

## 20–1: Exploring Nationalism

### CHAPTER 4: RECONCILING NATIONALIST AND NON-NATIONALIST LOYALTIES

1. Non-nationalist loyalties are defined as
  - A. loyalties not embedded in the idea of nation
  - B. loyalties that are linked to culture
  - C. the wide array of loyalties that form a person's identity
  - D. individual identities that are part of a nation's collective identity
  
2. Which loyalty described below is **incorrectly** categorized?
  - A. the Arctic: regional loyalty
  - B. the Filipino community: cultural loyalty
  - C. communism: ideological loyalty
  - D. Alberta ranchers: class loyalty
  
3. Which historical event represents a clash between national loyalties and class loyalties?
  - A. The Russian Revolution
  - B. The French Revolution
  - C. The Industrial Revolution
  - D. The American Revolution
  
4. When the federal government enacted the National Energy Program to reduce the energy costs to Eastern Canada, Albertans strongly objected and threatened separation. This shows a clash between
  - A. regional and ideological loyalties
  - B. cultural and national loyalties
  - C. ethnic and ideological loyalties
  - D. national and regional loyalties
  
5. When people experience a clash of loyalties and have to sacrifice an important part of their identity, they experience
  - A. segregation
  - B. alienation
  - C. accommodation
  - D. integration

Use the following sources to answer questions 6 to 9.

### Source I

“[Wearing] the turban in the RCMP meant an acceptance into Canada’s mainstream. To be allowed to wear the turban is a clear indication of getting accepted. I just wanted to join the RCMP as an officer and to be able to work with equal respect and dignity in every way.”

— Baltej Singh Dhillon, RCMP officer, 2002

### Source II



Soldiers escort the Little Rock Nine to school in 1957.

### Source III

In 2003, Alberta — like many other provinces — passed a law requiring a photograph on all drivers’ licenses. But some members of the Wilson Siding Hutterite Colony, a farming community in southern Alberta, believe that the Bible prohibits them from willingly having their picture taken.

Obedying the law would mean violating their religious beliefs, but sticking to their religious beliefs and refusing to have their pictures taken would mean forfeiting their drivers’ licences. Losing their licences would hamper the community’s ability to continue farming and to interact with other Hutterite communities in the Prairie provinces.

### Source IV

A year after the September 11, 2001, attacks on the United States, Syrian-born Maher Arar was flying home from a family holiday in Tunisia. On a stopover in New York, he was detained by American officials. After receiving misleading or false information from Canadian officials, the Americans accused Arar of being a terrorist and deported him to Syria. There, he was jailed and tortured.

Over the next year, Monia Mazigh, his wife, brought her husband’s treatment to the attention of the media, which put pressure on the Canadian government to press for Arar’s release. Thanks to Mazigh, Arar was finally set free and allowed to return home.

6. Collectively, these sources best represent
- A. interconnected loyalties
  - B. examples of people learning to live with competing loyalties
  - C. non-nationalist loyalties forcing changes in government or legislation
  - D. alienation caused from competing loyalties
7. Source IV demonstrates how national loyalties can compete with
- A. ideological loyalties
  - B. cultural loyalties
  - C. racial or ethnic loyalties
  - D. class loyalties
8. The loyalty clashing with Alberta law in Source III is **best** described as a
- A. cultural loyalty
  - B. ideological loyalty
  - C. regional loyalty
  - D. religious loyalty
9. Overall, the sources indicate that
- A. democracies have the ability to deal with contentious issues
  - B. it's unrealistic to expect any government, even a democracy, to accommodate all minority group loyalties
  - C. most problems of competing loyalties that occur in democracies are trivial
  - D. democracies create their own problems by making it easy for contending views to be expressed

Use the following sources to answer questions 10 to 12.

### Source I



Mining for oil sands that lie near the surface involves stripping away the earth to a depth of as much as 100 metres. Estimates suggest that in 2007, strip mining will destroy 3000 square kilometres of boreal forest. Companies are required to restore the areas when they finish mining.

### Source II

“Unfortunately we’ve done a particularly bad job of balancing the needs of development and the needs of the [boreal] forest.

We have some particular problems here because...we have forestry and oil and gas development, and agriculture, and the combination of these is what’s causing the real concern. For example, in the oil and gas side, we’ve upwards of 70 000 kilometres of seismic line being approved for development in a typical year. On top of that, there’s well-site clearing, and pipelines put in and roads to every one of those well sites. And so people don’t have a good appreciation that the oil and gas industry clears as much forest as the forestry industry does.”

— Richard Schneider, senior policy analyst for the Canadian Parks and Wilderness Society, Edmonton, 2003

### Source III

Strip mining threatens the Fort McKay First Nation. Andrew Boucher, a Fort McKay Elder, has been hunting and trapping in the area since he was nine years old. But he told a Calgary reporter that Fort McKay has now become “just a little dot” surrounded by oil sands development. “It’s getting worse,” he said. “Pretty soon we’ll be boxed in here. Our way of life is all screwed up...It makes me sick... [Trapping is] our way of life, so we’d like to keep it. We don’t want to lose our way of life, but we’re losing it anyways.”

### Source IV

“I think the issues we saw before — and I was involved in many of them — were important...But they aren’t even close to [issues raised by the development of the oil sands]...”

The government of Alberta, with its acceleration of oil sands operations, will in my judgment be seen as the major villain in all of this in the eyes of the public across Canada...

My surmise is that...national unity will be threatened if the [Supreme] court upholds federal environment legislation and it causes major damage to Alberta oil sands and our economy.”

— Peter Lougheed, former Alberta premier, 2007

10. Which central question is raised by the sources?

- A. Should businesses be trusted to implement energy development programs that will meet the needs of all interest groups?
- B. Should the policies and practices about resource development in Alberta be reviewed and revised?
- C. Should governments slow down economic growth and development to promote national unity?
- D. Should the economic benefits from Canadian natural resources be shared equally across Canada?

11. The issues raised in the sources could be **best** linked to

- A. the federal government's implementation of the National Energy Program
- B. the controversy over whether Canada should adhere to the Kyoto Protocol
- C. the distribution of prosperity cheques by the Alberta government
- D. the First Nation's proposal for a moratorium on further development of the tar sands

12. The sources center around the competing values of

- A. foreign investment and quality of life
- B. resource management and Aboriginal traditions
- C. economic prosperity and environmental controls
- D. standard of living and full employment

Use the following sources for questions 13 and 14.

Source I



Tom Innes, a political cartoonist for the *Calgary Herald*, created this cartoon in 1980 as Alberta Premier Peter Lougheed (left) and Prime Minister Pierre Trudeau (right) were about to start negotiating the domestic price for oil.

Source II



A political cartoon in the *Calgary Herald*, 1981

13. The topic of these cartoons is

- A. the debate generated by Canada's proposal to join OPEC
- B. Alberta's desire to set oil prices for all of Canada
- C. the federal Liberal government's introduction of the NEP
- D. Alberta's refusal to pay equalization payments to other provinces

14. In both sources, the cartoonist's **main** message is that

- A. the struggle was going to be a long one
- B. provinces do not have the power to challenge the federal government
- C. both levels of governments were prepared for a fight
- D. governments frequently make a "game" of critical issues

Use the following sources for question 15.

**Source I**



These help-wanted signs are a few of the many that appeared along a busy Calgary road in 2007.

The high pay offered by the oil industry attracts so many workers that other businesses often have trouble finding employees. The rest of Canada also benefits from oil sands development — through the taxes paid by Albertans, the business opportunities for companies in other provinces, and the jobs for people who move to Alberta.

**Source II**

“[Syncrude is] a significant generator of economic wealth for Canada. Since we began operations, we have contributed over six billion in royalties, payroll, and municipal taxes to government. And in 2005 alone, our expenditures topped 4.7 billion dollars — the impact of which flowed across the entire country... And our land reclamation practices, which include introducing wood bison onto reclaimed land, are recognized sector-wide.”

— Don Thompson, Syncrude Canada executive

15. Which statement **best** describes the relationship between Sources I and II?

- A. Their intent and message is almost identical.
- B. Their message is similar, but Source II includes an aspect about the environment not mentioned in Source I.
- C. They focus on the same topic, but one supports development and the other opposes it.
- D. They are only marginally related because one has a broad Canadian focus and the other relates only to Alberta.