

20-2: Understanding Nationalism

CHAPTER 10: FOREIGN POLICY AND INTERNATIONALISM

1. The total value of goods and services produced by a country in a year, inside and outside its borders, is called its
 - A. gross national value
 - B. gross national investment
 - C. gross national income
 - D. gross national expenditure

2. One of the **most** widely criticized foreign aid strategies is the use of
 - A. tied aid
 - B. peacekeeping
 - C. medical assistance
 - D. technical expertise

3. In democracies, citizens can legally influence foreign policy in all the following ways **except** by
 - A. exercising their right to speak freely and vote
 - B. preventing other people from voting
 - C. organizing rallies and campaigns to demand changes
 - D. joining organizations to speak out on issues

4. Guidelines for peacekeepers include all of the following **except**
 - A. prevent the killing of civilians
 - B. respect the sovereignty of the host country
 - C. do not take sides
 - D. use force only in self-defence

5. The Ottawa Treaty is an example of
 - A. internationalism
 - B. nationalism
 - C. peacekeeping
 - D. foreign aid

Use the following sources to answer questions 6 to 8.

Source I

“The situation is absurd in many ways — at least 10 million people dying each year because the rich world refuses to spend 0.7 percent of GNP [GNI] on aid! For Africa specifically, we would need around \$70 billion per year to enable Africa to get onto the ladder of development. That’s \$70 per person per year from each of us in the rich countries. It’s about 0.2 percent of the estimated wealth of the world’s 1000 billionaires.”

— Jeffrey Sachs, American economist, 2007

Source II

“The worst thing that can be done is to give more foreign aid to African nations. Foreign aid goes from government to government. Foreign aid allows Africa’s corrupt regimes to buy military equipment, pay off cronies [friends] and continue to oppress their people.”

— Walter Williams, American economist and columnist, 2005

Source III

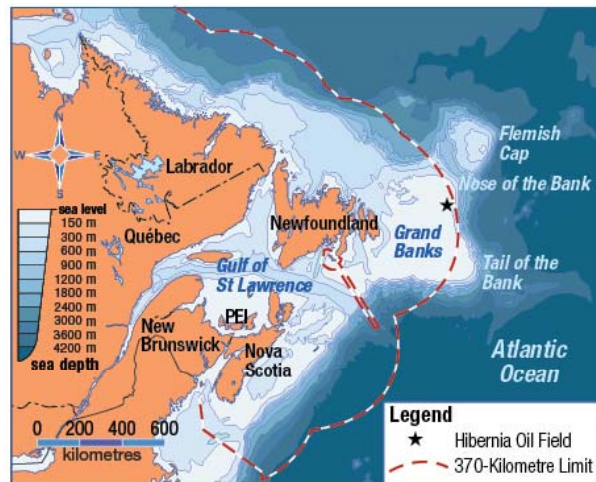
“We talk to thousands of Canadians who tell us that they care about development in Africa. Yet most don’t know that Canadian aid often ends up right back in the pockets of Canadian corporations, rather than where it is needed most. We hope [awareness-raising] will influence government policies toward ending tied aid.”

— Kimberly Bowman, Engineers Without Borders, 2008

6. What is the **main** argument presented in Source I?
- A. Rich countries should keep their promises.
 - B. Rich countries are not interested in foreign aid.
 - C. Rich countries are generous.
 - D. Rich countries are not contributing enough foreign aid.
7. Which of the following statements **best** supports the position taken in Source II?
- A. Rich countries should give more aid.
 - B. Rich countries only care about getting a return on their aid.
 - C. Foreign aid is more effective when given directly to communities.
 - D. African governments know best where the aid is needed.
8. In Source III, the speaker criticizes the use of tied aid because it
- A. stops local economic development
 - B. increases local unemployment
 - C. does not stay in the country it was given to
 - D. increases local government corruption

Use the following information to answer questions 9 and 10.

Source I Grand Banks



Source II



Two officers from the Canadian Department of Fisheries and Oceans show the nets used by the *Estai*, a Spanish fishing trawler. In 1995, Canada created an international uproar by seizing this trawler on the Nose of the Bank — in international waters. The small mesh in this net is illegal because it traps young turbot.

Source III

The United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea sets out rules for the high seas — the parts of oceans that lie beyond the territorial waters of any country. All waters within 22 kilometres of a country's coastline are part of that country's territory. Countries also have the sole right to control fishing, mining, and the environment in an area up to 370 kilometres from their coast.

9. The sources provide support for the issue of whether countries should have the right to

- A. stop fishing in international waters to maintain fish stocks
- B. change the 370-kilometre limit of the Law of the Sea
- C. change the environment within 370 kilometres of their coastline
- D. fish in the Nose of the Bank

10. What is the **best** description of the relationship between the sources?

- A. Sources I and III contradict Source II.
- B. Sources I and III provide background to understand the issue in Source II.
- C. Sources I and II illustrate Source III.
- D. Sources I and III support the actions in Source II.

Use the following information to answer questions 11 and 12.

Source I

In 1990, for example, the United Nations imposed economic sanctions on Iraq. At the time, Iraq was ruled by the dictator Saddam Hussein. The UN wanted to force Saddam to co-operate and stop abusing Iraqis' human rights and threatening the country's neighbours.

Source II



An Iraqi child is vaccinated for polio in 2000. Few Iraqi children got polio before the UN imposed sanctions. But medical supplies, including polio vaccine, were on a list of goods that countries were not supposed to trade with Iraq. As a result, polio re-emerged as a serious childhood illness.

11. The sources raise the issue of whether or not the international community should

- A. impose economic sanctions on a country to bring about change
- B. promote peace by imposing economic sanctions on a country
- C. use economic sanctions on countries that attack their neighbours
- D. get involved in a country's internal problems

12. The use of economic sanctions is controversial because it

- A. reduces international trade
- B. only benefits powerful business interests
- C. hurts a country's citizens rather than the government
- D. leads to military aggression

Use the following information to answer questions 13 to 15.

Source I

Peacekeepers are not peacemakers. Peacekeepers are sent to conflict zones only after a ceasefire has been negotiated. In a ceasefire, all sides agree to stop fighting for a specified time. Peacekeepers also protect humanitarian workers who are providing food, shelter, and medical aid. UN peacekeepers may sometimes provide security, but they are allowed to use force only in self-defence.

Troops taking part in peacekeeping missions must follow these guidelines:

- Consent – Peacekeepers must respect the sovereignty of the host country.
- Impartiality – Peacekeepers must not take sides.
- Self-defence – Peacekeepers may use force only to defend themselves.

Source II

“The idea of peacekeeping as being helping old ladies across the street in Bangladesh is false.”

— Lewis Mackenzie, retired Canadian major-general

Source III

In 1994, violence in Rwanda erupted. Extremist Hutus started murdering Tutsis and moderate Hutus who opposed violence. Major-General Roméo Dallaire, commander of UN forces in the country, asked for more troops and for permission to seize Hutu weapons. But his requests were denied. Although the peacekeepers did what they could, they could not stop the slaughter.

Source IV

The United Nations Security Council negotiated several ceasefires so that peacekeeping forces could be sent to the former Yugoslavia. But even after Canadian peacekeepers arrived, the fighting continued. There was no peace to keep.

13. The lack of an effective UN response in Rwanda outlined in Source III is easier to understand in combination with which idea?
- A. Peacekeepers must respect the sovereignty of their host country.
 - B. A ceasefire must be in place before peacekeepers can be sent to a country.
 - C. Peacekeeping is not safe.
 - D. Peacekeepers are not peacemakers.
14. The situations described by Sources III and IV are similar in that they both
- A. took place in the former Yugoslavia
 - B. relate to UN peacekeeping missions widely viewed as unsuccessful
 - C. question Canada's commitment to peacekeeping
 - D. reveal the incompetence of the UN military leadership
15. Considered together, these sources raise which related question?
- A. Should the UN give up peacekeeping?
 - B. Can peacekeeping be made safer for peacekeepers?
 - C. Should Canada not participate in future peacekeeping missions?
 - D. Should the guidelines for peacekeeping missions be changed?