

Chapter 02: The Nation-State and Globalization**Chapter 02 Multiple Choice Questions**

1. In 2006 in Spain, the region of Catalonia voted in a referendum to have the region recognized as a(n) _____.
- ethnic group
 - nationality
 - zone
 - town

Difficulty: easy Page-Reference: 23
Question ID: 02-1-01
Answer : b. nationality

2. A _____ is defined as "an independent, self-governing political community" with binding rules.
- government
 - region
 - state
 - constitution

Difficulty: easy Page-Reference: 24
Question ID: 02-1-02
Answer : c. state

3. A set of institutions making decisions and overseeing their implementation on behalf of the state is a _____.
- state
 - government
 - nation
 - sovereign

Difficulty: easy Page-Reference: 24
Question ID: 02-1-03
Answer : b. government

4. According to the text, 'sovereignty' has two dimensions. In one dimension, 'sovereignty' means a(n) _____.
- not being subject to any external authority
 - form of political integration
 - strong degree of interconnection
 - ability to wage war

Difficulty: easy Page-Reference: 26
Question ID: 02-1-04
Answer : a. not being subject to any external authority

5. The Peace of Westphalia which ended the Thirty Years War in 1648 established that states were _____.
- never to wage war again
 - legally required to respect human rights
 - able to invade each other

- d. the supreme authorities within their territories

Difficulty: easy Page-Reference: 26
Question ID: 02-1-05
Answer : d. the supreme authorities within their territories

6. A 'failed state' is one in which governments cannot, among other things, _____.
a. belong to the UN
b. pass exams
c. form coalitions
d. enforce laws

Difficulty: easy Page-Reference: 27
Question ID: 02-1-06
Answer : d. enforce laws

7. Which of the following is an example of a failed state?
a. People's Republic of China
b. Somalia
c. Grenada
d. Libya

Difficulty: easy Page-Reference: 27
Question ID: 02-1-07
Answer : b. Somalia

8. A central principle of international law is that _____.
a. small states should be subordinate to larger, more powerful states
b. a country that has lost a war gives up its right to self-government
c. wealthy countries should direct the development of poorer countries
d. states should not interfere in the affairs of other states

Difficulty: moderate Page-Reference: 27
Question ID: 02-1-08
Answer : d. states should not interfere in the affairs of other states

9. In 2001, the Canadian-sponsored International Commission on Intervention and State Sovereignty (ICISS) concluded that _____.
a. states had the right to invade other states if they were attacked
b. the responsibility to protect people sometimes justified international action
c. the United Nations could not interfere in states sovereignty
d. individuals had the right to subvert their own state

Difficulty: challenging Page-Reference: 28
Question ID: 02-1-09
Answer : b. the responsibility to protect people justified international action

10. A national identity can develop among people located in a particular territory who share common characteristics such as language and _____.
a. religion
b. class
c. family ties
d. migration

Difficulty: moderate Page-Reference: 30
Question ID: 02-1-10
Answer : a. religion

11. The idea that the nation-state is the best form of political community, and that the interests, culture, and values of the nation should be promoted is known as _____.
- a. statism
 - b. nationalism
 - c. ethnicity
 - d. governance

Difficulty: easy Page Reference: 31
Questions ID: 02-1-11
Answer: b. nationalism

12. Civic nationalism is based primarily on a common _____.
- a. ancestry
 - b. cultural tradition
 - c. language
 - d. political history

Difficulty: moderate Page-Reference: 32
Question ID: 02-1-12
Answer : d. political history

13. Which one of the following countries is not discussed in relation to the problems created by ethnic nationalism?
- a. Yugoslavia
 - b. Rwanda
 - c. Tunisia
 - d. Burundi

Difficulty: moderate Page-Reference: 32
Question ID: 02-1-13
Answer : c. Tunisia

14. The French Revolution of 1789 was based on the idea that _____.
- a. the state is an instrument of the people rather than the king
 - b. the state is the instrument of the king
 - c. the people need to obey all rules set out by the king
 - d. none of the above

Difficulty: moderate Page Reference: 32
Question ID: 02-1-14
Answer: a. the state is an instrument of the people rather than the king

15. Which organization was formed in the direct aftermath of World War I?
- a. United Nations
 - b. European Union
 - c. Arab League
 - d. League of Nations

Difficulty: moderate Page-Reference: 33
Question ID: 02-1-15
Answer : d. League of Nations

16. What principle established by the United Nations International Covenant on Economic, Social, and Cultural Rights involves the right of nations to “freely determine their political status and freely pursue their economic, social, and cultural development?”
- a. Multiculturalism
 - b. National self-determination
 - c. State sovereignty
 - d. Civic nationalism

Difficulty: moderate Page-Reference: 34
Question ID: 02-1-16
Answer : b. National self-determination

17. Which of the following is considered to be instrumental to the foundation of Canada?
- a. Provincial governors
 - b. American revolutionaries
 - c. French colonists
 - d. Asian immigrants

Difficulty: easy Page-Reference: 35
Question ID: 02-1-17
Answer : c. French colonists

18. What is the official policy term for “recognizing the cultural diversity of a country and providing encouragement and support for those of different cultures to retain and foster their cultures and traditions”?
- a. multinationalism
 - b. multistatism
 - c. multiculturalism
 - d. multiidealism

Difficulty: easy Page Reference: 35
Questions ID: 02-1-18
Answer: c. multiculturalism

19. _____ is the idea that a country's permanent residents are full members of the political community with certain duties and rights.
- a. Culture
 - b. Identity
 - c. Politics
 - d. Citizenship

Difficulty: easy Page-Reference: 37
Question ID: 02-1-19
Answer : d. Citizenship

20. Alan Cairns argues that Aboriginal First Nations in Canada should be considered _____ in order to acknowledge differences, but not at the expense of a strong common citizenship.
- a. natural born citizens
 - b. binational

- c. dual citizens
- d. citizens plus

Difficulty: moderate Page Reference: 39
Question ID: 02-1-20
Answer: d. citizens plus

21. Globalization is often seen as resulting in _____.
- a. reducing the power of corporations
 - b. reducing the dependence upon markets and trade
 - c. decreasing the importance of sovereign states
 - d. discouraging the assertion of ethnic and regional identities

Difficulty: easy Page-Reference: 40
Question ID: 02-1-21
Answer : c. decreasing the importance of sovereign states

22. Economic globalization means that capital _____.
- a. is more easily taxed
 - b. can flow instantly between countries
 - c. is more closely tied to labour
 - d. can be more easily saved

Difficulty: challenging Page-Reference: 41
Question ID: 02-1-22
Answer : b. can flow instantly between countries

23. Which of the following is not considered to be an advantage of economic globalization?
- a. efficiency
 - b. access to money
 - c. high wages
 - d. wider variety of goods

Difficulty: moderate Page-Reference: 41-42
Question ID: 02-1-23
Answer : c. high wages

24. Which of the following is most associated with the process of cultural globalization?
- a. Immigration and emigration
 - b. Privatization
 - c. Advances in communications
 - d. Trade protection

Difficulty: moderate Page Reference: 44
Question ID: 02-1-24
Answer: c. Advances in communications

25. Which of the following is NOT an organization set up to foster or deal with issues related to globalization and increased interconnectedness?
- a. Brexit
 - b. World Trade Organization
 - c. United Nations
 - d. International Monetary Fund

Difficulty: easy Page-Reference: 44-45
Question ID: 02-1-25
Answer : a. Brexit

Chapter 02 True/False Questions

1. A motion passed by the Canadian Parliament in 2006 recognizing the Québécois as a 'nation' had no legal effect.
- a. True
 - b. False

Difficulty: moderate Page-Reference: 23
Question ID: 02-2-01
Answer : a. True

2. The concept of citizenship is based on the view that all citizens should be unequal members of the political community regardless of social status, ethnicity, gender, wealth, or other characteristics.
- a. True
 - b. False

Difficulty: easy Page Reference: 27
Question ID: 02-02-02
Answer : False

3. The sovereignty of states is an absolute right in international relations.
- a. True
 - b. False

Difficulty: moderate Page-Reference: 28-30
Question ID: 02-2-03
Answer : b. False

4. In 2015, the Liberal government legislated that women wearing the niqab had to show their face when taking the citizenship oath.
- a. True
 - b. False

Difficulty: easy Page-Reference: 36
Question ID: 02-2-04
Answer : b. False

5. Binational and multinational states are inevitably failures.
- a. True
 - b. False

Difficulty: easy Page-Reference: 37
Question ID: 02-2-05
Answer : b. False

6. The Canadian Constitution prohibits those holding a foreign citizenship from being a member of Parliament
- a. True

b. False

Difficulty: easy Page-Reference: 38
Question ID: 02-2-06
Answer : b. False

7. There is no global free market in labour.
a. True
b. False

Difficulty: moderate Page-Reference: 41
Question ID: 02-2-07
Answer : a. True

8. Globalization has tended to result in increased inequalities in income, wealth and power within many countries.
a. True
b. False

Difficulty: easy Page Reference: 42
Question ID: 02-02-08
Answer : a. True

9. The flow of cultural communication outward from Western countries is substantially lower than the flow in the reverse direction.
a. True
b. False

Difficulty: easy Page-Reference: 43
Question ID: 02-2-09
Answer : b. False

10. The World Bank is one of the major international financial institutions that regulates global finance and promotes free markets.
a. True
b. False

Difficulty: easy Page-Reference: 44
Question ID: 02-02-10
Answer : a. True

Chapter 02 Short Answer Questions

1. How does a state differ from a government?

Difficulty: moderate Page-Reference: 24
Question ID: 02-3-01
Answer : State refers to a more extensive and permanent expression of the political community while a government is a set of institutions that makes decisions and oversees their implementation on behalf of the state for a particular period of time.

2. What is the definition of a 'nation-state'?

Difficulty: challenging Page-Reference: 31

Question ID: 02-3-02

Answer : A sovereign state based on people living in a country who share a sense of common identity as members of a particular nation. .

3. How does ethnic nationalism differ from civic nationalism?

Difficulty: moderate Page-Reference: 32

Question ID: 02-3-03

Answer : Ethnic nationalism views ancestry and the historic cultural traditions associated with a particular ethnic group as the basis for a nation. Civic nationalism views shared political values and political history as the basis for a nation.

4. What are three types of globalization?

Difficulty: moderate Page-Reference: 41-45

Question ID: 02-3-04

Answer : Three types of globalization discussed in the text are economic globalization, cultural globalization, and political globalization.

5. What is meant by the term differentiated citizenship?

Difficulty: moderate Page-Reference: 39

Question ID: 02-3-05

Answer : Discussions around differentiated citizenship center on whether members of certain groups should have different citizenship rights because of their particular circumstances such as historic rights, a legacy of oppression and discrimination, or exclusion of the group from the mainstream of society. Examples include the rights established in treaties to First Nations in Canada.

Chapter 02 Short Essay Questions

1. Define official multiculturalism and briefly explain arguments for and against it.

Difficulty: easy Page-Reference: 35

Question ID: 02-3-01

Answer : Official multiculturalism is the policy of recognizing the cultural diversity of a country and providing encouragement and support for those of different cultures to help them retain and foster their cultures and traditions. Official multiculturalism is the policy of recognizing the cultural diversity of a country and providing encouragement and support for those of different cultures to help them retain and foster their cultures and traditions. Advocates of multiculturalism view diversity as desirable and argue that tolerating and accommodating differences strengthens national unity. Critics argue that multiculturalism could conflict with individual rights and interfere with the integration of immigrants into society.

2. Discuss whether Canada can best be described as a nation-state or not.

Difficulty: moderate Page-Reference: 35

Question ID: 02-4-02

Test Bank for Mintz/Close/Croci, *Politics, Power, and the Common Good*, 5e

Answer : Canada can be considered a nation-state, a multicultural nation-state, a nation-state with one or more minority nationalities, a binational state, or a multinational state, depending on one's perspective. Canada was largely built on the foundations laid by three peoples: Aboriginal (Indigenous) peoples (who are themselves very diverse in language and culture), the French colonists of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, and persons of English, Scottish, Welsh, and Irish ancestry. Added to this diverse foundation are large numbers of persons from various countries in Europe, Asia, Africa, and Latin America. Many francophone Quebecers view Quebec as a distinct nation, with a substantial minority favouring the establishment of an independent Quebec nation-state. Aboriginal peoples resent the privileging of those of British and French ancestry in such ideas as "two founding peoples" and "two nations."

3. Discuss at least two advantages and two disadvantages of economic globalization.

Difficulty: challenging Page-Reference: 42

Question ID: 02-4-03

Answer : The advantages of economic globalization are: increase overall economic efficiency; lower consumer prices and wider variety of goods; businesses and governments have broader sources of finance. The disadvantages of economic globalization are: economic problems in one country can quickly spread around the world; reduces the ability of national governments to manage their own economies; increased inequalities in income, wealth and power.