

20–1: Exploring Nationalism

CHAPTER 9: NATIONS, NATION-STATES, AND INTERNATIONALISM

1. Canada’s membership in NATO is motivated by a desire for
 - A. self-determination
 - B. humanitarian activity
 - C. peace and security
 - D. economic stability

2. The international response to the tsunami that hit Southeast Asia in 2006 is evidence that nations are often motivated to act by the need to
 - A. provide their citizens with economic stability
 - B. promote peace and ensure the safety of their citizens
 - C. relieve suffering and assist people in need
 - D. decide their own faith and control their own future

3. By joining the European Union, nations engage in
 - A. isolationism
 - B. supranationalism
 - C. multilateralism
 - D. bilateralism

Use the following table to answer question 4.

Statement	True	False
1. Internationalists believe all people are equal members of the world community.		x
2. For internationalism to succeed, people must think globally.	x	
3. Internationalists assume that people’s common interests are more important than their differences.		x
4. Internationalists believe that all members of the global community accept collective responsibility for the challenges that face the world.	x	

4. How many statements have been **correctly** categorized?
 - A. one
 - B. two
 - C. three
 - D. four

5. Which organization involves the world community working together to promote global economic stability?

- A. WTO
- B. WHO
- C. UN
- D. Red Cross/Red Crescent

Use the following information to answer question 6.

Is it more effective to help developing countries through NGOs or through official government channels?

Arguments for NGOs	Arguments against NGOs
1. International NGOs such as Right to Play can do more for people than nations and states can.	3. International NGOs such as Right to Play have no lasting effect on people in developing countries.
2. People trust international NGOs such as Right to Play to provide humanitarian aid more effectively than governments do.	4. Humanitarian aid could reach people faster and more effectively if international NGOs worked more closely with national governments.

6. During the Cold War, an American statesman made the claim that “aid is a weapon in our arsenal.” Which argument addresses this concern?

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

Use the following information to answer question 7.

In 1966, the WHO began a worldwide vaccination campaign against smallpox. By the end of the 1970s, the disease was eradicated.

7. This evidence supports the argument that

- A. the WHO has an internationalist approach
- B. NGOs are more effective working alone
- C. official programs are ineffective due to lack of trust
- D. improvements made by NGOs are temporary

Use the following statement to answer questions 8 and 9.

“Scarred and armed with experience we intend to take better measures this time to prevent a renewal in the lifetime of our children or grandchildren of the horrible destruction of human values which has marked the last and present World Wars. We intend to set up a world organization [the United Nations] equipped with all necessary attributes of power in order to prevent future wars or their planning in advance by restless or ambitious nations.”

— Winston Churchill, British prime minister, to the British House of Commons, 1945

8. In this speech, Churchill suggests that

- A. wars are inevitable, so we should be prepared
- B. we must act on the lessons of history
- C. the United Nations is the last attempt to have world peace
- D. all countries should be forced to join the United Nations

9. Churchill is speaking out in support of

- A. humanitarianism
- B. internationalism
- C. bilateralism
- D. isolationism

Use the following quotation to answer questions 10 and 11.

“Today’s real borders are not between nations, but between powerful and powerless, free and fettered, privileged and humiliated. Today, no walls can separate humanitarian or human rights crises in one part of the world from national security crises in another.”

— Kofi Annan, secretary general of the United Nations, 2002

10. The **best** conclusion to be drawn from this quotation is that

- A. the world has become a global village
- B. human rights are more important than national security
- C. strong feelings of nationalism must be stopped
- D. borders between countries create power struggles

11. In this statement, Kofi Annan strongly advocates

- A. humanitarianism and self-determination
- B. multilateralism and economic stability
- C. internationalism and humanitarianism
- D. supranationalism and security

Use the following sources for questions 12 to 14.

Source I
Botswana and Zimbabwe



Source II
Botswana and Zimbabwe — A Comparison

Category	Botswana	Zimbabwe
GDP per person (2006)	\$10 900 (U.S.)	\$2100 (U.S.)
Inflation rate	11.5% (2006)	1033.5% (2006) 24 000% (2007)
Life expectancy at birth	50.58 years	39.5 years
HIV/AIDS rate	37.3%	24.6%
Population per physician	3477	17 439
Population per hospital bed	635	1959
Educational expenditures as share of GDP	9.3%	11.1%
Number of students per teacher — primary school	27	39
Number of years of compulsory school	10	7
Number of Internet users	60 000	1 220 000
Number of telephone land lines	136 900	331 700
Number of cellphones	979 800	832 500
Number of televisions per 1000 people	27	36
Number of motor vehicles per 1000 people	92	50

Source III

As the situation in Zimbabwe became worse, thousands of Zimbabweans flooded into Botswana in search of work. But they were not welcomed. Botswana’s unemployment rate was already higher than 20 per cent, and the government did not want its citizens to lose jobs to foreigners.

12. Taken together, Sources I and II support the conclusion that

- A. in Africa, smaller countries provide better lives for their citizens than larger countries do
- B. land-locked countries everywhere, but especially in Africa, have little chance for economic growth and prosperity
- C. although they are geographic neighbors, the quality of life in Botswana is significantly better than in Zimbabwe
- D. African countries are overpopulated, which negates any economic gains they make

13. Which statistical category from Source II is an anomaly?

- A. life expectancy
- B. number of telephone land lines
- C. HIV/AIDS rate
- D. population per physician

14. If you were responsible for the needs of a family in Zimbabwe, which of the categories in Source II would **most likely** be your biggest concern?

- A. inflation rate
- B. population per physician
- C. life expectancy
- D. number of years of compulsory school

Use the following sources to answer question 15.

Source I

“No man is an island entire of itself: every man is a piece of the continent, a part of the main. If a clod be washed away by the sea, Europe is the less, as well as if a promontory were, as well as if a manor of thy friends or of thine own were. Any man’s death diminishes me, because I am involved in mankind, and therefore never send to know for whom the bell tolls; it tolls for thee.”

— John Donne, an Englishman, writing in the 17th century

Source II

“I am not an Athenian or a Greek, but a citizen of the world.”

— Socrates, Greek philosopher, 5th century BCE

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

- A. Both support internationalism.
- B. Source I supports internationalism; Source II supports isolationism.
- C. Source II supports internationalism; Source I supports unilateralism.
- D. Neither supports internationalism.