

20-2: Understanding Nationalism

CHAPTER 16: VISIONS OF NATIONAL IDENTITY

1. The word *cosmopolitan* can **best** be defined as a
 - A. method of involving several countries to work together to solve problems
 - B. doctrine that allows ethnic diversity
 - C. practice of borrowing, adopting, and adapting values from many cultures
 - D. plan of action that allows individuals to make decisions about political issues

2. A pluralistic society is one that believes in
 - A. diversity
 - B. integration
 - C. segregation
 - D. homogenization

3. Asymmetric federalism can affect Canadian unity because it threatens the principle of
 - A. representative democracy
 - B. responsible government
 - C. provincial equality
 - D. parliamentary power

4. Asymmetric federalism allows the provinces to
 - A. drop out of Confederation without discussion
 - B. exercise differing degrees of control in different areas
 - C. adjust their representation in parliament based on population changes
 - D. challenge federal laws and not accept legislation they disagree with

5. According to the principle of reasonable accommodation, Muslim women in Canada should be allowed to wear a hijab because this practice
 - A. encourages multiculturalism
 - B. permits integration into Canadian society
 - C. promotes the belief in gender equality
 - D. does not violate any constitutional rights or freedoms

Use the following viewpoints to answer questions 6 to 8.

Views of Canada

I. **Pauline Marois**, Parti Québécois leader

“It will always be difficult for a small people speaking French in America, to assume its place, to continue to exist. It cannot be otherwise. There are 300 million Anglophones surrounding us. We have to find ways to clearly indicate that in Québec, things happen in French.”

II. **Janice Gross Stein**, director of Munk Centre for International Studies at the University of Toronto

“Networks of immigrants now connect Canada around the globe...These networks are invaluable channels as Canada seeks to make its voice heard on international issues. We should lead in developing practices of multiple citizenship to strengthen these connections.”

III. **Gilles Duceppe**, leader of the Bloc Québécois

“Multiculturalism as a model of integration does not work in Québec. Immigrant cultures and beliefs must merge with Québec’s culture and beliefs if the latter [Québec’s culture] is to survive. [Immigrants] are coming to a nation with values, a culture, and history. The model developed in Québec reflects that reality. It’s in total contradiction with the definition of a Canada that is bilingual and multicultural.”

IV. **Will Kymlicka**, political philosopher

“There are a few things we can say with some confidence about the effects of multiculturalism in practice. None of the countries that have moved along the multiculturalist path in the West have subsequently descended into civil war or anarchy, or faced military coups, or suffered economic collapse. On the contrary, even a casual inspection of the list of countries, which are ‘strong’ in their commitment to multiculturalism policies shows that they are amongst the most peaceful, stable, and prosperous societies on the planet.”

6. Taken together, the **best** conclusion that can be drawn from these viewpoints is that Canada’s search for identity
- A. causes considerable regional and provincial resentment
 - B. continues to be a complicated process
 - C. is a complete waste of money and effort
 - D. creates a rally-round-the-Canadian-flag mentality

7. Which speaker is **most** likely to agree with the conclusion that diversity places Canada in a better position to embrace globalization?
- A. Pauline Marois
 - B. Janice Gross Stein
 - C. Gilles Duceppe
 - D. Will Kymlicka
8. Which of the following statements about these viewpoints is **incorrect**?
- A. Pauline Marois expresses concern about assimilation.
 - B. Janice Gross Stein supports globalization.
 - C. Gilles Duceppe speaks from a sovereigntist point of view.
 - D. Will Kymlicka speaks in favour of supranationalism.

Use the following sources to answer questions 9 to 11.

Source I

“Looking at artistic voices represented across Canada, it becomes clear that our identity — who and what we are as individuals, communities, regions, and a country — can never be told in just one story. The cultures, histories, and relationships among Canadian communities have always been changing.”

— Jane Ash Poitras, Cree-Chipewyan artist from Alberta

Source II

Canadian historian and politician Michael Ignatieff says that even in a global world, the nation-state has an important role. He says that “a cosmopolitan, post-nationalist spirit will always depend...on the capacity of nation-states to provide security and civility for their citizens.”

Source III

“If a person can have only one identity, then the choice between the national and global becomes an ‘all or nothing’ contest. But to see the problem [this way] shows a profound misunderstanding of the nature of human identity, in particular its inescapable plurality.”

— Amartya Sen, Nobel Prize winner in economics

Source IV

A pluralistic society is a society that respects diversity. It assumes that diversity helps everyone, and that peoples of all cultures, religions, languages, and philosophies have the right to enjoy some degree of self-determination.

9. The main message presented in these sources is that
- A. nation-states need to be pluralistic because people have multiple identities
 - B. there are economic benefits for nation-states to encourage diversity
 - C. it is difficult to develop a strong sense of nationalism in pluralistic societies
 - D. it is desirable for nation-states to control the kind of diversity they allow
10. The views expressed in Source II would **most** likely get support from a(n)
- A. Canadian soldier in Afghanistan
 - B. recent Canadian immigrant from a war-torn area
 - C. unemployed Canadian who is unskilled
 - D. British member of the European Parliament who is against adopting the euro
11. Source III refers to a problem that originates from
- A. discrimination
 - B. no freedom of choice
 - C. ultranationalist feelings
 - D. ethnic nationalism

Use the following sources to answer questions 12 to 14.

Source I

“If you don’t have a nation, a country of your own, you have no platform to act in the world. In order for us to truly live up to our potential in the world, and this includes reducing international inequalities, Canada must have its own sovereignty, its own freedom to move.”

— David Orchard, farmer, lawyer, and Canadian nationalist, *ZNET*

Source II

“Despite the reveries and fantasies of some, the age of empire is over. Power is already diffusing widely in the 21st century. A new kind of global politics must take shape, built not on U.S. or Chinese pre-eminence, but on global co-operation across regions.”

— Jeffrey Sachs, in *Common Wealth: Economics for a Crowded Planet*

Source III



By 2008, the role of Canadian troops in Afghanistan had changed from traditional peacekeeping to peacemaking.

Source IV

“Despite our foreign aid programs and our record in peacekeeping, Canada is a country greatly diminished since the Second World War. The truth is, we carry little weight in the world. Were the Canadian state to disappear tomorrow, many beyond our borders would notice but few would mourn.”

— Neil Bissoondath, author and cultural commentator

12. Which title **best** describes the message of all these sources?

- A. Nationalism and Globalism: A New Partnership
- B. Keeping to the Tried and True
- C. New World, New Roles
- D. Nationalism in the New World

13. Which source challenges the claim that Canada is a middle power?

- A. Source I
- B. Source II
- C. Source III
- D. Source IV

14. Which sources express views that **disagree**?

- A. Sources I and II
- B. Sources II and III
- C. Sources II and IV
- D. Sources III and IV

Use the following information to answer question 15.

The 1996 report of the Royal Commission on Aboriginal Peoples made it clear that Canada is a . This was significant because it suggests that Aboriginal peoples have a right to self-government and self-determination.

15. Which of the following phrases **best** fills in the blank?

- A. pluralistic nation
- B. fair and equal nation
- C. nation of nations
- D. nation of communities