

20–1: Exploring Nationalism

CHAPTER 5: NATIONAL INTEREST AND FOREIGN POLICY

1. Which of the following examples is **not** focused on foreign policy?
 - A. Canada sends 3,000 troops to Zambia at the UN’s request.
 - B. Canada makes a constitutional amendment to grant First Nations more control over their financial affairs.
 - C. Canada opens negotiations with the EU to remove restrictions on Grand Banks fishing.
 - D. Canada agrees to extend an arms control agreement to include biological weapons.

2. Which view or belief concerning national interest is **false**?
 - A. Events inside and outside a country can shape national interest.
 - B. Shared beliefs and values can shape national interest.
 - C. National identity has no impact on national interest.
 - D. Economic and security concerns help shape national interest.

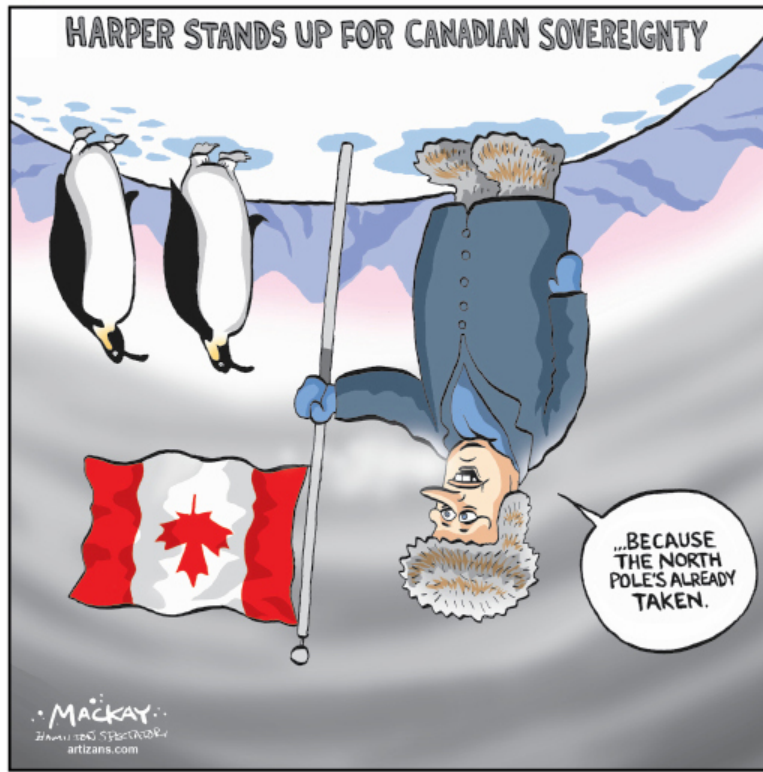
3. Most historians believe that the Treaty of Versailles imposed on Germany after World War I was based on
 - A. vengeance against an aggressor state
 - B. principles of justice for all parties involved in the war
 - C. the desire to prevent another war
 - D. a plan for a quick economic recovery

4. Many international issues involving the Middle East can be traced back to
 - A. frustrated Arab nationalism and broken promises by the colonial powers
 - B. centuries-old conflicts between the Middle East and other parts of the world
 - C. the Treaty of Versailles
 - D. Arab leaders who used extreme methods to control and suppress minorities

5. Canada’s decision **not** to support the American invasion of Iraq was motivated **primarily** by
 - A. its desire not to antagonize OPEC
 - B. the UN’s refusal to sanction the action
 - C. its inability to support more than one military commitment at a time
 - D. Prime Minister Chrétien’s distrust in President Bush

Use the following sources to answer question 6.

Source I



Source II

From an online poll conducted in August 2007 by **Angus Reid Global Monitor** to find out what Canadians think about Arctic sovereignty.*

Do you agree or disagree with the following statements?	Agree	Disagree	Not sure
Canada should invest heavily on securing sovereignty over its Arctic territory.	75%	16%	10%
Russia represents a bigger threat than the United States to Canada in matters related to Arctic sovereignty.	53%	29%	19%
I have confidence in the government of Stephen Harper to secure Canada's Arctic sovereignty.	44%	43%	13%
Canada should plant a flag on the Arctic's seabed.	51%	33%	16%

* Figures have been rounded.

6. Which statement is **most** accurate?

- A. Source I expresses the information in Source II.
- B. Source I contradicts the information in Source II.
- C. The majority of Canadians support the viewpoint expressed in Source I.
- D. Canadians would be almost evenly divided in their support for the viewpoint expressed in Source I.

Use the following source to answer questions 7 and 8.

The world has changed in profound ways since the end of the cold war, but I fear our conceptions of national interest have failed to follow suit. A new, broader definition of national interest is needed in the new century, which would induce states to find greater unity in the pursuit of common goals and values. In the context of many of the challenges facing humanity today, the collective interest is the national interest.”

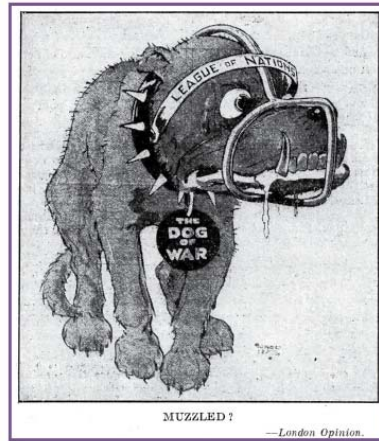
— Kofi Annan while secretary-general of the United Nations in “Two Concepts of Sovereignty,”
The Economist, 1999

7. According to this source, when citizens think about their country’s national interest, they need to pay more attention to
 - A. domestic events
 - B. differing views of national groups
 - C. common international issues
 - D. the foreign policies of their closest allies

8. If the Canadian government was to put Kofi Annan’s suggestion into action, it would
 - A. make a stronger claim for Arctic sovereignty
 - B. attend the upcoming UN symposium on global warming
 - C. settle Aboriginal land claims as soon as possible
 - D. defer to America’s position when making decisions about security

Use the following sources to answer questions 9 to 11.

Source I



This cartoon appeared in *The Literary Digest* in 1919.

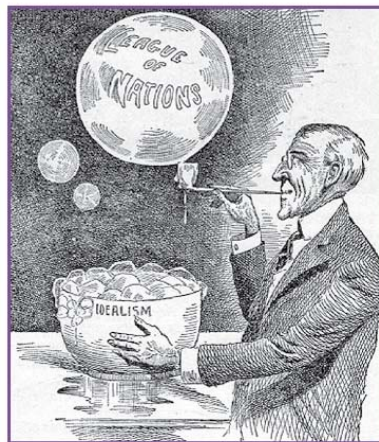
Source II

One of [Woodrow] Wilson's key proposals called for the creation of the League of Nations. This international organization would ensure "political independence and territorial integrity to great and small states alike." Rather than maintain a balance of power between equally armed enemies, the League of Nations would ensure that countries co-operated in the interest of their collective security.

Source III

Some people called Wilson a dreamer. They said that he had not thought through how his proposals would work. French prime minister Georges Clemenceau, for example, called Wilson's plan "the fourteen commandments of the most empty theory." Other critics said Wilson's idea for the League of Nations did not take into account longstanding nationalist fears and hatreds that would prevent countries from trusting their security to an outside organization.

Source IV



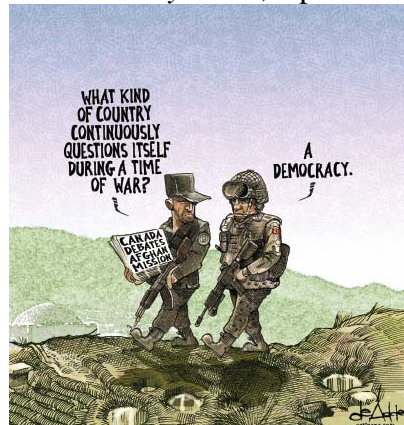
This cartoon appeared in *The Literary Digest* in 1919.

9. Source IV is **most** consistent with the view expressed in
- A. Source III
 - B. Source II
 - C. Source I
 - D. Sources I, II, and III
10. As a group, the sources **best** raise which question?
- A. Is it realistic to expect countries to put their nationalistic fears aside in times of crisis?
 - B. Was Woodrow Wilson ahead of his time when he proposed collective security after World War I?
 - C. Does a breakdown in the balance of power cause countries to go to war?
 - D. Do leaders need to be of one mind when international treaties are negotiated?
11. The cartoonist in Source I ignored the fact that
- A. Europe was economically devastated by World War I
 - B. two historic enemies, Britain and France, were providing leadership in the League
 - C. the League did not speak for the whole world
 - D. the League lacked the military means to curb aggression

Use the following sources to answer questions 12 to 14.

Source I

Halifax Daily News, April 2007



Source II

Canadian Opinion on Afghanistan, July 2007

Do Canadians support or oppose sending troops to Afghanistan?

Total supporting	36%
Strongly support	7%
Support	29%
Oppose	31%
Strongly oppose	27%
Total opposing	59%
Don't know	5%

What do Canadians think is the main reason for our involvement in Afghanistan?

Canada is in Afghanistan mainly because of pressure from the U.S. in response to the attack on 9/11	44%
Canada is in Afghanistan because it has an obligation within the broader international community to respond to the threat of global terrorism	53%
Don't know	3%

Canadian casualties: Is it the price we have to pay, or is the price too high?

This is the price that must be paid	36%
Price is too high	60%
Don't know	4%

Source: The Strategic Counsel

Source III

Prime Minister Stephen Harper said, “Canada went into Afghanistan for very real reasons of national security and international security. Because as 9/11 showed, if we abandon our fellow human beings to lives of poverty, brutality and ignorance, in today’s global village, their misery will eventually and inevitably become our own.”

Source IV

NDP leader Jack Layton believed that a military role was “not the right mission for Canada.” He said, “Canadians want a foreign policy rooted in fact, not fear, one that is uniquely independent, not ideologically imported. And one that leads the world into peace, not [one that] follows the U.S. into wars.”

12. Which concern about Canada's involvement in Afghanistan is **not** addressed by the sources?

- A. the validity of Canada's mission
- B. the financial cost of the mission
- C. the combat role of Canadian forces
- D. the threat to the lives of Canadian forces

13. Source II indicates that most

- A. Canadians did not know why Canada entered the war in Afghanistan
- B. Canadians did not expect Canada's forces to play a combat role
- C. Canadians believe Canada's role in Afghanistan is related to its responsibility towards international security
- D. Canadians have had a significant change of opinion regarding Canada's role in Afghanistan

14. Sources I and II support the conclusion that

- A. in democratic countries, people have the right to question government policy
- B. it's important that combat soldiers know they have the support of the population back home
- C. the practice of democracy is more vigorous in Canada than in the United States
- D. at crucial times, Canadians display a weak sense of nationalism

Use the following sources to answer question 15.

Source I

In *Paris 1919*, Margaret MacMillan wrote, “The peacemakers of 1919 made mistakes.... By their offhand treatment of the non-European world, they stirred up resentments for which the West is still paying today.... In the Middle East, they threw together peoples, in Iraq most notably, who still have not managed to cohere into a civil society.”

Source II



On May 1, 2003, under a banner that said “Mission Accomplished,” U.S. president George W. Bush gave a famous speech suggesting that the United States had achieved its goals in Iraq.

15. Which statement **best** expresses the viewpoints of both sources?

- A. since 1919, non-Arab countries have greatly improved their approach to the Middle East
- B. non-Arab countries treated the non-European world in an offhand way in 1919 and continue to cause problems in the Middle East today
- C. people in Iraq have still not managed to cohere into a civil society
- D. the peacemakers of 1919 stirred resentments for which the West is still paying today