

20-2: Understanding Nationalism

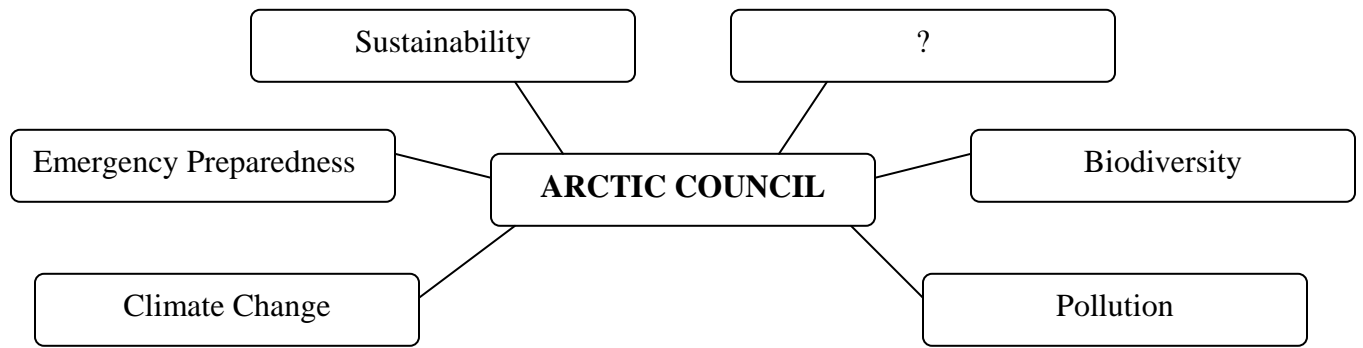
CHAPTER 11: INTERNATIONALISM AND NATIONALISM

1. The term “voluntary balkanization” refers to the separation of people into
 - A. ethnic or racial groups
 - B. many national groups
 - C. isolated and hostile groups
 - D. different minority groups

2. When economic benefits flow from more developed countries to less developed countries, this is called the
 - A. trickle-up effect
 - B. trickle-down effect
 - C. industrialization
 - D. globalization

3. Which of the following statements does **not** apply to the WTO?
 - A. It is responsible for setting rules for trade around the world.
 - B. It enforces trade rules through economic sanctions and fines.
 - C. It aims to promote growth and development and to reduce poverty.
 - D. It cannot interfere with individual countries’ decision-making.

4. The World Trade Organization and the European Union believe that less developed countries can benefit from
 - A. less trade with more developed countries
 - B. less trade with other less developed countries
 - C. more trade with less developed countries
 - D. more trade with more developed countries



5. Which label completes the diagram above?

- A. Living conditions for residents
- B. Language protection
- C. Traditional ways of life
- D. Economic development

Use the following sources to answer questions 6 to 8.

Source I

Pascal Lamy, director-general of the WTO, said, “Reducing trade barriers, has been, is, and will remain, essential to promote growth and development, to improve standards of living and to tackle poverty reduction.”

Source II

“What makes the WTO so powerful is that it has both the...authority to challenge laws, policies and programs of countries that do not conform to WTO rules and [to] strike them down if they are seen to be too ‘trade restrictive.’”

— Maude Barlow, national chair of the Council of Canadians

Source III



In 2006, protestors in the Philippines dressed as chefs to protest WTO rules that allow governments to subsidize farmers. This drives down world prices for produce such as rice and makes it hard for small farmers in developing countries to make a living.

Source IV

“Trade is at the heart of Canada’s economy. Our prosperity depends on open world markets, a stable and transparent trading environment, and a means to settle trade disputes based on rules rather than political or economic power. Canada’s membership in the WTO helps us achieve these objectives. A rules-based trading system is fairer, especially for smaller countries, and limits unilateral actions of larger countries.”

— Government of Canada, 2008

6. The viewpoint expressed in Source I would agree with the comment that the WTO
- A. prevents governments from protecting domestic agriculture
 - B. threatens national unity and national interests
 - C. strengthens the economies of the developing world
 - D. gives special treatment to smaller countries
7. Source II expresses the view that
- A. the WTO's economic sanctions are too powerful
 - B. the WTO's power is a challenge to national sovereignty
 - C. international trade is unfair to some countries
 - D. the WTO threatens national identity
8. A comparison of Sources III and IV reveals a conflict between reducing barriers to international trade and the need to
- A. protect local economies
 - B. improve traditional farming methods
 - C. raise prices for agricultural exports
 - D. impose tariffs on farm machinery

Use the following map to answer questions 9 to 11.

Countries in the European Union, 2008



9. According to the map, which of the following countries are members of the European Union?

- A. Sweden, Finland, Russia
- B. Sweden, Norway, Romania
- C. France, Poland, Croatia
- D. Spain, Slovakia, Slovenia

10. According to the map, which of the following countries are candidates for joining the European Union?

- A. Turkey, Macedonia, Croatia
- B. Turkey, Macedonia, Russia
- C. Germany, Turkey, Macedonia
- D. Finland, Russia, Poland

11. Which is the **best** conclusion that could be drawn from the map?

- A. Europe is a world leader.
- B. Nationalism is waning among European countries.
- C. Economic integration means political union.
- D. Economic prosperity benefits everyone.

Use the following information to answer questions 12 and 13.

Source I
UNESCO World Heritage Sites



Source II



This 2000-year-old statue of the Buddha was 53 metres tall. It was located in Bamiyan, Afghanistan. In 2001, despite worldwide protest, the Taliban government destroyed it. The area became a world heritage site in 2003, and the current Afghanistan government is working to rebuild this monumental statue.

12. Source I demonstrates that one of UNESCO's underlying goals is to

- A. identify significant sites for each country's culture
- B. list historical sites around the world
- C. protect sites of value to the common human heritage
- D. promote greater awareness of national identities

13. In Source II, the actions of the Taliban government is an expression of

- A. isolationism
- B. patriotism
- C. supranationalism
- D. ultranationalism

Use the following information to answer questions 14 and 15.

Source I



An Indian fisher uses a cellphone to call the market to see which merchant will give him the best price for his catch.

Source II

“We’ve expanded to the point where all the world will be connected — we’re going to have to get on with each other.”

— Tim Berners-Lee, developer of the World Wide Web

Source III

“In a world of near instant communications, the nation-state is irrelevant.”

— Kenichi Ohmae, business strategist

14. Which conclusion is the **best** that can be drawn from Source I?

- A. New technology is changing the way the world does business.
- B. Cellphones are convenient tools for communication.
- C. New technology is changing traditions.
- D. New technology is unhelpful in developing nations.

15. Taken together, Sources II and III demonstrate that

- A. technology creates conflict
- B. more technology is needed to connect the world
- C. technology is helping the world become a global village
- D. the world needs to protect national identities