

20-2 Understanding Nationalism

CHAPTER 1: NATION AND IDENTITY

1. Which of the following statements does **not** belong in the definition of *nation*?
 - A. A nation is a people who feel a sense of belonging together.
 - B. The word *nation* comes from the Latin word meaning “people” or “race.”
 - C. A nation needs a defined geographic region.
 - D. A nation is a people who want to control their own destiny.
2. Which of the traits below is **not necessarily** part of a civic nation?
 - A. shared values and beliefs
 - B. equality of rights and responsibilities
 - C. acceptance of cultural and religious diversity
 - D. a common language and ethnicity
3. Which of the following countries is an example of a civic nation?
 - A. Britain
 - B. Germany
 - C. Japan
 - D. India
4. Ethnic nationalism can divide people into “us” and “them.” This can lead to
 - A. intolerance and conflict
 - B. a lack of patriotism
 - C. a multi-nation state
 - D. diversity and peaceful coexistence
5. Which of the traits below is **not** part of individual identity?
 - A. baseball fan
 - B. vegetarian
 - C. feminist
 - D. cultural ancestry

Use the following sources to answer questions 6 and 7.

Source I

“Those who speak the same language are joined to each other by a multitude of invisible bonds by nature herself, long before any human art begins; they understand each other and have the power of continuing to make themselves understood more and more clearly; they belong together and are by nature one and an inseparable whole.”

— Johann Gottlieb Fichte, 18th-century philosopher

Source II

“A nation is a soul, a spiritual principle... To have common glories in the past and to have a common will in the present; to have performed great deeds together, to wish to perform still more — these are the essential conditions for being a people.”

— Ernest Renan, 19th-century French philosopher

Source III

“[The nation] is *imagined* because the members of even the smallest nation will never know most of their fellow-members, meet them, or even hear of them... It is imagined as a *community*, because, regardless of the actual inequality and exploitation that may prevail in each, the nation is always conceived as a deep, horizontal comradeship.”

— Benedict Anderson, Irish professor of international studies

Source IV

“The Métis Nation, as an Indigenous people, developed its own identity, language, culture, way of life, and self-government prior to Canada’s crystallization as a nation-state... Based on this existence, the Métis Nation possesses the inherent right of self-determination and self-government.”

— Clément Chartier, president of the Métis National Council

6. Which sources agree with the idea that a nation arises from a shared language and culture?

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

7. Which source **most** supports the position that Québec can be called a nation because its people speak a shared language?

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

Use the following source to answer questions 8 and 9.

(1)_____ create myths to help citizens develop a shared sense of national identity, but
(2)_____ get their national identity from factors such as shared culture and language.

8. Which word or phrase **best** fills in blank (1)?

- A. Ethnic nations
- B. Nation-states
- C. Civic nations
- D. Sovereign nations

9. Which word or phrase **best** fills in blank (2)?

- A. ethnic nations
- B. nation-states
- C. civic nations
- D. sovereign nations

Use the following quotation to answer questions 10 and 11.

“Civic nationalism — of the French, British, and American type — defines the nation not in terms of ethnicity but in terms of willingness to adhere to its civic values. Ethnic nationalism — of the German and Polish type — defines the nation in terms of ethnic origins and birth.”

— excerpt from *Blood and Belonging: Journeys into the New Nationalism*, by Michael Ignatieff,
1993

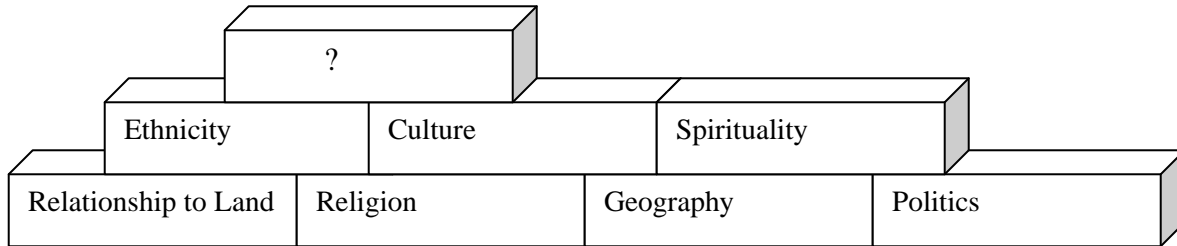
10. According to this quotation, a person becomes an ethnic nationalist through

- A. democratic elections
- B. constitutional rights
- C. birth
- D. free choice

11. According to this quotation, which of the ideas below would **not** belong to the concept of civic nationalism?

- A. free and fair elections
- B. active citizenship
- C. equal opportunity
- D. ethnic origin

Use the following diagram to answer questions 12 and 13.



12. Which would be the best title for the diagram?

- A. Requirements of a Nation-State
- B. Building Blocks of a Civic Nation
- C. Some Understandings of Nation
- D. Building Blocks of an Ethnic Nation

13. Which word best fills in the blank on the diagram?

- A. Language
- B. Legislation
- C. Patriotism
- D. Democracy

Use the following information to answer question 14.

Fundamental Freedoms

2. Everyone has the following fundamental freedoms:

- a) freedom of conscience and religion;
- b) freedom of thought, belief, opinion and expression, including freedom of the press and other media of communication;
- c) freedom of peaceful assembly; and
- d) freedom of association.

14. What kind of nation would **most** likely have these freedoms?

- A. ethnic nation
- B. civic nation
- C. nation-state
- D. multicultural nation

Use the following quotation to answer question 15.

“Turkish youth!

Your first duty is to protect and preserve the Turkish Republic forever. This is the very foundation of your existence and your future. This foundation is your most precious treasure... Your will find the strength you need in your noble blood.”

— Mustafa Kemal Atatürk, founder of the Turkish nation, 1927

15. This quotation is an example of

- A. patriotism
- B. ethnic nationalism
- C. collectivism
- D. self-determination