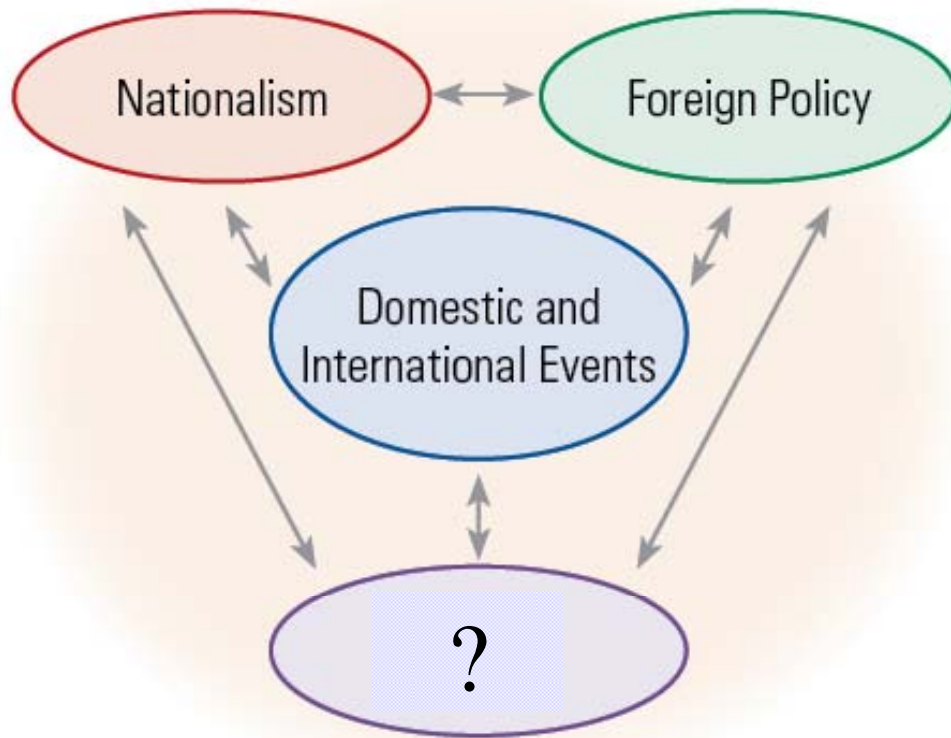


## 20-2: Understanding Nationalism

### CHAPTER 5: NATIONAL INTEREST AND FOREIGN POLICY

1. A government's decisions about its relations with other countries is guided by
  - A. foreign trade
  - B. foreign policy
  - C. foreign diplomacy
  - D. foreign action
  
2. The Treaty of Versailles required Germany to
  - A. give up territory in Europe, but keep its colonies
  - B. increase its military strength for national defence
  - C. make the Allies accept responsibility for the war
  - D. pay the Allies for the costs of the war
  
3. The value of all goods and services produced in a country every year is called its
  - A. gross domestic policy
  - B. gross domestic product
  - C. gross domestic trade
  - D. gross domestic spending
  
4. Which of the following statements does **not** reflect an aspect of national interest?
  - A. "Our country has a strong military to protect us from foreign attack."
  - B. "Our government needs to pass laws to give everyone a decent standard of living."
  - C. "We believe countries should encourage democracy in all nations of the world."
  - D. "First and foremost, people have to look after their own interests."

Use the following diagram to answer question 5.



5. The **best** completion of this diagram would be

- A. Domestic Policy
- B. International Politics
- C. National Interest
- D. Foreign Affairs

Use the following chart to answer questions 6 and 7.

**What Canadians Think about Arctic Sovereignty\***

<b>Do you agree or disagree with the following statements?</b>		
<b>Canada should invest heavily in securing sovereignty over its Arctic territory.</b>		
<b>Agree</b>	<b>Disagree</b>	<b>Not sure</b>
75%	16%	10%
<b>Russia represents a bigger threat than the United States to Canada in matters related to Arctic sovereignty.</b>		
<b>Agree</b>	<b>Disagree</b>	<b>Not sure</b>
53%	29%	19%
<b>I have confidence in the government of Stephen Harper to secure Canada's Arctic sovereignty.</b>		
<b>Agree</b>	<b>Disagree</b>	<b>Not sure</b>
44%	43%	13%
<b>Canada should plant a flag on the Arctic's seabed.</b>		
<b>Agree</b>	<b>Disagree</b>	<b>Not sure</b>
51%	33%	16%

\*Figures have been rounded.

Source: Angus Reid Global Monitor, August 2007

6. An analysis of this information indicates that most Canadians
  - A. believe the United States is a bigger threat to Canada's sovereignty than Russia
  - B. believe the government should protect Canada's Arctic sovereignty
  - C. do not believe the government should spend much money to protect Canada's Arctic sovereignty
  - D. are not confident in their government's ability to secure Canada's Arctic sovereignty
  
7. After reading this information, which of the following policies would best assist the Canadian government in protecting its sovereignty in the Arctic?
  - A. Sign a treaty with Russia to keep the United States out of the Canadian Arctic.
  - B. Plant Canadian, American, and Russian flags on the Arctic seabed.
  - C. Send more patrol ships to the Arctic and increase aerial surveillance of the region.
  - D. Develop the Arctic's natural resources and open up the Northwest Passage to international shipping.

Use Sources I and II to answer questions 8 and 9.

**Source I**

“I am directed by the Government of Great Britain to inform you that you may rest assured that Great Britain has no intention of concluding any peace in terms of which the freedom of the Arab people from German and Turkish domination does not form an essential condition.”

–Henry McMahon, British high commissioner in Egypt, in a letter to an Arab leader, 1915

**Source II**

“The Arabs have long enough suffered under foreign domination. The hour has at last struck when we are to come into our own again...Why should not the Arabs rule the country where they live and have lived for countless generations? Why should we not be masters in our own house?”

–Prince Emir Faysal, in a speech he made to the Paris Peace Conference, 1919

8. An analysis of Sources I and II indicates which of the following events happened in 1919?
- A. The British fulfilled their promise and gave the Arabs an independent homeland.
  - B. The British and French promised to give the Arabs an independent homeland in the future.
  - C. The British did not give the Arabs an independent homeland.
  - D. Arabs decided to fight against the British for an independent homeland.
9. Source II shows evidence of
- A. an oil monopoly
  - B. Arab nationalism
  - C. European imperialism
  - D. Turkish independence

Use the following viewpoints to answer questions 10 and 11.

**Source I**

“The treaty [of Versailles] includes no provisions for the economic rehabilitation of Europe — nothing to make the defeated Central empires into good neighbours ... If we take the view that Germany must be kept impoverished and her children starved and crippled, vengeance, I dare predict, will not limp. Nothing can delay that final war that will destroy the civilization and progress of our generation.”

— John Maynard Keynes, 1919

**Source II**

“Hitler did not wage war because of the Treaty of Versailles, although he found its existence a godsend for his propaganda. Even if Germany had been left with its old borders, even if it had been allowed whatever military forces it wanted ... [Hitler] would still have wanted more.”

— Margaret MacMillan, 2001

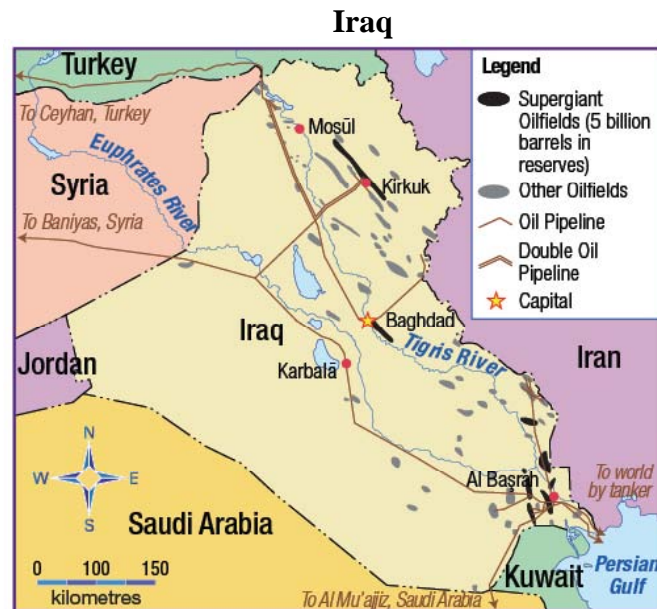
10. An analysis of Source I supports the argument that the Treaty of Versailles

- A. caused much hardship in Germany
- B. allowed Europe to recover from the war
- C. fostered economic cooperation among the Central empires
- D. allowed Hitler to start the next war

11. Source II **best** supports the position that

- A. Hitler started World War II because of the Treaty of Versailles
- B. Hitler did not have any good reasons to start World War II
- C. the Treaty of Versailles helped Hitler gain support for the war among German citizens
- D. the treaty allowed Hitler to build up Germany’s military forces

Use the following map to answer questions 12 to 14.



12. An analysis of this map indicates that oil resources in Iraq occur mainly in the

- A. southern part of the country
- B. northern part of the country
- C. western half of the country
- D. eastern half of the country

13. Based on this map, which of the following conclusions **cannot** be drawn?

- A. Baghdad, the capital city, is located near one of the supergiant oilfields.
- B. Most supergiant oilfields are located around Al-Basrah.
- C. Much of Iraq's oil exports are shipped through Turkey or the Persian Gulf.
- D. More people live in the western half of the country than in the eastern half.

14. An analysis of this map indicates that Iraq is a

- A. small producer of oil and natural gas
- B. large producer of oil and exporter of oil
- C. large producer of natural gas
- D. major producer of industrial goods

Use the following photograph to answer question 15.



15. The photograph **best** illustrates that young Canadians support which foreign policy option?

- A. Canada should not leave Afghanistan.
- B. Canada should not leave NATO.
- C. Canada should leave Afghanistan.
- D. Canada should leave NATO.