

SS 20 FINAL EXAM REVIEW TOPICS

Issue 1 – Should nation be the foundation of identity?

VOCABULARY

Alienation	International	Reconciliation
Civic nation	Land claim	Revolution
Collective consciousness	Linguistic Identity	Royal commission
Constitution	Nation	Segregation
Contending loyalties	Nation-state	Self-determination
Cultural pluralism	Non-nationalist loyalties	Sovereignist
Ethnicity	Patriotism	Sovereignty
Federalists	Reasonable	
Ideology	accommodation	

KEY CONCEPTS

1. How have our understandings of identity, nation and nationalism continually evolved?
2. What are the different views on what nation means?
3. How has nationalism shaped Canada? The world?
4. How does nationalism become part of your identity?
5. How do people promote their identity through nationalism?
6. How do people reconcile contending loyalties – religion, regional, cultural, race, ideology, class, etc.
7. What are the different ways to understand nation and nationalism – relationship to land, geography, collective, civic, ethnic, cultural, linguistic, political, spiritual, religious, patriotic
8. How are nation and nation-state different?
9. How has nationalism been shaped by – history, geography, politics, economics and social factors? i.e – why are some nations based on economic nationalism, geographic nationalism, etc.?
10. How did the French Revolution relate to nationalism? What about the Napoleonic era or the Congress of Vienna?

Issue 2 – Should nations pursue national interests?

VOCABULARY

Appeasement	Gross domestic product	Peacemaking
Collectivization	Gross national income	Per capita
Conscription	Holocaust	Plebiscite
Crimes against humanity	Holomodor	Propaganda
Domestic policy	Internment Camp	Referendum
Ethnic cleansing	Militarism	Refugees
Fascism	National interest	Ultranationalism
Foreign policy	Nuremburg Trials	War crimes
Genocide	Peacekeeping	War Measures Act

KEY CONCEPTS

1. What is a national interest?
2. What are the positives and negatives of nations pursuing their national interests?
3. Explain how national and foreign policy affected – the outbreak of WWI, WWI peace settlements (Treaty of Versailles, creation of the League of Nations), the interwar years
4. What are the similarities and differences between nationalism and ultranationalism?
5. Ultranationalism and genocide – what is the connection? Know the various examples of genocide, past and present.
6. Self-determination – how has it affected Quebec, First Nations and Metis?

Issue 3 – Should Internationalism be pursued?

VOCABULARY

Absolute poverty	Globalization	Sovereignty
Bilateralism	International Law	Supranationalism
Civil society	Isolationism	Tied aid
Collective security	Multilateralism	Trickle-down effect
Economic Stability	Protectionism	Unilateralism
Economic Sanctions	Relative poverty	

KEY CONCEPTS

1. Why do nations engage in global affairs?
2. What impact does this have on individual and collective identities?
3. Describe each motive for getting involved in international affairs – economic stability, self-determination, peace and security, humanitarianism
4. Explain the connection of each foreign policy and internationalism – multilateralism, supranationalism, peacekeeping, foreign aid, international law and agreements
5. What organizations promote internationalism? Explain the role of – United Nations, NATO, G8, World Council of Indigenous Peoples, European Union, Arctic Council, l'Organisation Internationale de la Francophonie
6. How does internationalism affect – conflict, poverty, disease, debt, environment, human rights
7. What are Canada's foreign policy goals?
8. How much do you have to sacrifice nationalism in the name of internationalism?

Issue 4 – Should individuals and groups in Canada embrace a national identity?

VOCABULARY

1763 Royal Proclamation	Economic nationalists	Oka
1969 White Paper	Equalization payments	Patriated
Asymmetrical federalism	FNMI	Pierre Trudeau
Clifford Sifton	Indian Act	Pluralism
Conquest	Inherent right	Residential Schools
Conscription Crisis	Institution	Responsible government
Cosmopolitan	LaFontaine and Baldwin	
Distinct Society	Louis Riel	
	Official bilingualism	

KEY CONCEPTS

1. Canada's national identity – how has it changed from the past to now?
2. How have different groups seen Canada's national identity differently? – First Nation, Metis, Inuit, Francophones, immigrants?
3. How is a national identity promoted through – symbols, myths, institutions, government programs and initiatives?
4. How have these events changed Canada's national identity – Confederation, First Nations treaties and the Indian Act, aboriginal self-government, modern land claims?
5. Quebec sovereignty- what role did the Quiet Revolution, FLQ, sovereignty referendums, Bill 101 play?
6. What are some future visions of Canadian identity? Explain – pluralism, multinational model, separatism, Aboriginal self-determination, North American integration