

## 20-2 Understanding Nationalism

### CHAPTER 7: ULTRANATIONALISM AND CRIMES AGAINST HUMANITY

1. The government of South Africa once used laws to keep black Africans and people known as “coloureds” apart from white Africans. These laws were known as
  - A. segregation
  - B. apartheid
  - C. bantustans
  - D. banishment
  
2. The targeted killing of members of a national, ethnic, racial, or religious group is called
  - A. extermination
  - B. crimes against humanity
  - C. war crimes
  - D. genocide
  
3. In the early 1990s, the Serbian government used the term “ethnic cleansing” to describe
  - A. the arrest of political opponents
  - B. the killing of political opponents
  - C. the expulsion of a minority group
  - D. the arrest of a minority group
  
4. The International Criminal Court was set up in 1998 to
  - A. be a court of last resort when national courts fail to prosecute crimes against humanity
  - B. arrest and convict ultranationalist political leaders
  - C. challenge the sovereignty of national governments
  - D. support policies of national governments around the world
  
5. Which of the following statements **best** describes the Shoah?
  - A. The refusal of many countries to accept Jewish refugees from Germany in the late 1930s
  - B. Nazi Germany’s execution of more than six million Jewish people
  - C. Hitler’s plan to build a German empire of “pure” Aryans
  - D. A set of discriminatory beliefs about Jewish people

Use the following quotation to answer question 6.

“In the twentieth century, genocide and mass murders — all crimes against humanity — have killed an estimated 60 million men, women and children — more than were killed in battlefields in all the wars from 1900 to 2000.”

— excerpt from *Extraordinary Evil: A Brief History of Genocide*, by Barbara Coloroso

6. Which of the following is the **best** conclusion to draw from the quotation?
- A. Crimes against humanity happened a few times in the twentieth century.
  - B. Crimes against humanity caused great suffering in the twentieth century.
  - C. Crimes against humanity affected men, women, and children in the twentieth century.
  - D. Crimes against humanity killed fewer people than were killed on battlefields in the twentieth century.

Use the following source to answer questions 7 and 8.

Ultranationalist beliefs provide fertile ground for the growth of (1)\_\_\_\_\_. Racism can lead to an atmosphere that makes (2)\_\_\_\_\_ possible.

7. Which of the following would be the **best** word or phrase to fill blank (1)?
- A. nationalism
  - B. human rights
  - C. racism and prejudice
  - D. crimes against humanity
8. Which of the following would be the best word or phrase to fill blank (2)?
- A. nationalism
  - B. human rights
  - C. racism and prejudice
  - D. crimes against humanity

Use the following sources to answer questions 9 and 10.

**Source I**

“Blood and tears were [my mother’s] life. As soon as anyone mentions the Nanjing massacre, she couldn’t help but cry uncontrollably and suffer headaches for a long time. I never saw her smile. Because my father’s death was so brutal...my mother could never smile again.”

— Liu Fonghua, in an interview with Iris Chang, 1995

**Source II**

“There was a place near Mush where three rivers come together and pass under a bridge ... My mother went there...and saw hundreds of our men lined up on the bridge, face to face. Then the soldiers shot at them from both sides... The Turks took the clothes and valuables off the bodies and then they took the bodies by the hands and threw them into the water.”

— Mayreni Kaloustian, Armenian genocide survivor, 1992

9. Which phrase **best** describes what made the events described in Sources I and II possible?

- A. dehumanization of the victims
- B. segregation of the victims
- C. discrimination towards the victims
- D. prejudice towards the victims

10. Sources I and II do **not** support which statement?

- A. Crimes against humanity may involve torture, physical abuse or death.
- B. Crimes against humanity involve civilians.
- C. Crimes against humanity occur only during international conflict.
- D. Crimes against humanity leave psychological scars on the survivors.

Use the following sources to answer questions 11 to 13.

**Source I**

“That bomb did not win the war, but it certainly shortened the war. We know that it saved the lives of untold thousands of American and Allied soldiers who would otherwise have been killed in battle.”

— United States president Harry S. Truman, 1945

**Source II**

“I proposed...that the weapon should be demonstrated over an area accessible to Japanese observers before it was used. Primarily it was because it was clear...that the war was very nearly over. The Japanese were nearly ready to capitulate....”

— Lewis Strauss, special assistant to the American secretary of the navy

**Source III**

“In...June 1945, a note was posted in our camp. It was signed by Hideki Tojo [the Japanese prime minister]. And it said, “The moment the first American soldier sets foot on the Japanese mainland, all prisoners of war will be shot.” And they meant it... That is why all of us who were prisoners in Japan, or were headed for it to probably die in the invasion, revere the *Enola Gay*. It saved our lives.”

— Japanese prisoner of war Grayford C. Payne, 1994

**Source IV**

“The bomb was a deliverance for American troops, for prisoners and slave labourers, for those dying of hunger and maltreatment throughout the Japanese empire — and for Japan itself. One of Japan’s highest wartime officials, Kido Koichi, later testified that in his view the August surrender prevented 20 million Japanese casualties.”

— British journalist Oliver Kamm, 2006

11. The sources **best** relate to the issue of whether or not

- A. Japan was almost ready to surrender when the atomic bombs were used
- B. the Americans realized the damage atomic bombs could do before they used them
- C. the decision to use atomic bombs ended World War II faster and saved more lives than it lost
- D. President Truman listened to advice in making his decision to use atomic weapons

12. Which sources support the view that dropping the bomb saved lives?

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

13. Which source could be used to argue that dropping the bomb was a crime against humanity?

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

Use the following sources to answer question 14.

Source I



A rally against the enforced “disappearance” of persons

Source II



The crime of apartheid

Source III



Jews arriving by train at Auschwitz-Birkenau

Source IV



A cemetery in Hiroshima

14. Which sources **best** show discrimination against a racial or religious group?

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

*Use the statements below to answer question 15.*

**Statement 1**

It took more than 50 years for the UN to create an international criminal court. The main problem was reaching an agreement on how the court would operate. Many governments worried the court would challenge their sovereignty.

**Statement 2**

The International Criminal Court is a court of last resort. This means it has the final power to decide who will or will not be executed for committing crimes against humanity.

15. Which of the following observations based on the statements is true?

- A. Both are accurate.
- B. Both are false.
- C. Statement 1 is true; statement 2 is false.
- D. Statement 1 is false; statement 2 is true.