

20-2 Understanding Nationalism

CHAPTER 8: NATIONAL SELF-DETERMINATION

1. The ability of a people to control their own affairs and make their own decisions is called national
 - A. interest
 - B. development
 - C. self-determination
 - D. rights

2. The United States sent troops to Vietnam in the 1960s to fight against
 - A. intolerance
 - B. racism
 - C. nationalism
 - D. communism

3. Gandhi believed that India's independence could be achieved through
 - A. civil disobedience
 - B. a negotiated treaty
 - C. strikes and demonstrations
 - D. armed struggle

4. In 1999, the United Nations held a vote in Timor-Leste that allowed the people to
 - A. choose to join the United Nations
 - B. decide whether to remain part of Indonesia or become independent
 - C. approve a peace treaty with Indonesia
 - D. support armed struggle against Indonesian armed forces

5. People who are forced to leave their homes because of war, natural disasters or persecution are called
 - A. migrants
 - B. immigrants
 - C. refugees
 - D. emigrants

Use the following sources to answer questions 6 to 9.

Source I

“The real question is simple: do the Québécois form a nation within a united Canada? The answer is yes. Do the Québécois form a nation independent from Canada? The answer is no, and it will always be no.”

— Prime Minister Stephen Harper

Source II

“The Assembly of First Nations calls upon all Members to make it clear that the Motion with respect to the Québécois in no way derogates [detracts] from, and in no way diminishes or modifies the unique status and rights of First Nations and their unique place in the past, present and future of this land.”

— Phil Fontaine, Assembly of First Nations national chief

Source III

“We are delighted by the fact that Canada will become the first country to officially recognize the Québec nation. Mr. Speaker, there will be many other countries that will recognize the nation of Québec and the country of Québec.”

— Bloc Québécois leader Gilles Duceppe

Source IV

“The Métis Nation has long been recognized as a partner in building and defending a strong and united Canada. We value Canada’s diversity and believe that the recognition of distinct nations within Canada, such as the Québécois and the Métis Nation, strengthens our bonds to Canada and to each other.”

— Clément Chartier, president of the Métis National Council

6. Which sources **most** strongly voice Québec’s right to national self-determination?
- A. Sources I and III
 - B. Sources II and IV
 - C. Sources III and IV
 - D. Sources II and III
7. Source I **best** illustrates Canada’s need for
- A. national unity
 - B. cultural diversity
 - C. collective consciousness
 - D. individual rights
8. Source II indicates that the **main** concern of the Assembly of First Nations is
- A. national unity
 - B. cultural diversity
 - C. collective consciousness
 - D. individual rights
9. Source IV indicates an appreciation for
- A. national unity
 - B. cultural diversity
 - C. collective consciousness
 - D. individual rights

Use the following map to answer questions 10 and 11.

Métis Settlements in Alberta



10. The map indicates that Métis settlements in Alberta are located **mainly**

- A. in the southern half of the province
- B. in the northern half of the province
- C. in the western half of the province
- D. near the major cities of the province

11. Based on the map, which of the following statements is **true** about Métis settlements in Alberta?

- A. Most Métis settlements are located near Alberta's largest cities.
- B. Métis settlements are evenly distributed throughout Alberta.
- C. More Métis settlements have dissolved than exist today.
- D. Métis settlements vary in size.

Use the following quotation to answer question 12.

“Any relationship between Tibet and China will have to be based on the principle of equality, respect, trust and mutual benefit. It will also have to be based on the principle which the wise rulers of Tibet and of China laid down in a treaty as early as 823 AD...that “Tibetans will live happily in the great land of Tibet, and the Chinese will live happily in the great land of China.””

— Dalai Lama, Nobel Peace Prize acceptance speech, 1989

12. The Dalai Lama’s **main** point relates to

- A. national unity and economic development
- B. cultural self-determination
- C. international cooperation
- D. individual rights

Use the following quotation to answer question 13.

“The Chinese government will unswervingly safeguard the national sovereignty and territorial integrity of China, promote development and stability in Tibet and protect the safety of life and property of people of all ethnic groups in Tibet... Any attempt to split China will be firmly opposed by the Chinese people of all nationalities including the Tibetan compatriots and is doomed to fail.”

— News release issued by the Chinese Embassy in the United States, March 2008

13. The Chinese embassy’s viewpoint **most** strongly supports

- A. national unity and economic development
- B. cultural self-determination
- C. international cooperation
- D. individual rights

Use the following sources to answer questions 14 and 15.

Source I

Refugees* from Selected Countries, 2006

Country of Origin	Number of Refugees Recognized by the United Nations
Afghanistan	2 107 519
Bosnia and Herzegovina	199 946
Cambodia	17 995
Iraq	1 450 905
Russian Federation	159 381
Rwanda	92 966
Turkey	227 232
Vietnam	374 279

*Estimates of refugees often vary. Source: United Nations Refugee Agency. *Statistical Yearbook 2006*

Source II



14. Which statement **best** describes the relationship between these sources?

- A. Source II presents information that contradicts Source I.
- B. Source II provides information to support Source I.
- C. Source II is a cause of the problem exposed in Source I.
- D. Source I shows what could happen if the problem in Source II is not resolved.

15. The **main** idea in Source II is that

- A. United Nations efforts to meet the needs of refugees are a major disappointment
- B. countries are placing strict quotas on political refugees
- C. the number of refugees has gone beyond the means to provide for them
- D. refugees often go from one problem area to another problem area