20-1: Exploring Nationalism

CHAPTER 12: INTERNATIONALISM AND GLOBAL ISSUES

- 1. Critics of the World Trade Organization are quick to point out that the organization
 - A. promotes the needs of transnational corporations rather than the interests of the world's poor
 - B. focuses on developing environmental laws rather than infrastructure in developing countries
 - C. favours the development of large international unions rather than rules to end sweatshops
 - D. insists on international free trade rather than fair prices for exports from developing countries
- 2. The violent conflict in Darfur is difficult to resolve because of
 - A. the extreme poverty level of the people involved
 - B. its complex causes
 - C. the refusal of international groups to get involved
 - D. its roots in climate change
- 3. In signing the Kyoto Protocol, participating nations agreed to
 - A. reduce the world's malnutrition rate in half by 2015
 - B. create a Global Outbreak Alert and Response Network to prevent pandemics
 - C. provide universal access to inexpensive drugs to combat AIDS
 - D. reduce greenhouse gas emissions by 20 per cent by the year 2020
- 4. A person who supports UN efforts to protect basic rights and freedoms would be disappointed with the
 - A. failure of the UN General Assembly to adopt a Universal Declaration of Human Rights
 - B. inability of the UN to protect people's rights when the abuser is their own national government
 - C. veto used by some Security Council members to prevent UN intervention in particular cases
 - D. lack of cooperation between UN agencies involved with the prevention of genocide
- 5. Supporters of the "odious debt" concept argue that these kinds of debts do not have to be repaid because they were incurred
 - A. while dealing with an environmental disaster
 - B. by a despotic government to strengthen its regime
 - C. before the country achieved independence
 - D. to provide basic human needs for a country's population

Use the following sources to answer questions 6 and 7.

Source I



Source II

"It's a very important question: do you get to have this water just because you live [in Canada], just because your parents were born here or whatever, and other people don't get water just because they live somewhere where there isn't any? How fair is that? Not fair."

 Maude Barlow, chair of the Council of Canadians and co-founder of the Blue Planet Project, 2007

Source III

"Whether you love the NAFTA or hate the NAFTA is not the point. Whether you support or oppose water exports is not the point. The point is sovereignty. Canada must have absolute discretion over the management of her water resources. In perpetuity."

— Wendy R. Holm, columnist for the magazine Country Life in BC, 2004

Source IV

Many internationalists argue that water is a basic human need and that the earth's resources, especially water, belong to everyone and should be shared by countries with abundant clean water. Some even predict that access to clean water will become the next major source of conflict in the world.

- 6. Which question **best** describes the issue raised by these sources?
 - A. Should water-rich countries, like Canada, be able to restrict water exports to the rest of the world?
 - B. Should the United Nations take over responsibility for water control and management?
 - C. To what extent is Canada to blame for the world's critical shortage of clean water?
 - D. Can an international water crisis be averted by proper water management practices?
- 7. The underlying message in Sources II and IV supports the generalization that
 - A. Canada cannot retain exclusive water rights and still be known as a "team player."
 - B. Canada should prepare to use military force to assert its sovereignty rights over water.
 - C. Canada should adopt an internationalist position on the water issue.
 - D. Canada made a big mistake by including water in the NAFTA agreement.

Use the following sources to answer questions 8 to 10.

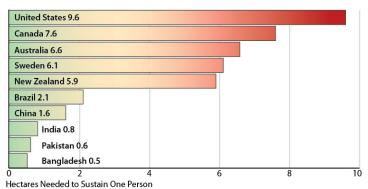
Source ICanada's Pollution Record among OECD Members — Some Key Indicators*

Indicator	Canada's Rank
Greenhouse gas emissions	26th of 29
Energy consumption	28th of 30
Carbon monoxide generated	28th of 28
Water consumption	29th of 30
Nuclear waste generated	30th of 30
Average distance travelled by road vehicles	29th of 30

^{*}Because reliable data were not available in all categories, not all rankings are out of 30.

Source: From a Simon Fraser University study published in 2005 by the David Suzuki Foundation after they examined the environmental records of the 30 countries that belong to the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development. Canada's overall rank was 28 out of 30, making it one of the worst polluters among the world's developed countries.

Source II
Ecological Footprint of Selected Countries, 2003



Source III

Canada, for example, is one of the world's wealthiest countries. Its booming economy has led to a decline in the percentage of Canadians who live in poverty. Despite this decline, experts estimate that about 11 per cent of Canadians still live below the poverty line. Between 1989 and 2007, for example, the number of people using food banks increased by 91 per cent, and in March 2007 alone, more than 720 000 people relied on food banks to feed themselves and their families.

Source IV

Canada has more fresh, clean water than any other country on earth — and many Canadians take access to water for granted. They think nothing of taking long showers, watering lawns, and washing cars. The average Canadian uses about 335 litres of water a day, much more than people in most other countries. The French, for example, use only about 150 litres a day.

- 8. The statistics from Source III could be used to promote the nationalistic argument that
 - A. Canada needs to focus on its own problems before extending a helping hand to the world
 - B. free trade has harmed the Canadian economy, so it is time to rethink Canada's membership in NAFTA
 - C. Canada should assume a leadership position among world nations
 - D. Canada's peacekeeping efforts are causing a large drain on the economy, so Canada should reduce its participation in peacekeeping missions
- 9. Which generalization do these sources **best** support?
 - A. Canada has fallen under the American shadow.
 - B. Canada's social conscience is not as big as most people think.
 - C. Canada sets a good example for other countries of the world.
 - D. It is time for Canada to fulfill its Kyoto commitments.
- 10. In light of Sources I, II and IV, it should not come as a big surprise that
 - A. Canada will not meet its Kyoto targets by 2020
 - B. the Canadian Inuit Circumpolar Council helped negotiate a ban on the use of toxic chemicals
 - C. Canada is making a determined bid to assert its sovereignty over the Arctic
 - D. Canada failed to attend the United Nations Conference on the Human Environment

Use the following sources to answer questions 11 and 12.

Source I

"Every year, one billion people travel by plane and in so doing provide viral hitchhikers [with] unprecedented opportunities. In the 19th century, steam ships took a couple of months to spread trouble; now it can be done in less than 12 hours. The concentration of people in megacities also guarantees rapid dispersion [of viruses]."

— Andrew Nikiforuk, journalist and author of *Pandemonium*, 2006

Source II

In sub-Saharan Africa, about 1.6 million people died of AIDS in 2007 and an estimated 22.5 million were living with the virus. Few Africans with AIDS can afford treatment, and many countries lack the medical resources to cope with what has become a pandemic.

Source III

In the past, diseases often took a long time to spread from place to place, but this is not the case today. Just as goods and people can now move quickly and easily around the world, so can diseases — and this increases the potential danger. Between November 2002 and July 2003, for example, SARS spread to 26 countries and killed nearly 800 people.

Source IV

On the basis of past experience, the WHO expects three or four flu pandemics to occur every 100 years. As a result, WHO officials have warned that the arrival of the next pandemic, which could kill as many as seven million people, is only a matter of time.

- 11. These sources lend credibility to the belief that
 - A. technology is the root of all evil
 - B. the world is a global village
 - C. poverty is a vicious cycle
 - D. AIDS research should be handled by the UN
- 12. These sources suggest that a/an (1) ______ approach is needed to solve a/an (2) _____ problem.
 - A. (1) internationalist (2) international
 - B. (1) nationalist (2) international
 - C. (1) internationalist (2) national
 - D. (1) nationalist (2) national

Use the following quotation to answer question 13.

"We live in a broken world which has never been healthier, wealthier, or freer of conflict, but 500 kilometers south of here, they die of want... It's not only intellectually absurd, it's morally repulsive."

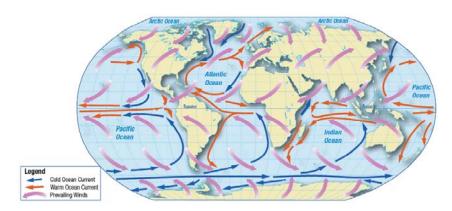
— Bob Geldof, singer-songwriter and political activist, 2005

13. The quotation supports the generalization that our world lacks

- A. knowledge and awareness
- B. humanitarian organizations
- C. social justice
- D. government assistance

Use the following map to answer question 14.

World Ocean Currents and Prevailing Winds



14. This map could be used to demonstrate that

- A. national borders cannot contain problems such as pollution
- B. people living in the southern hemisphere are at a distinct disadvantage
- C. the world's climate is changing
- D. natural disasters are more likely to occur in the southern hemisphere

Use the following statement to answer question 15.

"Countries that trade with each other are far less likely to confront each other in the battlefield than are countries with no trade relationship."

—Gerald P. O'Driscoll Jr. and Sara J. Fitzgerald, policy analysts

15. This author would **most strongly disagree** with

- A. disallowing the veto power by Security Council members
- B. disbanding the WTO and overturn its guidelines
- C. restricting the actions of humanitarian groups
- D. imposing restrictions on NGOs that monitor Canada's delivery of foreign aid