

Nationalism: Related Issues 1 and 2 Check

Time: 25 min. 6 questions.

Instructions

Answer each question in the space provided. Short answer questions require two to three sentences that use course terminology accurately. Show your work for the numeric question. This quiz checks your understanding of key concepts from Related Issues 1 and 2 on nationalism, national interest and ultranationalism.

Questions

1. Which statement best describes the relationship between a nation and a nation-state?

- A) A nation-state is any country recognized by the United Nations, regardless of its population's identity.
- B) A nation is a political and legal entity, while a nation-state is a group of people who share a common identity.
- C) A nation-state exists when the boundaries of a state closely align with the boundaries of a nation, meaning most of its population shares a common identity.
- D) A nation and a nation-state are identical terms with no meaningful distinction.

[\(Outcome\)](#)

2. Explain how nationalism can function as an identity, an internalized feeling, and a collective consciousness shared by a people. Use one historical or contemporary example from the course (such as Québécois nationalism, First Nations and Métis nationalism, or Canadian nationalism) to support your explanation.

[\(Outcome\)](#)

3. True or false: According to the curriculum, nationalism must always be sacrificed entirely for internationalism to succeed.

[\(Outcome\)](#)

4. Which of the following best distinguishes nationalism from ultranationalism?

- A) Ultranationalism refers to any expression of national pride, while nationalism refers only to political movements.
- B) Nationalism and ultranationalism are synonyms used interchangeably in political science.
- C) Ultranationalism involves an extreme, often exclusionary devotion to one's nation that can lead to aggression or the suppression of others, while nationalism does not necessarily involve these extremes.
- D) Nationalism applies only to democratic states, while ultranationalism applies only to authoritarian states.

[\(Outcome\)](#)

5. The curriculum identifies distinct dimensions through which students develop understandings of nation and nationalism: relationship to land, geographic, collective, civic, ethnic, cultural, linguistic, political, spiritual, religious, and patriotic. Compute the total number of dimensions listed.

[\(Outcome\)](#)

6. Describe the relationship between nationalism and the pursuit of national interest. In your answer, identify one way a nation-state's sense of national identity might shape its foreign policy decisions.

[\(Outcome\)](#)

Curriculum coverage

Question	Outcome alias
1	Outcome
2	Outcome
3	Outcome
4	Outcome
5	Outcome
6	Outcome

Answer key

1. **C.** A nation-state exists when state boundaries closely correspond to the boundaries of a group sharing a common national identity, distinguishing it from a nation, which is the identity-based grouping itself ([Outcome](#)).
2. **Sample answer:** Nationalism operates as an identity when people define themselves through membership in a national group, as an internalized feeling when individuals emotionally connect to that group's symbols and history, and as a collective consciousness when a population shares an awareness of common goals or grievances, as seen in Québécois nationalism, where language and cultural distinctiveness shape a shared political identity ([Outcome](#)).
3. **False.** The outcome asks students to evaluate the extent to which nationalism must be sacrificed for internationalism, indicating a spectrum of possible answers rather than an absolute requirement ([Outcome](#)).
4. **C.** Ultranationalism involves extreme and often exclusionary devotion to the nation, sometimes resulting in aggression toward others, while nationalism does not necessarily carry these extremes ([Outcome](#)).
5. **11.** Counting the listed dimensions (relationship to land, geographic, collective, civic, ethnic, cultural, linguistic, political, spiritual, religious, patriotic) gives a total of eleven ([Outcome](#)).
6. **Sample answer:** Nationalism shapes national interest by grounding a state's priorities in the identity, values and goals of its people, which can influence decisions such as protecting cultural sovereignty, securing economic resources or asserting territorial claims in foreign policy ([Outcome](#)).