countries adopting European values and legislation.

Which of the following are NOT part of the European identity?

☐ Democratic values

X The national dish of every EU country

☐ Connection with people from other European countries

Which of the following actions are examples of cultural diplomacy?

☐ Head of states reaching a civilised agreement to avoid military conflict through creating a healthy discussion culture.

X The strategic use of a country's culture, e.g. music, to build international connections.

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- ☐ State representatives of two countries engage in war because they think their countries' cultures are incompatible.

Which of the types of identities has an anthem as a symbol?

X National identity

X European identity

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