

Social Studies 20-1: Exploring Nationalism

CHAPTER 8: NATIONAL SELF-DETERMINATION

1. When people pursue national self-determination, they are trying to gain
 - A. membership into the United Nations
 - B. the power to control their own affairs
 - C. the right to choose their own nationality
 - D. economic control over the development of natural resources

2. If the answer is “because of the domino theory of Communist expansion,” then the question is
 - A. Why were NATO troops sent into Kosovo?
 - B. Why was Vietnam split into North and South?
 - C. Why did Vietnamese forces invade Cambodia in 1979?
 - D. Why did the U.S. enter the war in Vietnam?

3. Many countries are reluctant to accept large number of refugees **primarily** because
 - A. they do not want to influence another country’s internal problems
 - B. a sudden influx of displaced people can overwhelm the resources of a host country
 - C. refugees are usually exhausted and susceptible to infectious diseases
 - D. refugees may use the host country as a base to attack their oppressors

4. A unique part of India's decolonization process was
- A. the number of religious refugees it created
 - B. the use of non-violent civil disobedience
 - C. the lack of American and Soviet involvement
 - D. the large involvement of non-government organizations like Oxfam
5. The pursuit of self-determination by Aboriginal peoples in Canada **does not** include
- A. the right to self-government
 - B. independence from Canada
 - C. power over economic development
 - D. schools with Aboriginal peoples' values and languages

Use the following source to answer question 6.

“But decolonized peoples must often deal with the after-effects of colonization. Colonial powers often forced peoples who were once separate — with different languages, religions, traditions, and cultures — into a single colony.”

6. Due to this ethnic diversity, decolonization often results in
- A. occupation and supervision by the United Nations
 - B. a long period of economic hardship
 - C. violence and civil war
 - D. loyalty to the former colonial power

Use the following sources to answer questions 7 to 9.

Source I

The true intention of the Bloc leader and the sovereignist camp is perfectly clear. It is not to recognize what the Québécois are, but what the sovereignists would like them to be. To the Bloc, the issue is not that Québec is a nation — the National Assembly has already pronounced on that; the issue is separation. To them, “nation” means “separation” ... 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, November 23, 2006

Source II

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.

Our nationhood and our rights have already been recognized and protected within the highest law of this land — the Constitution. We have and continue to believe that recognition and respect for the diversity that exists within this country is important.

— Clément Chartier, president of the Métis National Council, November 29, 2006

Source III



Source IV

Pursuing national self-determination is often a long, complex process that can spark conflict. Francophone Québécois identify themselves as a distinct cultural group. They share a language, a historical tradition, and a traditional territory. Though Québec remained part of Canada in 2008, the pursuit of sovereignty by many Québec Francophones leaves the province’s status in the country uncertain.

7. The writers of Sources I and II share the viewpoint that
- A. the Québécois are a nation, but Québec is not a nation-state
 - B. the Canadian government should be more forceful when dealing with sovereignists
 - C. Québec's struggle for nationhood is very different from that of the Aboriginal peoples
 - D. Canada in the future will be politically fragmented
8. Source I resulted from an exchange in the House of Commons between Prime Minister Harper and Bloc Québécois leader Gilles Duceppe. Harper had made a motion that stated, "the Québécois form a nation within a united Canada." Duceppe's proposed amendment said the Québécois form a nation "that is currently within Canada." Which source or sources would support the Bloc amendment?
- A. Source IV only
 - B. Sources III and IV
 - C. Sources II, III, and IV
 - D. Sources I, II, III, and IV
9. Which is the **most reasonable** conclusion to draw from the cartoon in Source III?
- A. Prime Minister Harper should not needlessly antagonize Québec separatists.
 - B. Prime Minister Harper is prodding Québec to leave Canada.
 - C. Prime Minister Harper believes Québec is a nation within a nation.
 - D. Prime Minister Harper is trying to annoy the Bloc Québécois.

Use the following sources to answer questions 10 to 12.

Source I

“The Soviet Government of China recognizes the right of self-determination of the national minorities in China, their right to complete separation from China and the formation of an independent state for each national minority.”

— Mao Zedong, November 1931

Source II

“If the Tibetans are truly happy the Chinese authorities should have no difficulty in holding a plebiscite in Tibet. Already some Tibetan non-governmental organizations are advocating a referendum in Tibet. They argue that the best way to resolve this issue once and for all is to allow the Tibetans inside Tibet to choose their own destiny through a freely held referendum. They demand to let the Tibetan people speak out and decide for themselves. I have always maintained that ultimately the Tibetan people must be able to decide the future of Tibet. I would in fact whole-heartedly support the result of such a referendum.”

— Dalai Lama, March 2001

Source III

“Whether it was intended or not, I believe that a form of cultural genocide has taken place in Tibet, where the Tibetan identity has been under constant attack. Tibetans have been reduced to an insignificant minority in their own land as a result of the huge transfer of non-Tibetans into Tibet. The distinctive Tibetan cultural heritage with its characteristic language, customs and traditions is fading away. Instead of working to unify its nationalities, the Chinese government discriminates against these minority nationalities, the Tibetans among them.”

— Dalai Lama, March 18, 2008

Source IV

“Liu Jianchao [a Chinese foreign ministry spokesperson] emphasized that 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. No force will stop development and progress 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.”

— Chinese embassy in the United States, March 18, 2008.

10. The central issue raised by these sources is

- A. Should development and stability be the focus of China's government?
- B. Should national minorities have the right of self-determination?
- C. Should the United Nations Commission on Human Rights intervene in Tibet?
- D. Should referendums be used to resolve conflicts caused by nationalism?

11. In Source II, the Dalai Lama openly challenged the Chinese government to hold a referendum on Tibetan autonomy. In Source III, he seems to have cooled to the idea. What happened to change his mind so dramatically?

- A. Chinese government death squads were killing many Tibetan nationalists.
- B. The United Nations General Assembly had passed three resolutions, all in support of the Chinese government.
- C. Increased Chinese migration to Tibet, making Tibetans a minority in their own territory.
- D. The Tibetans were unable to secure a world boycott of the 2008 Beijing Olympics.

12. The statement that **best** summarizes the relationship between Sources I and IV is that

- A. the Chinese government has not changed its position on minority rights for over seventy years
- B. the Chinese government has radically shifted its position on minority rights
- C. the Chinese government recently expanded upon its 1931 position on minority rights
- D. the Chinese government supports the rights of minority groups

Use the following statement to answer question 13.

Events in one or more countries can affect questions of self-determination in other countries. When Kosovo declared independence from Serbia in February 2008, for example, Canada waited a month before recognizing the new country.

13. What is the **most likely** cause for the Canadian government's delay?

- A. It wanted to avoid provoking Canada's Serbian community.
- B. It wanted Canada's policy to mirror the United States's policy.
- C. It feared it might encourage the Québec separatist cause.
- D. It waited to see if the United Nations would deploy a peacekeeping mission to the region.

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
Myanmar (Burma)	202 826
Occupied Palestinian Territory	334 142
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 depicts 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 accommodate refugees are a major disappointment
- B. countries are imposing strict quotas on political refugees
- C. the number of refugees has exceeded the means to provide for them
- D. refugees often go from one problem area to another problem area