

Chapter 11 – Internationalism and Nationalism

What's In this Chapter.....

- How have changing world conditions _____ the need for internationalism?
- How have the _____ changing international responses affected nationalism?
- How do the responses of various international organizations affect nationalism?

Task 1: Read chapter 11 and complete the notes below. Divide class into 3 groups to speak out and clarify the notes...

I. How Have Changing World Conditions Promoted the need for internationalism? (p 254)

- As the world becomes more _____, many challenges need to be dealt with internationally. E.g. _____, terrorism, climate change.
- Countries that support internationalism accept _____ responsibility for world problems.

Global Communication

- 1960 – philosopher Marshall _____ brought forth ideas regarding the information revolution.
- The old civic, state and national groupings have become _____.
- “Electric circuitry has overthrown the regime of ‘time’ and ‘space’ and pours upon us constantly and continuously the concerns of all other men”

The Global Village

- The creation of the _____ satellite, fiber optic communications, cell phones relates to McLuhans’ prediction of the information revolution.
- Q- How might people’s ability to communicate directly with one another promote internationalism? _____

_____.

Voluntary Balkanization

- Not everyone agrees with McLuhan's idea of the world as a global village
- People become less likely to _____ important decisions to those whose values differ from their own.
- “_____ refers to the separation of people into isolated and hostile groups that result in loss of shared experiences and values may harm the structure of _____ societies.

II. How Have the United Nations' Changing International Responses Affected Nationalism? (p 256)

- Debate exists over the _____ of peacekeeping and peacemaking in order to bring peace to the world (internationalism).
- UN at 50 – 2003 demonstrated many failures of the UN – _____ and Yugoslavia.
- Kofi Anan – UN secretary general said that the organization needed to adapt to changes in the world.

'A More Secure World: Our Shared Responsibility'

- Report that the UN relax its longstanding tradition of staying out of internal conflicts
- UN has a responsibility to _____ people when states violate or fail to uphold the _____ and welfare of their or citizens.
- This intervention could be _____ operations, monitoring missions diplomacy, or as a last resort – _____ force.
- Controversial recommendations (challenge to sovereignty)

Iran's Conflict with the UN

- UN's new direction was immediately challenged with _____
- UN was trying to _____ the spread of nuclear weapons – threat to _____ peace
- Iran had signed the Nuclear _____ treaty (prevent the spread of nuclear weapons while allowing countries to develop nuclear facilities for peaceful purposes (electric power))

Iran's Conflict with the UN (con't)

- International Atomic Energy Agency (UN) monitored whether countries are _____ the terms of the treaty
- Report suggested that Iran had been secretly enriching _____ (used in the building of nuclear weapons).
- Iran refused – said that Iran should be free to control this process without outside _____.

Iran's Conflict with the UN (con't)

- Mahmoud Ahmadinejad (President of Iran) called for the destruction of _____, denied the Holocaust happened and threatened the _____
- Observers believe that the development of Iran's nuclear weapons were to be used against the USA
- UN security council called on Iran to stop their nuclear program- imposed _____ when Iran refused.

Iran's Conflict with the UN (con't)

DISCUSS/Question:

IS THIS A SITUATION IN WHICH THE UNITED NATIONS SHOULD INTERVENE TO EXERCISE ITS RESPONSIBILITY TO PROTECT?

Protecting the Common Human Heritage

- _____ – United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization promotes international co-operation in the fields of education, science, culture, and communication and works to create respect for shared values

- Part of its mandate involves preserving the common human heritage – world _____ sites, traditional skills and knowledge and the arts

Threats to the Common Human Heritage

- UNESCO’s plans can interfere with the plans of nation-states – e.g. Afghanistan’s Taliban rulers destroyed two ancient statues of Buddha
- Must be a _____ to preserve the common human heritage against the national interest of a nation-state.

III. How Do the Responses of Various International Organizations Affect Nationalism? (p 267)

- Many of the forces that shape _____ also shape the growth of internationalism (trade, safer and faster transportation, communication)

Economic Organizations

- _____ effect suggests that when people in developed countries have more money to spend, they will buy goods and services offered by businesses in less developed countries – and this spending will _____ the economy in the developing world.
- _____ and the EU support this principle

Cultural and Language-Based Organizations

- Groups such as Indigenous peoples and _____ are acting internationally to find ways to combine their voices to affirm and promote their national identity in their individual countries (Non-governmental Organizations – NGO’s)

Early Indigenous Peoples' Initiatives

- 1973 – Arctic Peoples Conference in Copenhagen.
- This conference marked the beginning of international co-operation among Indigenous peoples and helped the formation of groups such as the World Council of _____ Peoples and the Inuit Circumpolar conference.

Arctic Council

- 1991 – reps from the world's eight Arctic countries – Canada, Denmark, Iceland, Finland, Norway, Sweden, USA, Russia met in Finland to discuss strategies for protecting the _____ Arctic environment
- Discuss/Question: If the UN like the Arctic Council, allowed non-state nations to become members, would this be a step forward?

La Francophonie

- La Francophonie – l'Organisation internationale de la Francophonie – organization of countries in which French is an _____ language.
- Include gov'ts but may not be federal governments. (_____ is a member, but so are the provinces of NB and Quebec)

Security Organizations

- Countries have always formed defensive _____ alliances to ensure their security
- During the Cold War – Western Europe and North America feared the military threat posed by the powerful, communist-controlled Soviet Union.
- _____ was formed in 1949 – Canada was a founding member.

- When the SU collapsed in the late 1980's – NATO's role began to evolve to include _____ and peacemaking. (Afghanistan)

Task 2: Complete the Vocabulary below:

Vocabulary

Match each word or expression to a definition below, and indicate in what context this word can be found, either in a case study of the text or an example taken from current events.

Responsibility to protect	Common human heritage	Trickle-down effect
Global village		

Word or expression	Definition or description	Example taken from text or current events
1.	The cultural inheritance from the past that all people share and that is preserved in world heritage sites, traditional skills and knowledge, and the arts.	
2.	An idea which states that technology has ended the psychological, social, political and economic isolation of many parts of the world.	
3.	A doctrine that says the UN must protect people within a state when that state violates or fails to uphold the rights and welfare of its own citizens.	
4.	The theory that when people in developed countries have more money to spend, they will buy goods and services offered in less developed countries and that this spending will eventually help strengthen economies in the developing world.	

Task 3: Complete the structure of the UN below: (google)

Structure of the United Nations....what responsibilities does each branch have?

