

Formative Quiz: Nationalism

Time: 30 min. 6 questions.

Instructions

Answer all six questions using your understanding of nationalism as studied in Social Studies 20-1. Read each question carefully, show your reasoning where asked, and answer in complete sentences for short answer items.

Questions

1. Which of the following examples is used in Social Studies 20-1 to illustrate nationalism as an internalized feeling or collective consciousness shared by a people?

- A) The signing of the Treaty of Versailles
- B) The French Revolution and Napoleonic era
- C) The Congress of Vienna
- D) The founding of the League of Nations

([Outcome](#))

2. Explain why reconciling contending nationalist loyalties, such as Canadian nationalism and Québécois nationalism, matters in a pluralistic society like Canada. ([Outcome](#))
3. True or false: Outcome 2.4 in Social Studies 20-1 asks students to explore the relationship between nationalism and the pursuit of national interest. ([Outcome](#))
4. The First World War began in 1914 and the Second World War began in 1939. Outcome 2.7 requires students to analyze nationalism and ultranationalism as causes of both conflicts. Calculate the number of years between the start of the First World War and the start of the Second World War. ([Outcome](#))
5. Which of the following is an example of the pursuit of national self-determination examined under outcome 2.9?

- A) The signing of a free trade agreement
- B) Decolonization movements
- C) The formation of a customs union
- D) A bilateral trade dispute

([Outcome](#))

6. Using the question "To what extent should nation be the foundation of identity?", identify one example of nationalism studied in this course and explain how it supports or challenges this question. ([Topic](#))

Curriculum coverage

Question	Outcome alias
1	Outcome
2	Outcome
3	Outcome
4	Outcome

5	Outcome
6	Topic

Answer key

1. B) The French Revolution and Napoleonic era. Outcome 1.9 names the French Revolution and Napoleonic era as a specific example used to analyze nationalism as identity and collective consciousness ([Outcome](#)).
2. Sample answer: Contending loyalties, such as those between Canadian nationalism and Québécois nationalism, must be reconciled because a state or society made up of multiple nationalist identities requires a framework that allows these loyalties to coexist without fracturing civic unity. Outcome 1.10 directs students to evaluate this importance directly ([Outcome](#)).
3. True. Outcome 2.4 states that students will explore the relationship between nationalism and the pursuit of national interest ([Outcome](#)).
4. 25 years. Subtracting 1914 from 1939 gives 25, the span outcome 2.7 asks students to consider when analyzing nationalism and ultranationalism as causes of the First and Second World Wars ([Outcome](#)).
5. B) Decolonization movements. Outcome 2.9 lists decolonization among the examples used to analyze impacts of the pursuit of national self-determination ([Outcome](#)).
6. Sample answer: A student might cite Québécois nationalism as an example, explaining that it supports the idea of nation as the foundation of identity by grounding a shared linguistic and cultural identity in a distinct nation, while also illustrating tension with a broader Canadian civic identity. This general outcome frames the exploration of identity, nation and nationalism throughout the course ([Topic](#)).