

20-1 Exploring Nationalism — OLC Assessment Materials

Chapter 1: Nation and Identity

Part 1: Multiple Choice Questions

1. Artist Joyce Wieland created the quilt entitled *Confedspread* for what Canadian event?
a. Expo 67, the 100th anniversary of Confederation
b. Canada Day festivities 1982, to celebrate the signing of the Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms
c. The 50th anniversary of the Person's Case
d. The 50th anniversary of Canada joining the United Nations
2. "Every nation has a creation story to tell." With these words, Prime Minister Stephen Harper rededicated the following memorial:
a. The UN peacekeeping monument in Ottawa
b. The miner's monument in Kirkland Lake, Ontario
c. The peace tower in Ottawa
d. The Canadian National Vimy Memorial in France
3. What is a common synonym for "nation-state"?
a. Empire
b. Country
c. Territory
d. Region
4. How did Benedict Anderson, an Irish specialist in international issues, describe the concept of "nation"?
a. A nation is an imagined political community
b. A nation exists when it desires self-government
c. A nation expresses the soul of a community
d. A nation exists whenever people have shared values
5. What is meant by the term "international"?
a. An issue that pertains to a particular community
b. Something that can be supported by international law
c. Between countries or nation-states
d. Nations that are self-governing
6. Who can become a member of the United Nations?
a. Any country with a democratic government
b. Any country
c. Any country or self-governing nation
d. Any country or self-governing nation with a democratically elected government

7. “Nationalism” can be defined as
- being born within a particular nation-state.
 - striving for a country.**
 - being a citizen or landed immigrant of a country.
 - obeying the laws of a nation-state.
8. The term “patriotism” refers to
- being willing to die for one’s country.
 - abiding by the laws of a country.
 - becoming politically active for a country.
 - love of one’s country.**
9. Historically, the most common name in Québec was Tremblay. As more Francophone immigrants move to Quebec, statisticians predict the most common last name in Québec may soon be what?
- Singh
 - Chin
 - Cardoza
 - Nguyen**
10. The term “ethnic” could best be described in what way?
- As sharing a similar history
 - As coming from the same geographic region
 - As a combination of national and linguistic ties
 - As a combination of racial, cultural, or linguistic characteristics**
11. Which of the following nations or nation-states has been greatly influenced and shaped by geography?
- Canada
 - The United States
 - Tibet**
 - India
12. Jews, Christians, and Muslims are tied to the city of Jerusalem because of their
- spiritual understandings of nationalism.**
 - ethnic understandings of nationalism.
 - linguistic understandings of nationalism.
 - geographic understandings of nationalism.
13. The concept “self-determination” refers to
- attaining the legal age to vote.
 - the power to control one’s own affairs.**
 - the decision to abstain from voting.
 - the political authority to control one’s own affairs.

14. The concept “sovereignty” refers to
- attaining the legal age to vote.
 - the power to control one’s own affairs.
 - the decision to abstain from voting.
 - the political authority to control one’s own affairs.**
15. When people, no matter what their ethnicity, culture, and language, agree to live according to particular values and beliefs expressed as laws, they have created a
- civic nation.**
 - democratic nation.
 - independent nation.
 - sovereign nation.
16. “Ethnic nationalism” is founded on
- a common history.
 - shared events within a geographic region.
 - shared religion and spiritual beliefs.
 - shared ethnicity, culture, and language.**
17. The Turkish people held Mustafa Kemal in high esteem so they called him Atatürk. What does Atatürk mean?
- Ruler
 - Father**
 - Divine
 - Hero
18. What do Mike Myers, Samantha Bee, and Seth Rogen all have in common?
- They are comedians**
 - They are former entertainers who became politicians
 - They are Americans who took up Canadian citizenship
 - They have written scholarly articles on nationalism
19. What Canadian woman played intramural hockey for McGill University and later started a women’s intramural hockey league at Harvard University in the United States?
- Hayley Wickenheiser**
 - Silken Laumann
 - Catriona Le May Doan
 - Sheema Khan
20. What action did American writer James Baldwin believe was an important part of patriotism?
- Defending one’s nation
 - Criticizing one’s nation**
 - Getting involved in public service
 - Working to improve public education

Part 2: Short Answer Questions

Each of the following questions is designed to be worth three marks.

1. What is the difference between “nation” and “nation-state?” Include three differences in your response.

Possible responses may include:

- one difference is that a nation-state has physical boundaries while a nation does not
- another difference is that within a nation-state, many nations can exist, e.g., the Haida nation, or Québécois
- as well, a nation-state is a country, while a nation often is not

2. Explain what is meant by nation as a collective concept.

Possible responses may include:

- a sense of collective identity is essential to a sense of nation
- individuals can belong to more than one collective (family, community, ethnic group) and can therefore belong to a number of nations
- shared language plays a major role in a sense of collective nation

3. Why did Prime Minister Stephen Harper create a sensation when he declared that “the Québécois form a nation within a united Canada”?

Possible responses may include:

- the issue of Québec sovereignty has been a sensitive issue throughout Canadian history and many Canadians do not want to talk about the issue
- some people fear that if Québécois are given status as a nation that this might revive calls for separation
- some people worry that other groups will want the same status and that this will make it more difficult to have a united Canada

4. Explain how a common language can sometimes inspire a feeling of nation. In your answer, provide one example of where this occurs.

Possible responses may include:

- language helps create a shared worldview that gives people a sense of nation
- language creates a mental universe that is shared by the people who speak a language fluently
- the feeling of belonging to a linguistic nation is very strong in Québec, where French is the first language of more than 80 per cent of people

5. How has the Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms contributed to Canada’s sense of “nation?”

Possible responses may include:

- it establishes shared values and beliefs
- it prescribes the laws and punishments applicable to all Canadians
- it is difficult to change, and therefore enduring

6. Outline the important components of a “civic nation.”

Possible responses may include:

- people agree to abide by shared laws
- mutual respect for laws enables people to live together peacefully
- when both of these occur, a civic nation is born

7. Explain how Mustafa Kemal turned Turkey into a civic nation.

Students may include any three of the following:

- all Turkish citizens were granted the right to vote
- old Ottoman laws, that were based on religious laws, were replaced with new laws
- traditional dress was discouraged, European style dress was encouraged in public
- women gained the same political and social rights as men
- Turkish script was replaced by an alphabet more like the Roman letters used in European languages
- an education system designed to promote tolerance was developed

8. Outline one aspect of your individual, collective, and national identity. Include a specific example for each.

Student answers will vary but when discussing their individual identity they should use the pronoun “I.” When discussing their collective and national identity they should use the pronoun “we” or “us” or “our.”

9. Explain how national myths contribute to national identity.

Possible responses may include:

- National myths — shared stories, ideas, and beliefs that may or may not be accurate — are key to creating a sense of nation
- Many myths reach back into unrecorded history and have been passed on orally through generations. These shared stories connect people with their past and shape the way they look at the world.
- Myths help people connect their sense of themselves — their identity — to the much larger group of people who form the nation.

Part 3: Essay Questions

Although the length of the answer required by an essay question can vary, remember that all answers to essay questions should have an introduction, a middle, and a conclusion. The essay questions on this test will be marked out of ten.

Choose one of the following:

1. To what extent is there a link between nation and identity?
2. Why do people have various understandings of nation?
3. Is Canada a nation or merely a nation-state?