

20-2: Understanding Nationalism

CHAPTER 3: RECONCILING NATIONALIST LOYALTIES

1. Which negative outcome was a result of Québec's adoption of Bill 101?
 - A. Francophones in Québec became critical of the Parti Québécois.
 - B. Many Anglophones left Québec for Ontario.
 - C. Anglophones in Québec refused to send their children to French language schools.
 - D. The courts ruled Bill 101 to be unconstitutional.
2. The primary motivation for Québec's passing Bill 101 was to
 - A. prevent further erosion of French language and culture
 - B. increase provincial power over immigration laws
 - C. encourage Anglophones in Québec to support French language schools
 - D. affirm the provincial government's policy to create a Francophone state
3. A common feature of the Oka Crisis (1990) and the James Bay and Northern Québec Settlement (1975) was that the
 - A. issues were resolved peacefully without loss of life
 - B. federal government responded by creating a royal commission
 - C. First Nations involved won some concessions from the federal government
 - D. Québec government refused to allow federal intervention
4. Canadians are divided over how much immigrants should fit into Canadian culture. This debate often focuses on the concept of
 - A. reasonable assimilation
 - B. reasonable integration
 - C. reasonable adaptation
 - D. reasonable accommodation
5. Encouraging people to affirm and promote their unique cultural identity is called
 - A. reasonable accommodation
 - B. cultural pluralism
 - C. national integration
 - D. cultural harmony

Use the following sources to answer questions 6 to 10.

Source I

“National unity, if it is to mean anything in the deeply personal sense, must be founded on confidence in one’s own individual identity... A vigorous policy of multiculturalism will help create this initial confidence. It can form the base of a society which is based on fair play for all.”

— Prime Minister Pierre Trudeau

Source II

“My personal position is that Québec is not multicultural and should not be. The Canadian constitution — which we never signed — should not be applied here.”

— Bernard Landry, former premier of Québec

Source III

“Canada has never been a melting pot; more like a tossed salad.”

— Arnold Edinborough, writer and editor

Source IV

“In the morning, I go to the Korean corner store to buy *Le Devoir* and *The Gazette*. Then I get my fresh challah at the European Kosher Bakery and say bonjour to my Greek neighbour. This may or may not be your Canada, but it’s my neighbourhood. And my neighbourhood is my Canada.”

— Marie-Louise Gay, Canadian author and illustrator

6. Which of the sources illustrate the meaning of cultural pluralism?
- A. Sources I, II, and III
 - B. Sources II, III, and IV
 - C. Sources I, II, and IV
 - D. Sources I, III, and IV
7. What is the **main** point of the statement in Source III?
- A. Canadian society wants more immigrants.
 - B. Canadian society welcomes people from all corners of the globe.
 - C. Canadian society encourages people to preserve their cultural identity.
 - D. Canadian society encourages immigrants to assimilate.
8. The **most** logical conclusion from Source II is that
- A. immigrants to Québec should adopt the French language and culture
 - B. immigrants to Québec should keep their own language and culture
 - C. the Québec government did not sign the Canadian constitution
 - D. the Québec government will not sign the Canadian constitution in the future
9. Which of the sources suggests that cultural pluralism is important to Canadian unity?
- A. Source I
 - B. Source II
 - C. Source III
 - D. Source IV
10. How would the authors of Sources I and III respond to the author of Source II?
- A. Author I would disagree; author III would agree.
 - B. Author I would agree; author III would disagree.
 - C. Authors I and III would disagree with Author II.
 - D. Authors I and III would agree with Author II.

Use the following information to answer questions 11 to 13.

Source I

“In Québec, we are a people, we are a nation, and as a nation we have a fundamental right to keep, maintain, and protect our territory... Canada is divisible because it is not a real country. There are two peoples, two nations, and two territories. And this one is ours.”

— Lucien Bouchard, former premier of Québec

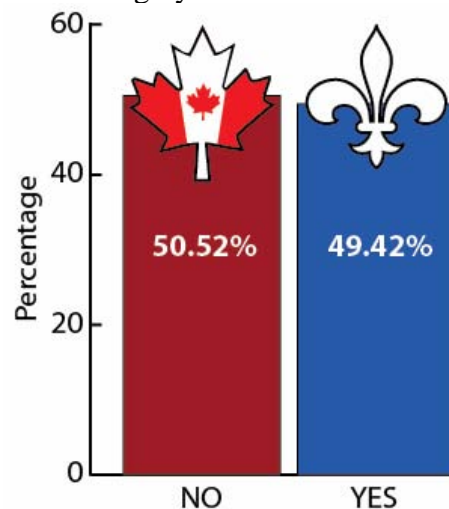
Source II

“Our Canada was born in 1534, not in 1867. Therein lies the deep Canadian misunderstanding. There lies, also, the source of division in Québec, torn between its old continental nationalism and its more recent, narrower, territorial nationalism... Even in a time of real political turmoil, Québécois still consider themselves Canadians and are not ready for what they see as a shameful retreat to the present boundaries of Québec.”

— Raymond Giroux, editorial writer for *Le Soleil*

Source III

Québec Sovereignty Referendum Results, 1995



Source IV

By 2006, a poll of Québécois found that support for staying in Canada had risen. Fifty-eight per cent of respondents said they would vote for Québec to remain in the country. They wanted their politicians to work on behalf of Québécois but within the framework of the Canadian nation-state.

11. Which of the following statements is true?

- A. The authors of Sources I and II are federalists.
- B. The authors of Sources I and II are sovereignists.
- C. The author of Source I is a federalist; the author of Source II is a sovereignist.
- D. The author of Source I is a sovereignist; the author of Source II is a federalist.

12. Which statement **best** describes the relationship between Sources III and IV?

- A. Source IV explains Source III.
- B. Source IV contradicts Source III.
- C. Source IV suggests a change from Source III.
- D. Source IV is unrelated to Source III.

13. Sources II and IV would agree that

- A. the terms “nation” and “nation-state” both apply to the Québécois
- B. the terms “nation” and “nation-state” do not apply to the Québécois
- C. Québec is a nation-state and should stop trying to become a nation
- D. the Québécois are a nation, but Québec is not a nation-state

Use the following information to answer questions 14 and 15.

The Four Principles of the Report of the Royal Commission on Aboriginal Peoples

1. The principle of mutual recognition
2. The principle of respect
3. The principle of sharing
4. The principle of responsibility

14. The primary motivation of the four principles was to

- A. establish the basis for a renewed relationship between Aboriginal peoples and the people of Canada
- B. issue a statement of reconciliation and admit past wrongs
- C. acknowledge that the federal government mistreated Aboriginal peoples
- D. encourage Aboriginal peoples to integrate into Canadian society

15. The four principles recognize that Aboriginal peoples have the right to

- A. declare their independence from Canada
- B. govern themselves in partnership with Canada
- C. negotiate land claims and resource payments
- D. demand more social services from the federal government