

## 20-1 Exploring Nationalism

### CHAPTER 1: NATION AND IDENTITY

Use the following information to answer questions 1 to 4.

#### Some Understandings of Nation

- I. Linguistic Understanding of Nation
- II. Cultural Understanding of Nation
- III. Geographic Understanding of Nation
- IV. Religious or Spiritual Understanding of Nation
- V. Political Understanding of Nation

1. Which understanding of nation supports the position that Tibet can appropriately be called a “nation” because of the peoples’ desire for self-government?
  - A. Understanding I
  - B. Understanding II
  - C. Understanding IV
  - D. Understanding V
  
2. Which understandings of nation look at the shared ideas of a group of people who have the same language and way of life?
  - A. Understandings I and II
  - B. Understandings II and V
  - C. Understandings I and III
  - D. Understandings III and IV
  
3. Which understanding of nation supports the idea that nations result from the sense of isolation created by physical barriers such as mountains, oceans, and deserts?
  - A. Understanding II
  - B. Understanding III
  - C. Understanding IV
  - D. Understanding V
  
4. Jewish people are dispersed throughout the world. Which understanding of nation helps to explain their sense of nation?
  - A. Understanding I
  - B. Understanding II
  - C. Understanding III
  - D. Understanding IV

5. Ethnic nationalism divides people into “us” and “them.” In extreme cases, this is dangerous because it can lead to
- A. a multi-nation state
  - B. intolerance and racism
  - C. indifference and a lack of patriotism
  - D. an expansion of collective identities

Use the following excerpt to answer questions 6 and 7.

“The same person can be, without any contradiction, an American citizen, of Caribbean origin, with African ancestry, a Christian, a liberal, a woman, a vegetarian, a long-distance runner, a historian, a schoolteacher, a novelist, a feminist, a heterosexual, a believer in gay and lesbian rights, a theatre lover, an environmental activist, a tennis fan, a jazz musician, and someone who is deeply committed to the view that there are intelligent beings in outer space with whom it is extremely urgent to talk.”

— from *Identity and Violence* by Amartya Sen



6. The excerpt **best** provides support for the conclusion that
- A. it is impossible to know a person’s true identity
  - B. people have many different identities
  - C. collective identities are more important than individual characteristics
  - D. radical beliefs can lead to negative national identities
7. Which of the traits below is **not** part of individual identity?
- A. African ancestry
  - B. vegetarian
  - C. feminist
  - D. tennis fan

Use the following excerpt to answer question 8.

“Every nation has a creation story to tell.” With these words, Canadian prime minister Stephen Harper began his speech to 15 000 people — dignitaries, soldiers, students, and civilians — who had gathered in France on April 9, 2007, for a ceremony rededicating the Canadian National Vimy Memorial.

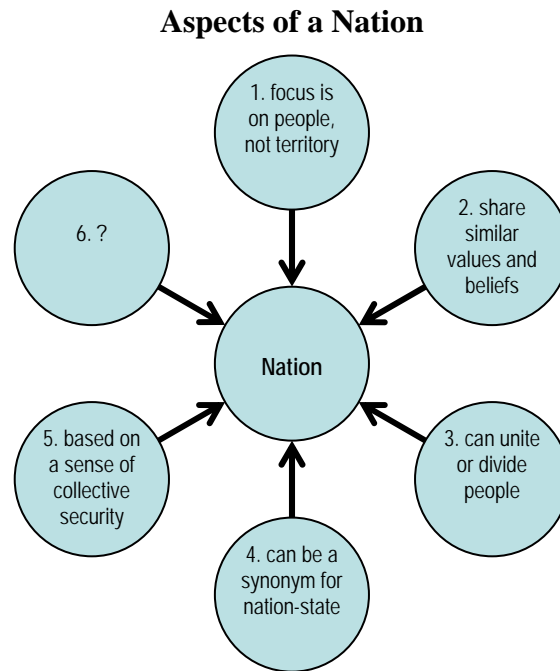
8. For many Canadians, the Battle of Vimy Ridge is Canada’s creation story because, for the first time,
- A. Canada, not Britain, made the decision to enter a major war.
  - B. Canadian troops demonstrated their superior skills in leading an invasion.
  - C. Canada’s national anthem and national flag were used to motivate the troops.
  - D. Canadian soldiers fought together under a Canadian commander.

Use the following chart to answer question 9.

HOW FORMS OF NATIONALISM EMERGE	
<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Ethnic Nationalism</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;">Pre-existing characteristics or traditions lead to a shared sense of nation.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"></p> <p style="text-align: center;">The people may create a nation-state if they choose to live together with others who share their sense of nation</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Civic Nationalism</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;">A group of people or people choose to live together in a nation-state according to shared values and beliefs, often expressed in a constitution</p> <p style="text-align: center;"></p> <p style="text-align: center;">The characteristics of the nation evolve over time, as common beliefs and values enable people to respect their differences.</p>

9. Which question **best** describes the content of the chart?
- A. Must civic nationalism begin with ethnic nationalism?
  - B. Is civic nationalism better than ethnic nationalism?
  - C. How do civic nationalism and ethnic nationalism compare?
  - D. Which form of nationalism is best suited to life in the 21st century?

Use the following illustration to answer questions 10 to 12.



10. The aspect of a nation that supports the conclusion that nationhood has the potential to be constructive or destructive is

- A. Aspect 1
- B. Aspect 2
- C. Aspect 3
- D. Aspect 4

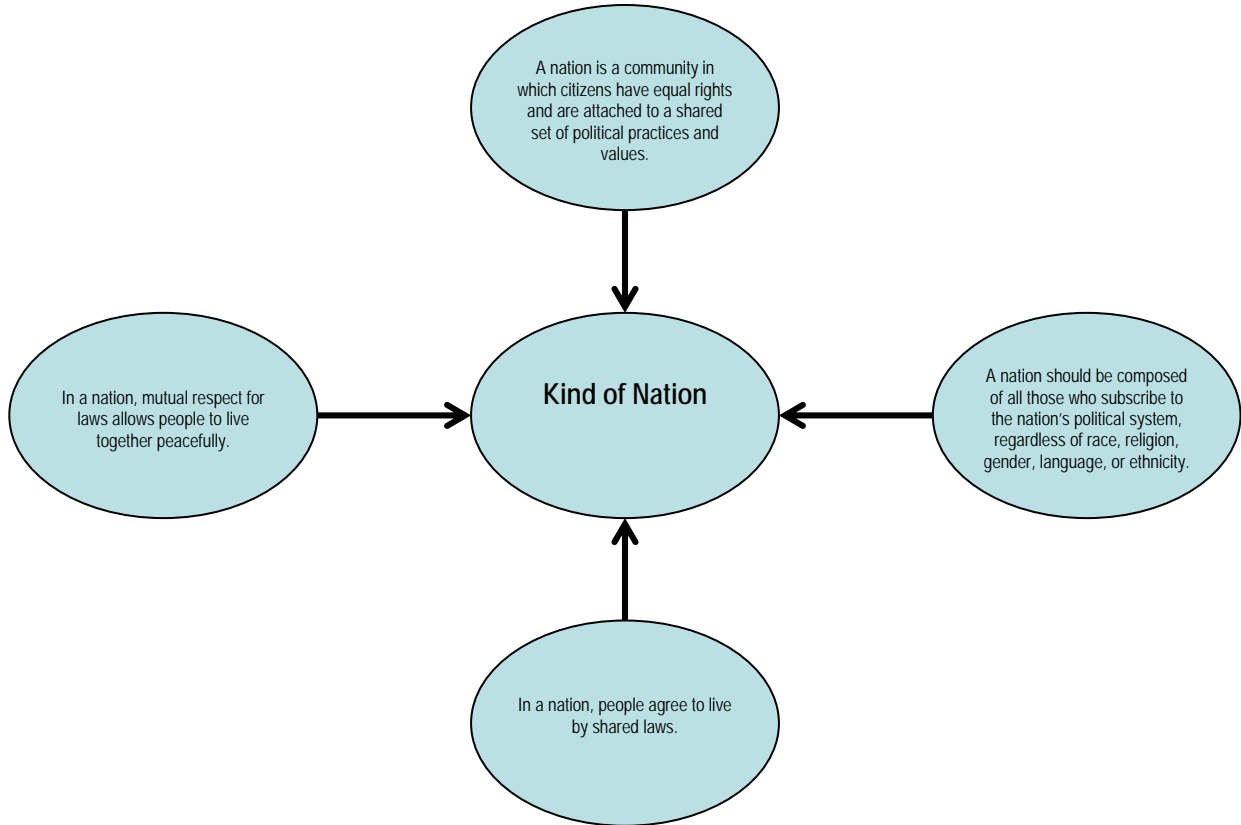
11. Which aspects of a nation are in apparent disagreement?

- A. Aspects 1 and 5
- B. Aspects 2 and 4
- C. Aspects 3 and 5
- D. Aspects 1 and 4

12. Which additional aspect of a nation could be added where the question mark is to complete the illustration?

- A. is constantly evolving
- B. study of the concept is as old as humankind
- C. built around set and common criteria
- D. centers on relations between states

Use the illustration below to answer questions 13 to 15.



13. What kind of nation is identified by these characteristics?

- A. ethnic nation
- B. civic nation
- C. nation-state
- D. multicultural nation

14. This kind of nation is **most** likely to have a

- A. representative and democratic government
- B. constitution and legal guarantee of rights
- C. charismatic and popular leader
- D. number of diverse Aboriginal peoples

15. Which statement **best** describes Canada's relationship to this kind of nation?

- A. Canada is not, and does not wish to be, this kind of nation.
- B. Canada was this kind of nation until a short time ago.
- C. Canada is this kind of nation.
- D. Canada aspires to be this kind of nation.