

20-1 Exploring Nationalism

CHAPTER 10: FOREIGN POLICY AND INTERNATIONALISM

1. In democracies, individuals and groups can influence foreign policy using a variety of legal, effective methods. These methods include all **except**
 - A. exercising freedom of speech to praise or criticize government policy
 - B. preventing people from voting until the government changes its policy
 - C. organizing a rally or petition to express views on government policy
 - D. joining an NGO, like Amnesty International, that has a reputation for pressuring governments to act

2. Governments sometimes refuse to take an internationalist approach to solving problems because internationalism can mean
 - A. extra expenses
 - B. losing grassroots political support
 - C. giving up control over aspects of sovereignty
 - D. delaying a solution for a long time

3. International law, as it applies to treaties, agreements, and UN resolutions,
 - A. has been universally accepted since 1986
 - B. is interpreted and enforced by the World Court
 - C. is dependent on American laws and procedures
 - D. is reluctant to deal with contentious issues like international waters

4. Why was the outright ban on landmines proposed by the United Nations Convention on Inhumane Weapons ineffective?
 - A. The cost of removing all the landmines throughout the world was too great.
 - B. Developing countries rely on inexpensive landmines to protect their borders.
 - C. The ban lacked support — few countries endorsed it.
 - D. The UN was unable to enforce it.

5. Which of the following is **not** a way that countries can promote internationalism?
- A. supporting peacekeeping missions
 - B. following international law
 - C. giving foreign aid
 - D. increasing taxes on imported goods

Use the following argument to answer question 6.

National interest should be the focus of foreign policy in a globalizing world.

6. Which statement provides the **best** support for the argument above?
- A. We live in a global village, so those in need from other continents are part of our community.
 - B. If we look after our own needs first, Canada will be strong and able to contribute more to the world community.
 - C. National solutions to international problems produce a more peaceful world, which is in everybody's best interest.
 - D. We cannot make internationalism a priority when we cannot even reach consensus on domestic problems.

Use the following sources to answer questions 7 and 8.

Source I

Countries sometimes try to promote peace by imposing economic sanctions on a state. Economic sanctions involve cutting off trade with a country in an effort to force it to follow a particular course of action.

In 1990, for example, the United Nations imposed economic sanctions on Iraq. The goal was to force dictator Saddam Hussein to co-operate with the UN, though some said they were actually designed to make life so uncomfortable for Iraqis that they would rebel and oust Saddam from power.

Source II



An Iraqi child receives a polio vaccination in 2000. Polio had been nearly eradicated in Iraq before the UN imposed sanctions, but medical supplies were included on the list of sanctioned goods. As a result, polio re-emerged as a serious childhood illness.

7. The sources focus on the issue of whether or not the international community should

- A. impose economic sanctions on a state to bring about change
- B. use sanctions to create military alliances
- C. employ sanctions on an aggressor state
- D. stop sanctions when children are harmed

8. The use of economic sanctions is controversial because

- A. sanctions reduce international trade
- B. sanctions benefit only powerful business interests
- C. sanctions hurt a state's citizens, rather than the government
- D. sanctions lead to military intervention

Use the following sources to answer questions 9 to 11.

Source I

Peacekeepers help carry out agreements reached by the UN and governments that have negotiated these agreements. They also try to protect people involved in humanitarian efforts, such as providing food, shelter, and medical care to people caught in the conflicts. UN peacekeepers may provide security, but they can use force only in self-defence.

Troops involved in peacekeeping missions must adhere to the following guidelines:

- Consent — Peacekeepers must respect the sovereignty of the host country.
- Impartiality — Peacekeepers must not take sides.
- Self-Defence — Peacekeepers may use force only to defend themselves.

Source II

“I could tell [the peacekeepers] to do things, but they would check with their country. The troops are under my operational command, but they remained under the ultimate command of their nations, so ... if a national capital feels that a [rescue] mission is unwarranted, or too risky, or something, the soldiers can turn around and say, ‘No, I can’t do it.’”

— General Roméo Dallaire, commander of UN forces in Rwanda, 1994

Source III

Canadian troops were part of the UN protection force in Bosnia and Croatia. In Croatia, the government allowed armed groups to invade areas under UN protection and commit atrocities. Although Canadian peacekeepers witnessed and reported many of the atrocities, the UN forbade them to intervene.

Source IV

For	Against
Canada has a long, proud history of peacekeeping.	This does not mean it must continue to do so.
Peacekeeping helps define Canada in the international community.	In 2006, Canada's contribution to peacekeeping ranked 55th out of 108 contributing countries.
Peacekeeping helps set Canada apart from the United States.	Canada has strong ties with many countries besides the United States.
Canadians draw part of their identity from their vision of the military as peacekeepers, not warriors.	The nature of armed conflict has changed, and UN peacekeepers are no longer as respected by combatants as they once were.
Peacekeeping has successfully maintained world peace by enabling warring sides to find solutions.	Peacekeeping has not rid the world of conflict. Wars and armed conflicts throughout the world have continued to result in millions of casualties.
The UN plays the most important role in maintaining global peace and security.	Military alliances such as the North Atlantic Treaty Organization have also played an important role in protecting collective security.

Selected Arguments for and against Canada’s Continued Participation in UN Peacekeeping Missions

9. The ineffective United Nations response in Rwanda, as explained in Source II, is easier to understand in combination with
- A. Source I: Peacekeepers are not to take sides.
 - B. Source IV: Peacekeepers are not as respected by combatants as they once were.
 - C. Source III: Areas under UN protection are not always safe from invasion.
 - D. Source IV: Canadians draw part of their identity from their vision of the military as peacekeepers, not warriors.
10. Sources II and III are similar in that the events described both
- A. took place in Africa
 - B. were UN peacekeeping missions that are widely viewed as unsuccessful
 - C. question Canada's commitment to peacekeeping
 - D. reveal the incompetence of UN military leadership
11. Considered together, these sources raise which related question?
- A. Should UN peacekeepers focus on humanitarian work?
 - B. Could UN peacekeepers challenge directives they receive from home?
 - C. Should Canada not participate in future peacekeeping missions?
 - D. Should the guidelines for peacekeeping missions be revised?

Use the following sources to answer questions 12 and 13.

Source I

The United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea is an example of an agreement that has become part of international law. This agreement sets out rules for the high seas — waters that lie beyond the territorial waters of any country. It defines territorial waters as those extending 22 kilometres from a country's coast and gives coastal countries, such as Canada, the exclusive right to control fishing, mining, and the environment in an area up to 370 kilometres from shore.

Source II

For Canada, fishing on the Grand Banks remains an issue. About one-third of this rich fishing area lies outside the 370-kilometre zone defined by the Law of the Sea. Foreign vessels — mostly European — have continued to fish in this area, and many have ignored rules Canada has put in place to maintain fish stocks. As a result, fish stocks have declined dramatically over the past decades.

Source III



In 1995, Fisheries Canada created an international uproar when it seized this Spanish fishing trawler in international waters. The trawler was taken to St. John's, Newfoundland. The Canadian government accused the ship's crew of violating fishing rules by catching immature turbot.

Source IV (Figure 10-9, p241)
Grand Banks



12. An internationalist would **most** likely respond to the issue revealed in these sources by

- A. asking whether the problem warrants the UN's involvement
- B. condemning the Canadian government's seizure of the Spanish trawler
- C. challenging the 370-kilometre limit imposed by the Law of the Sea
- D. supporting Canada's attempt to stop over fishing and maintain fish stocks

13. Which description of the relationship between the sources is accurate?

- A. Source IV illustrates that the action taken in Source III was warranted.
- B. Sources I and IV present contradictory information.
- C. Sources I and IV provide background to understand the action taken in Source III.
- D. Sources I and III support internationalism; Sources II and IV support nationalism.

Use the following sources to answer question 14.

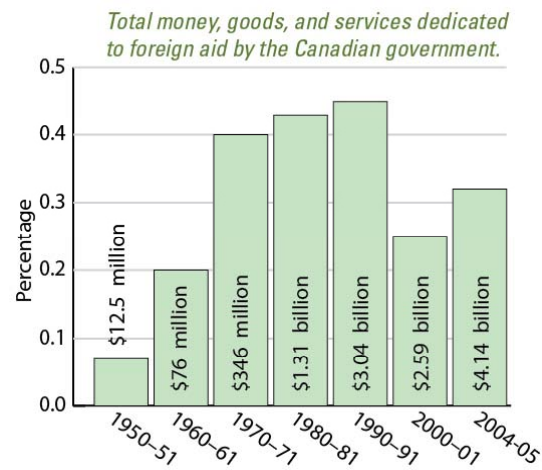
Source I

“Waves of evidence suggest that successful development and the greatest hope of a permanent escape from poverty lie in aid that is rooted in the lives of the people, that addresses their needs in relation to their priorities, and that is undertaken with their participation.”

— Roger C. Riddell, senior research fellow, Overseas Development Institute, 1996

Source II

Percentage of Canada’s GNI Dedicated to Government Foreign Aid, 1950–2005



Note: Figures rounded to nearest million.

Source: Canadian International Development Agency

Source III

“Receiving tied aid is costly and inefficient; in receiving tied aid, countries are automatically limited in their ability to seek appropriate, low-cost goods and services... Canadian aid often ends up right back in the pockets of Canadian corporations, rather than where it is needed most.”

— Engineers Without Borders, 2008

Source IV

“The worst thing that can be done is to give more foreign aid to African nations. Foreign aid goes from government to government. Foreign aid allows Africa’s corrupt regimes to buy military equipment, pay off cronies and continue to oppress their people.”

— Walter Williams, economist and columnist, 2005

14. Which statement provides the **best** summary of these sources?

- A. Since 1950, the aid extended to poverty stricken countries has, for the most part, been wasted.
- B. The poverty that afflicts many countries is the fault of the rich in those countries, who exploit the situation to their benefit.
- C. Canada, like many other countries, is not doing enough to address world poverty.
- D. There is disagreement about the amount and type of aid required to address world poverty.

15. The ancient Chinese philosopher Laozi advised, “Give a man a fish and feed him for a day. Teach him how to fish and feed him for a lifetime.” Which source relates **most** directly to Laozi’s message?

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