

20-1 Exploring Nationalism

CHAPTER 7: ULTRANATIONALISM AND CRIMES AGAINST HUMANITY

1. Genocide is **most** likely to occur in countries that have a
 - A. small visible minority
 - B. predominantly agricultural economy
 - C. restricted number of political parties
 - D. violent revolution at their origin
2. Some people argue that the United Nations response to the critical situation in Rwanda in the mid-1990s was a colossal failure because it
 - A. did not attempt to bring the people responsible to trial
 - B. obstructed the distribution of relief aid by non-government organizations
 - C. did not prevent the slaughter of 800 000 people
 - D. could not arrange a permanent truce among warring ethnic groups
3. Ethnic cleansing as implemented by the Serbs in the former Yugoslavia was an act of
 - A. apartheid
 - B. self-determination
 - C. genocide
 - D. segregation
4. The Manhattan Project and the subsequent nuclear destruction of Hiroshima and Nagasaki provide evidence that
 - A. the League of Nations could not control the actions of the strongest members
 - B. there were no rules of war at the time to restrict the use of certain weapons
 - C. the Allies were on the verge of defeat at the hands of the Japanese
 - D. the United States was prepared to go to any lengths to win World War II
5. There is considerable optimism that crimes against humanity are going to be less prevalent in the future. Which reason for increased optimism is **false**?
 - A. Technologies such as blogs and Facebook facilitate the spread of information outside government control.
 - B. The UN has added peacemaking to peacekeeping so troops will have more ability to deal with the world's hotspots.
 - C. A number of new organizations and agencies focus on international human rights.
 - D. Globalism has decreased the number of ultranationalist groups.

Use the following information to answer questions 6 and 7.

Ultrationalism at Work

Ultrationalist Group	Victim	Specific Historical Features
I. Hutus	?	United Nations peacekeepers under Canadian commander Roméo Dallaire pleaded for more troops to prevent a bloodbath.
II. Nazi Germans	Jews	World countries refused to accept Jewish refugees, so they had to stay in Germany, where they were later imprisoned and killed.
III. Stalinist Soviets	Ukrainians	Large landowners called <i>cossacks</i> resisted collectivization and were virtually eliminated.
IV. Ottoman Turks	Armenians	Young Turks implemented the Ten Commandments, which included a policy to convert Armenian children to Islam.

6. The group victimized in Example I were the

- A. Belgians
- B. Tutsis
- C. Muslims
- D. Burundians

7. The **error** in Example III is the that the

- A. victims were Kosovars, not Ukrainians
- B. ultrationalist group was the Bosnian Serbs, not Stalinist Soviets
- C. large landowners were kulaks, not cossacks
- D. resistance was due to deportation, not collectivization

Use the following statement to answer question 8.

“I learned that the nuclear weapons which gnaw the minds and bodies of human beings should never be used. Even the slightest idea [of] using nuclear arms should be completely eliminated [from] the minds of human beings. Otherwise, we will repeat the same tragedy. And we will never stop being ashamed of ourselves.”

— Dr. Hiroshi Sawachika, who treated 3000 victims of the Hiroshima blast.

8. This source could be used to question the present-day practice of
- A. maintaining world peace through nuclear deterrence
 - B. using schools to educate young people about the Holocaust and other crimes against humanity
 - C. compensating survivors or their families for enduring suffering at the hands of the government
 - D. relying on the International Criminal Court to prosecute people accused of crimes against humanity

Use the following sources to answer questions 9 to 11.

Source I

“Let me say only this much to the moral issue involved: Suppose Germany had developed two bombs before we had any bombs. And suppose Germany had dropped one bomb, say, on Rochester and the other on Buffalo, and then having run out of bombs she would have lost the war. Can anyone doubt that we would then have defined the dropping of atomic bombs on cities as a war crime, and that we would have sentenced the Germans who were guilty of this crime to death at Nuremberg and hanged them?”

– Leó Szilárd in a 1960 interview with *U.S. News and World Report*

Source II

“Hiroshima and Nagasaki are often used as a shorthand term for war crimes. That is not how they were judged at the time. Our side did terrible things to avoid a more terrible outcome. The bomb was 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.”

— Oliver Kamm, British journalist, 2006

Source III



A mother and child sit amid the destruction in Hiroshima four months after the bomb was dropped. Many of those who lived through the atomic blast later died of starvation or radiation sickness.

Source IV

Some U.S. military experts had estimated that as many as 250 000 Americans might die in an invasion of Japan. These experts warned that ultranationalist warrior values would prevent Japanese soldiers and civilians from surrendering — and that dropping the bombs would save American and Japanese lives.

9. The sources focus on the issue of whether or not

- A. the USA should have used atomic bombs to end World War II
- B. President Truman realized the destructive capacity of the atomic bombs
- C. government officials should consult with military experts before making important wartime decisions
- D. leaders who make questionable wartime decisions have to answer to an international authority

10. Source III disputes the claim that

- A. the Japanese military had the capability to kill 250 000 Americans
- B. the bombs ended the mistreatment of prisoners and slave labourers
- C. the bombs were a deliverance for the Japanese people
- D. ultranationalist values would prevent a Japanese surrender

11. Sources II and IV agree with the conclusion that

- A. based on earlier wartime events, Japan got what it deserved
- B. dropping the bombs reduced the number of casualties by ending the war sooner
- C. sooner or later, America was going to win the war
- D. atomic weapons have saved the world from Armageddon

Use the statements below to answer question 12.

Statement 1

It took more than 50 years for the UN to create an international criminal court. One of the chief stumbling blocks was the debate over how the court would operate without infringing on the sovereignty of member states.

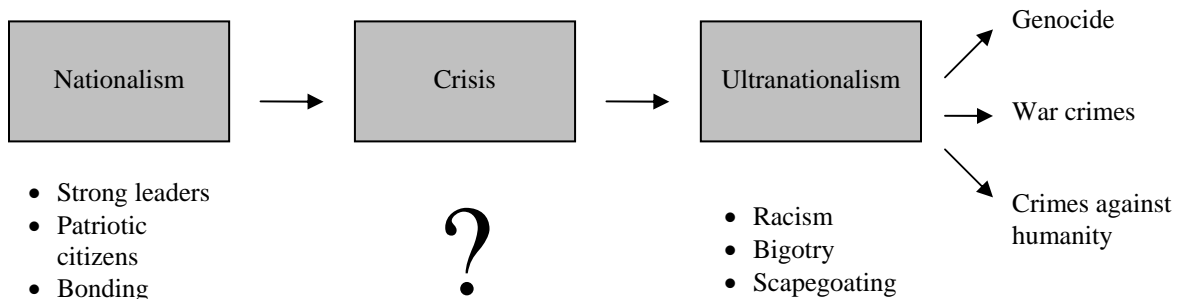
Statement 2

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.

12. 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.

Use the flow diagram below to answer questions 13 and 14.



13. Which “crisis” would **best** fit in this flow diagram?

- A. the bombing of Hiroshima
- B. the Great Depression
- C. Germany’s exclusion from the League of Nations
- D. World War II

14. If you apply this information to the rise of Hitler and the Nazi Party, the main target of Nazi scapegoating were

- A. American bankers
- B. French industrialists
- C. German Jews
- D. League of Nations members

Use the following sources to answer question 15.

Source I

Although the ICC is an international court, the countries that support it believe that they are operating in their national interest. Peace in the world and security of persons are considered to be in the interest of all countries — and, by extension, so is bringing to justice those who break the peace and deny people's security of person.

Source II

Signatories to the International Criminal Court Statute

Some Signatories
Afghanistan
Bosnia and Herzegovina
Cambodia
Canada
France
Germany
Japan
Britain

Some Non-Signatories
China
India
Indonesia
Pakistan
Turkey
United States

15. Based on this information, one could conclude that countries like the USA

- A. question whether everyone in the world desires peace
- B. doubt that an international agency will always operate in their national interest
- C. do not believe that denying people's security of person can threaten world peace
- D. do not trust an international agency to protect them in a time of crisis