

To what extent should internationalism be pursued?

- Members of supranational organizations such as the UN or NATO give up
 - some sovereignty in return for the benefits of membership
 - international prestige in return for economic development
 - military independence since membership requires military commitments
 - closer relationships with Europe and closer economic relationships with the United States
- The principle of internationalism is **best** demonstrated when nations attempt to establish
 - isolationist foreign policies
 - unilateral foreign policies
 - bilateral agreements
 - multilateral agreements

Use the following sources to answer the four questions that follow.

Source 1			
Internationalism	Nationalism		Ultrationalism
[-----I-----I-----]	←-----→]
1	2	3	4
Source 2			
<p>Speaker I: Canadians should put the welfare of the human race ahead of our own national interests. Our ultimate foreign policy aim should be the establishment of a world without borders. It is essential for Canada and other countries to work toward one world government.</p> <p>Speaker II: It's a dog-eat-dog world. Canada should pursue nothing but its own goals and interests. Our country should scrap any treaty that does not significantly benefit Canadians. When opportunities present themselves, we should be ready to take advantage of other nations.</p> <p>Speaker III: Canada is not strong enough economically or politically to go it alone on the world stage. We should participate in any international organization that helps Canadians to become more secure and prosperous. At the same time, we should never surrender too much sovereignty. Our first loyalty should be to Canada – not some international body.</p> <p>Speaker IV: It is the job of Canada's Minister of Foreign Affairs to ensure Canada's power and influence in the world community. The Minister should not entangle Canada in any alliances or foreign aid projects. All foreign aid for developing nations should be cancelled. Canada should pursue an independent foreign policy that benefits Canada while respecting the sovereignty of other nations.</p>			

- Which speaker is **most** willing to surrender Canada's sovereignty in the pursuit of international cooperation?
 - Speaker I
 - Speaker II
 - Speaker III
 - Speaker IV
- Which speaker's views would be placed on the spectrum closest to Point **3**?
 - Speaker I
 - Speaker II
 - Speaker III
 - Speaker IV
- Which speaker's views would be placed on the spectrum closest to Point **1**?
 - Speaker I
 - Speaker II
 - Speaker III
 - Speaker IV
- Which two speakers hold the **most similar** views on Canada's involvement in alliances?
 - Speakers I and III
 - Speakers I and IV
 - Speakers II and III
 - Speakers III and IV

Use the following source to answer the question that follows.

Creating economic stability – Promoting peace and security – Maintaining self-determination – Promoting humanitarianism

6. The **best** title for the list would be
- A. NATO Responsibilities
 - B. Characteristics of a Dictatorship
 - C. Universal Human Rights
 - D. Motives and Needs of Nations

Use the following sources to answer the question that follows.

Speaker I: The United Nations has no right to insist that Canada share its water with other countries just because it happens to have 20% of the world’s fresh water supply & only 0.5% of the world’s population. We need it just as much as everyone else!

Speaker II: It isn’t fair that just because you were born in Canada and I was not, that you get to drink clean water and I do not! Canada should have to share!

Speaker III: Having access to clean drinking water is a fundamental human right. Since we are all human beings no single government should be in complete control of this precious resource.

Speaker IV: If we declare water an international resource, what’s next? Trees? After all, trees provide us with oxygen and clean the air we breathe.

7. Which of the above speakers would be **most** supportive of an international approach to resolving global issues?
- A. Speaker I
 - B. Speaker II
 - C. Speaker III
 - D. Speaker IV
8. Which of the above speakers would most likely view internationalism as a threat to sovereignty?
- A. Speaker I
 - B. Speaker II
 - C. Speaker III
 - D. Speaker IV

Use the following source to answer the question that follows.

Developments in Nuclear Disarmament

1) Partial Test Ban Treaty	3) Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty
2) Outer Space Treaty	4) Seabed Treaty

9. The success of these treaties depends **mainly** on the willingness of the nations that signed the treaties to promote
- A. regional alliances
 - B. international cooperation
 - C. international prosperity
 - D. technological advancement

Use the following source to answer the question that follows.

Nothing has changed more in the last 50 years than the way we try to maintain the global stability that was bought by massive commitment and sacrifice in the Second World War. Today, many nations do not like the idea of sending their troops on peacekeeping missions. As a result face a crisis of internationalism.

10. The “crisis of internationalism” referred to in the source has developed because many nations
- A. involve themselves in conflicts that do not directly affect their national interests
 - B. continue their memberships in military alliances formed after World War II
 - C. instead support efforts to provide foreign aid for developing nations
 - D. are rebuilding their armed forces to protect national security

Use the following source to answer the three questions that follow.

Jean-Marc Routiers, 26, was juggling business calls on his cell phone halfway between London and Paris. When his phone went dead as the high speed Eurostar train pulled into the underwater tunnel that links England to the Continent, the London-based French banker loosened his Italian silk tie and introduced himself.

“I definitely describe myself as a European,” he said in the fluent English he perfected working at an Australian bank. “I may get sentimental when they play the Marseillaise, but for all the practical things, I see myself as a citizen of Europe. I like the lifestyle in France, but I don’t make my living there.” ... Mobile, fluent in several languages and non-nationalistic, the new generation of Europeans are already living in the kind of borderless, existence that one European currency, the Euro is supposed to promote.

They do not share their parents’ memories of the Second World War or their parents’ sense of national identity. “People worry when they hear talk of a common European defense policy because it suggests that at the end of the day, we have one government,” said Kleon Papadopoulos, a Greek banker based in London. “Countries are afraid to lose their independence, but I don’t see it as a bad thing. If a government is good, stable and efficient, who cares if it is based in Berlin or Athens?”

11. The excerpt implies that when compared with the new generation of Europeans, older generations were
- more willing to support international collective actions
 - less willing to serve their government without question
 - less concerned with global political affairs
 - more loyal to their country
12. Which of the following would be the **best** title for this source?
- Europe: The Re-Emergence of Nationalism
 - Europe: A Model for Future Supranationalism
 - Europe: A Superpower to Rival the United States
 - Europe: Political Security Sacrificed For Economic Power
13. A nationalist would **most likely** view organizations like the European Union
- Favourably because they ensure nations’ security needs are met
 - Favourably because they ensure economic prosperity for individual nations
 - Unfavourably because the national sovereignty of member states is weakened
 - Unfavourably because disagreements will arise between member states over money

Use the following source to answer the question that follows.

In an increasingly interdependent world we all have an interest in making sure that developing countries are able to progress. Global development is a major priority for our future prosperity and security. But global development also creates environmental concerns.

14. Which foreign policy approach is **most** favoured by the source?
- internationalism
 - isolationism
 - humanitarianism
 - bilateralism
15. Many Canadians believe that Canada’s membership in the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) and the North American Aerospace Defence Command (NORAD) are in Canada’s national interest because they provide Canada
- greater security
 - greater prosperity
 - enhanced sovereignty
 - improved relations with the United States

Use the following source to answer the question that follows.

Canada has fifty years of experience in peacekeeping and has participated in most of the missions mandated by the UN security council. This ability to count on Canada to help has established an international reputation. The term peacekeeping did not enter popular use until 1965. Since that time there have been over fifty UN peacekeeping missions. Canada has participated in more missions than any other country.

16. The source would be **best** used to provide evidence that Canada is committed to the principle of
- A. national security
B. global prosperity
C. promoting global peace and security
D. international equality
17. Attempts to improve the welfare of a nation through health, education, and housing programs are classified as
- A. multilateral aid
B. social development
C. supranational development
D. economic development
18. International cooperation between states is most likely to be achieved when states have foreign policies that are based on the principles of
- A. multilateralism
B. unilateralism
C. bilateralism
D. nationalism

Use the following source to answer the three questions that follow.

General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT)

A treaty and international trade organization in existence from 1948 to 1995. GATT members, known as contracting parties, worked to promote trade and remove barriers to international trade. In 1995 GATT's functions were taken over by the World Trade Organization (WTO), an international body that provides a way of settling trade disputes among nations. The WTO has 142 members including China and Taiwan.

Group of Eight (G8)

The G8 began with France, Germany, Italy, Great Britain, Japan, and United States, with Canada joining in 1976, and Russia becoming a formal member in 1998. Leaders from other countries are invited to G8 conferences, but they can only observe the discussions. Meetings bring together the leaders of each country to discuss solutions to problems that the eight member countries share. The range of topics include health, law enforcement, labour, economic and social development, energy, environment, foreign affairs, justice and interior, terrorism and trade.

19. Which of the following **best** describes the **main advantage** of belonging to the organizations described in the source?
- A. international cooperation
B. greater national prosperity
C. greater national sovereignty
D. promotion of democracy
20. Which of the following **best** describes the **main disadvantage** of belonging to the organizations described in the source?
- A. potential for international conflict
B. reduced national prosperity
C. reduced national sovereignty
D. erosion of democracy
21. Based on the source, G8 membership is restricted to nations that are
- A. democratic and have highly developed economies
B. military powers with an internationalist perspective
C. willing to promote globalization and free trade
D. allied with the European Union

Use the following source to answer the question that follows.

Source 1			
Internationalism	Nationalism		Ultrationalism
[-----	-----	-----]]
1	2	3	4

Source 2

Nation XYZ has the following foreign policy goals:

Goal 1: The nation should achieve greater prestige in the international community by increasing its military might and by developing weapons of mass destruction.

Goal 2: The nation should seek every opportunity to expand its borders at the expense of neighbouring states.

Goal 3: The nation should create prosperity through any method possible including the use of unfair trading practices and doing business with nations that violate human rights

Goal 4: The nation will only participate in United Nations operations and activities that directly serve only its own national interests.

22. Which point on the spectrum **best** describes the foreign policy of Nation XYZ?

- A. One B. Two C. Three D. Four

Use the following source to answer the question that follows.

The World Bank was created at the Bretton Woods conference in 1944 to coordinate the awesome job of economic reconstruction in what would soon be postwar Europe. But its goals quickly expanded -- exactly as its founders had intended -- to investing in developing countries. That is, it would fund the projects that were required for the development of market economies. For example, power shortages were common in Asia and Latin America; in Africa. The World Bank would therefore invest in power plants.

Excerpts from Commanding Heights by Daniel Yergin and Joseph Stanislaw, 1998 ed., pp. 79-80.

23. Based upon the source, the role and purpose of the World Bank was/is to

- A. help build developing economies promote global trade
 B. promote free trade prevent contagion

24. A policy which involves an international solution to an emerging crisis would best be labeled

- A. Bilateralism C. Unilateralism
 B. Multilateralism D. Supralateralism

Use the following source to answer the question that follows.

Australia's prime minister-elect, Kevin Rudd, moved swiftly yesterday on an election promise to make climate change a priority, marking a significant shift in his country's attitude towards fighting global warming. The Labour leader, who ended 11 years of conservative rule in a decisive election win on Saturday, held meetings with government officials about signing the Kyoto pact on cutting greenhouse gas emissions, the treaty that the former Prime Minister, John Howard, refused to sign.

25. The source suggests that Australia is moving away from an environmental foreign policy of

- A. isolationism B. multilateralism C. internationalism D. nationalism

Use the following source to answer the question that follows.

The world community must move promptly toward comprehensive treaties to protect, the air, soil and water. A framework for the effort exists within the UN, which has already taken some important initiatives. Every country should realize that such treaties are in its national interest. Environmental protection agreements will not negatively impact national sovereignty. And these agreements certainly will not lead to a one-world government. Global co-operation however, is both beneficial and practical.

26. Which policy approach is **most likely** favoured by the author of the above source?

- | | |
|--------------------|---------------------|
| A. Isolationism | C. Internationalism |
| B. humanitarianism | D. Ultrnationalism |

Use the following source to answer the questions that follow.

Debt relief only a start, UN official says

JOHANNESBURG—Debt relief is a fine thing and it may well bring hope to millions of the world's most desperate souls — but Michael Huggins isn't cheering just yet. After all, he has more than 7 million mouths to feed, or he soon will have — a daunting number that could easily rise to 10 million by early next year. What's worse, Huggins does not have enough food to do the job. Not even close. "Right now, we have only 20 per cent of what we need," he says, "and we're halfway through the year."

An Australian by birth, Huggins is a senior official in South Africa with the United Nations' World Food Program, which is desperately trying to provide emergency food assistance to about 4.5 million hungry people — a number that is rising rapidly and may double by this time next year — in six southern African countries. "It's very grim," says Huggins. "We don't have the money."

The WFP requires \$247 million (U.S.) this year just to meet current needs in the region, never mind the even greater tide of hunger looming just ahead. So far, however, donor countries have provided just \$57 million. The result: people are dying right now. "Especially children," says Huggins. "They get an illness, and they die. They will die. They are dying already."

In London this weekend, finance ministers from eight of the world's wealthiest industrial powers hammered together what many describe as a breakthrough agreement on cancelling some \$40 billion of foreign debt carried by 18 of the world's poorest countries, a measure aimed at freeing up government coffers in the developing world in order to fund social services rather than endlessly fork over interest payments on largely un-supportable debts. The weekend accord is a prelude to a meeting scheduled for July 6-8 in Gleneagles, Scotland, where the leaders of Britain, Canada, France, Germany, Italy, Japan, Russia and the United States — the so-called G-8 industrial powers — will gather for their annual summit.

27. Supporters of debt relief would believe in all of the following **except**

- | | |
|---------------------|---------------------|
| A. internationalism | C. supranationalism |
| B. humanitarianism | D. materialism |

28. The source **best** illustrates the problem of

- | | |
|----------------------|---------------------|
| A. global inequality | C. global diversity |
| B. nationalism | D. internationalism |

29. The **major argument** that **opponents** of foreign aid and debt relief make is that they

- A. are too expensive
- B. are the responsibility of the UN
- C. often do not help the people that they are intended to help
- D. are the responsibility of international humanitarian organizations

Which of the statements regarding solving global problems such as climate change, poverty and human rights abuses is **most accurate**?

- Peacekeeping and peacemaking have had little success.
- International co-operation has been of little or no use in solving these problems.
- People agree that these problems need to be solved but disagree on the best way to solve them.
- No matter what we do conflict cannot be stopped unless the groups involved stop the conflict themselves.

Use the following source to answer the Bonus Question that follows.



BONUS The cartoon is criticizing the International Monetary Fund for

- ignoring Africa
- providing Africa with aid that is wasted
- setting conditions for foreign aid that have harmful effects
- only addressing the needs of local farmers as opposed to a national program that could help the entire nation