

What perspective(s) do each of the two sources present and what relationship or relationships exists among the sources? (See end of response for sources)

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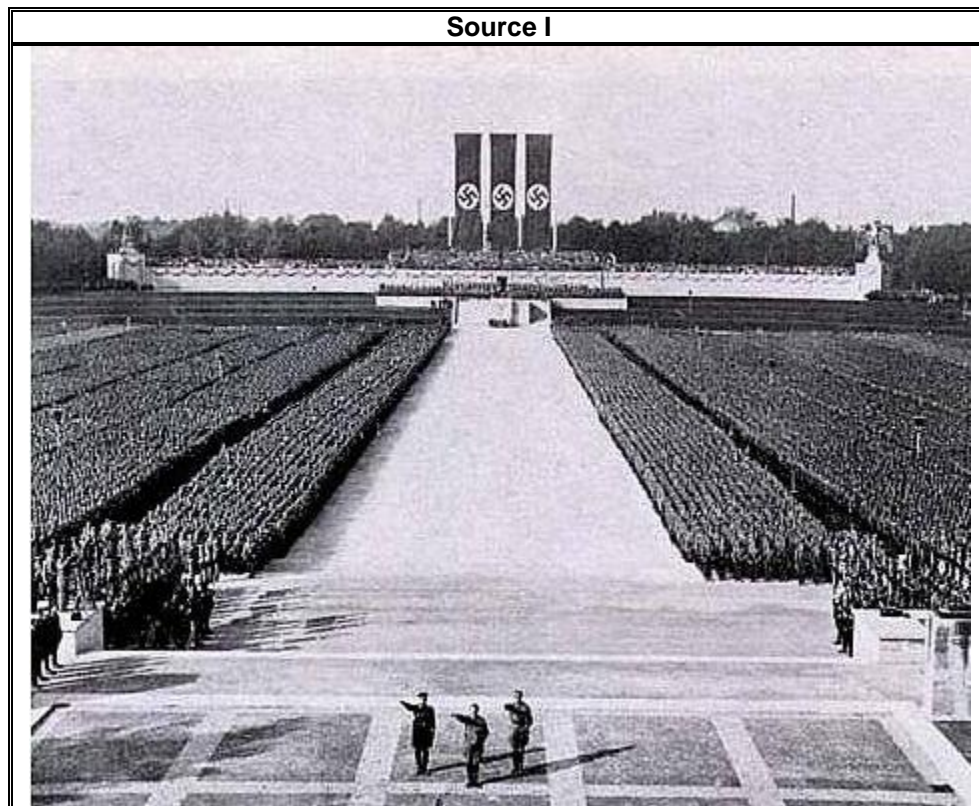
The image in source one is of a large Nazi rally and reflects an ultranationalist perspective. Fascist values are associated with this form of extreme nationalism, which values things such as racial superiority alongside an expansionist foreign policy. The image presented was designed chiefly for propaganda purposes. It was taken to inspire both fear and pride in the hearts of Germans. The evidence of the Nazis' fascist beliefs can be demonstrated by the behavior that led to the persecution and genocide of millions of Jewish people in the Holocaust. Other examples of racial superiority under fascist rule include the slaughtering done by Turks in the Armenian genocide. Ultranationalists have a strong self-interest that often leads them to believe that they are better than anyone else. Examples of such groupings getting out of control are Neo-Nazis, the Ku Klux Klan and even other countries such as Italy or Japan under fascist rule.

However, the statement in Source Two indicates that the author most likely supports the view of an internationalist. Internationalists tend typically to value the welfare of all mankind above all else with the purest internationalist working towards one world government. Some off-shoots of internationalism also include humanitarianism. The message dismisses nationalism as being a childish disease but adds the warning that it will spread if not treated properly. This idealism is evident because many organizations who support one world government also believe that nationalism is standing in the way of them uniting the world. Internationalism in its pure form is all about uniting the world to defeat issues. Other openly internationalist groups such as the Glencree centre for peace and reconciliation and the World Food Program are also internationalists.

The two sources given have opposing perspectives. These clashing idealisms stand on opposite sides of the highly opinionated question: how much nationalism is too much?

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Source one values nationalism to the point where it becomes no longer just pride in one's own country but the belief that all others are inferior. In contrast, source two scoffs at the need for nationalism altogether and promotes the belief that all people must work together or else the world will suffer. Another difference between the sources is that ultranationalists believe that they are racially superior whilst internationalists believe strongly that everyone is created equally. These two sources can be used to represent the extreme differences in perspectives as they each describe the extreme ends of a spectrum.



Source II

Nationalism is an infantile disease. It is the measles of mankind. -*Albert Einstein*