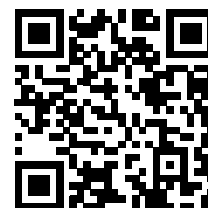


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# Brexit



Brexit, a term formed from "Britain" and "exit," refers to the \_\_\_\_\_'s decision to leave the European Union (EU). This historic event followed a \_\_\_\_\_ held on June 23, 2016, where 52% of British voters chose to exit. The main issues driving Brexit were \_\_\_\_\_, immigration, and economic policies. Brexit discussions often highlighted the \_\_\_\_\_'s influence on UK laws and the desire for greater autonomy. The Leave campaign, led by figures like \_\_\_\_\_, emphasized regaining control over borders and laws. In contrast, the Remain campaign warned of economic and political \_\_\_\_\_. After the referendum, the UK faced challenges in negotiating its exit terms. \_\_\_\_\_, the Prime Minister, struggled to get a deal approved by Parliament. In 2019, Boris Johnson became Prime Minister and renegotiated the \_\_\_\_\_ agreement. The UK officially left the EU on January 31, 2020, but remained in the EU Single Market and Customs Union during a transition period until December 31, 2020.

Post-Brexit, the UK and EU negotiated new trade and \_\_\_\_\_ arrangements. Issues like Northern Ireland's border and fishing rights created significant hurdles. The final deal, agreed upon in December 2020, allowed tariff-free trade but introduced \_\_\_\_\_ checks and other barriers. Brexit has had profound implications, affecting the UK's \_\_\_\_\_, international relationships, and internal unity, with Scotland and Northern Ireland showing strong opposition to leaving the EU.

EU   Boris Johnson   economy   Theresa May   sovereignty   United Kingdom  
instability   referendum   withdrawal   security   customs