

Related Issue 2 –To What Extent should national interest be pursued?

Chapter 5 notes

How Are Nationalism and National Interest Related?

Aspects of National Interest

- *Like individuals, people who govern democratic communities and nations make decisions based on what is in the community's or nation's interests.*
- _____ – *the interests of the people of a nation and may include economic prosperity, security and safety, and beliefs and values.*

Changing Views of National Interest

- *Opinions on what is in the national interest differ among people in a nation.*
- *National interests are not static – they often change with changing pressures within the nation and outside its borders (conflict).*

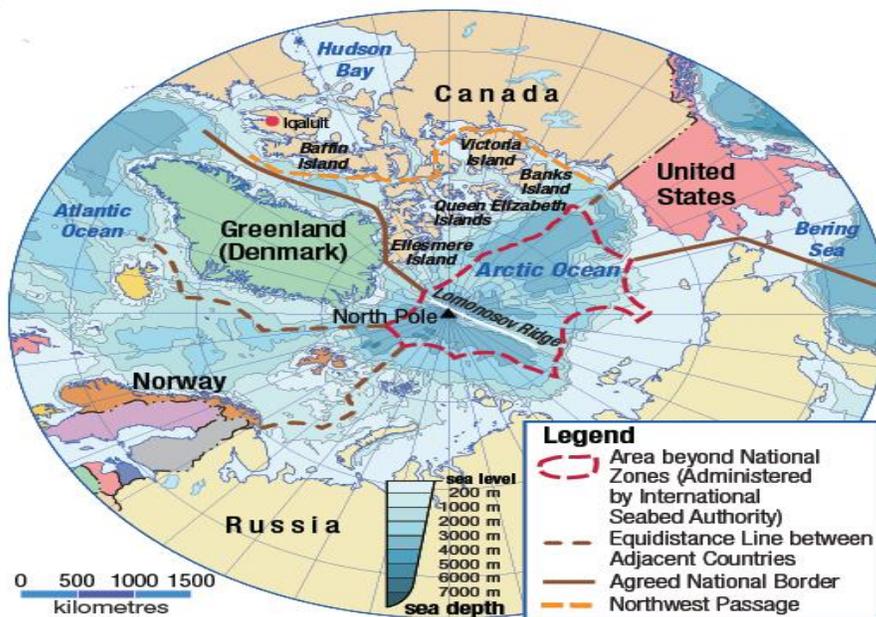
Differing Views of National Interest

- *People decide what is the national interest based on their understanding of nation and national identity.*
- *E.g. many Canadians take pride in Canada's reputation as a nation of _____(armed forces that maintain peace by keeping enemies apart until a crisis can be resolved through diplomacy and negotiation. Therefore Canadians who believe in Canada's role as peacekeeper believe our national interests should be based on promoting peace in the world. Other Canadians believe that Canada's role should shift to _____ – which allows soldiers to use force for reasons other than self-defense (Afghanistan).*

- *Other countries such as China believe that a strong military is essential (safety and security) and is meant to deter any hostile attempts towards China's national interests.*
- *Kofi Annan (former secretary-general of the UN) believes that the interdependence of nations in today's globalized world has expanded the meaning of national interests.*
- *John Spritzler (Harvard scientist) believes there is no such thing as a common national interest – even within a country.*

National Interest and Arctic Sovereignty

- *National interests often involves claiming _____ over territory.*
- *This is the case in the Arctic – where 5 countries – Canada, U.S.A, Denmark, Norway and Russia claim sovereignty to islands and the seabed.*



- *2007 Russia claimed part of the 1800 – kilometer _____ Ridge as an extension of their continental shelf. Russian scientists mapped, collected soil samples*

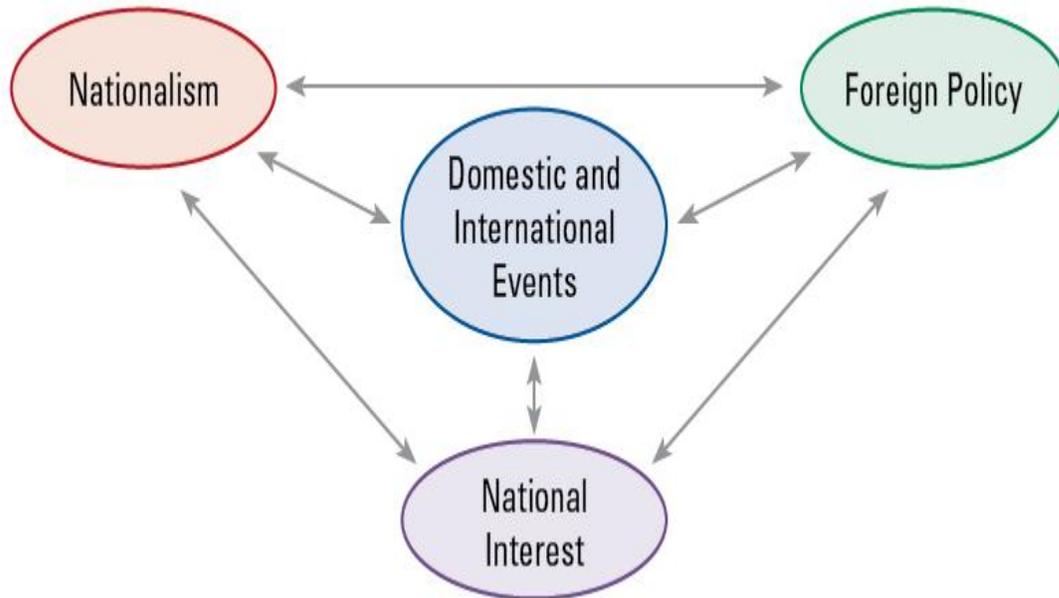
and planted a flag on the ocean floor at the North Pole in a symbolic claim to the natural resources that may be buried there – Canada disputes this claim.

- *UN Convention on the _____ – countries have sovereignty over 22.2 kilometers of sea beyond their coastline and control of the resources in and under the sea for 370 kilometers. Proving the seabed is an extension of its continental shelf, may give a country rights to harvest resources in a larger area.*
- *Two factors have highlighted the importance of claiming sovereignty in the Arctic:*
 - I. *_____ - causing the Arctic to melt, which has opened up the Northwest Passage to year-round commercial navigation. Canada lays claim to the Arctic, but U.S.A says it is an international water route.*
 - II. *Discovery of oil, natural gas, gold, tin, diamond deposits on the seabed. (up to 25% of the world's undiscovered oil and gas _____ may lay in the Arctic.)*

How Has National Interest Shaped Foreign Policy?

- _____ = a plan of action deliberately chosen to guide or influence future decisions.
- _____ = guides decisions within the country.
- _____ = guides decisions about official relations with other countries. Often called _____ or _____ and may involve co-operating with international organizations such as the ____, signing treaties, establishing trade relations, human rights, world health, environmental issues.
- Foreign policy decisions can affect a nation short-term or long-term

- Domestic and international events shape and are shaped by nationalism



National Interest and World War I Peace Settlements

- *WWI was fought in Europe, Middle East, Asia and Africa.*
- _____ *–led by Germany*
- _____ *– led by Great Britain.*
- *Prior to WWI, nationalism flourished in Europe and it is believed that nationalism and national interests were important causes of the war.*
- *European countries believed that their national interest was to expand their territory and colonial possessions. This was the foundation of their foreign policy and allowed them to form alliances.*
- *Most people affected by WWI had no say in the decision to go to war – your national interests were not considered. ('when Britain goes to war – _____ goes to war').*
- *Armistice – Nov 11, 1918 – was declared to end the war.*

Treaty Negotiations in France

- WWI was fought over sovereignty and territory, economic interests and security, and nationalism and national security.
- Paris Peace Talks (1919-1920) were dominated with these issues. It is there, that they drew up the Treaty of Versailles, which was and is still controversial.
- Georges Clemenceau – France
- PM David Lloyd George - GB
- President Woodrow Wilson – U.S.A
- George Orlando – Italy
- Victorious Allies – especially France and GB wanted _____ conditions imposed on Germany for causing the war.
- Conditions of the Treaty (on Germany): reduce military strength, pay war reparations, compensation (\$30 Billion), give up territory in Europe, and accept responsibility ‘for causing all the loss and damage’ that had affected the Allies.

National Interests after World War I

- *After WWI, Canadians returned their attention to domestic (national) concerns.*
- *During the war, industrial production for the war effort boomed, but after the war, the economy plunged.*
- *People’s personal, collective, and national interests changed.*
- *Domestic issues were more important than foreign concerns. This occurred in many nations, Belgium & France were concerned with debt, while Britain had problems in India (Mohandas Gandhi) where a nationalist program of peaceful civil disobedience was bashing the British economy.*
- *Unity among the allies was also fading.*

Nationalism and National Interests in the Middle East

- *Prior to WWI Arabs in the Ottoman Empire had suffered political, cultural, and linguistic persecution at the hands of the ruling Turks.*
- *During WWI, Arab nationalism grew.*
- *Arab's goal = _____*
- *To reach this goal, they had helped the Allies fight the Turks and Germany in the Middle East. In return, they were promised an independent homeland.*
- *1916-1918 – Faysal led the Arabs to fight the Ottoman Turks. This helped the British gain control of _____ in 1917.*
 - 1. Faysal did not know that GB and France had secretly agreed to divide up the Middle East and control it themselves.*
 - 2. Faysal even went to Paris to try and convince GB and France to reconsider (unsuccessful).*
 - 3. Feelings of nationalism grew in the Middle East.*

Treaties in the Middle East

- _____ was not the only treaty negotiated after WWI.
- Others gave France control over the territory of Syria and Lebanon.
- GB was granted control over the territory and peoples of Cyprus, Iraq, and Palestine. Today, Palestine has become Israel and Jordan has emerged out of Transjordan.
- Allies at this time were only concerned with their national interests.

- Mechanization and the growing popularity of the automobile, _____ was becoming a more important commodity.
- The Middle East was rich in oil. From France and GB's perspective, controlling this region would promote their national interests by securing trade with the region – and a ready _____.
- Arab nationalists were outraged and even more so when the British enacted the Balfour Declaration which promised a national home for the Jewish people in Palestine.
- Arab nationalists viewed these actions as a betrayal of promises made to them.
- After the war, a nationalist party led by Mustafa Kemal set up a republic in Turkey.
- They refused to accept the European peace treaty and won independence for Turkey in 1923.

How Has Foreign Policy Shaped National Interest?

Nationalism, foreign policy and national interests are complex and continuously changing.

Foreign Policy and Contending National Interests in Peru

- *A country's foreign policy can help some of its citizens, and hurt others as in Peru.*
- *2007 Peruvian gov't decided in the national interests to auction land in the _____ to foreign-owned oil companies for development.*
- *This wealth would help raise the GDP.*
- *Territory was a traditional territory of the Mashco Piro (Indigenous people who shun contact with outsiders).*
- *Peruvian law says if Indigenous people live in a region, the land must be kept for their use. But this law can be broken if it contributes to the country's _____.*

- *2007 Peruvian gov't signed the UN Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples as part of its foreign policy. (favored the Indigenous peoples).*

9/11 and Canada in Afghanistan

- *Killed 2982 people, including 24 Canadians.*
- *It was believed the Taliban were hiding and protecting _____ and other members of _____, which claimed responsibility for the attacks.*
- *UN agreed that the U.S.A. could invade Afghanistan to destroy the Taliban and track down bin Laden.*
- *UN authorized _____ to attack in 2001*
- *Canada – UN member – was drawn in to the conflict because an attack on one country is an attack on all UN members.*
- *_____ gov't fell, and Canadian forces helped keep peace while a new gov't was organized.*
- *When U.S.A. attacked Iraq in 2003, many American troops were sent to Iraq. (reduced the size of troops in Afghanistan). Canada increased the size of their force and expanded their role to help with this shortfall.*
- *This was a MAJOR Foreign Policy Shift and is still controversial.*

Debate over Afghanistan

- *Canada and NATO want to create a democratic self-sufficient society in that country and making it more secure.*
- *This meant rebuilding the country, political process, medical facilities, armed forces and police.*
- *Taliban are using _____ tactics to fight this.*
- *Debate over whether Canada should be involved in the mission continues.*

National Interests and Rights for Women

- *Under Taliban control, girls were not allowed to go to school and women were not allowed to have careers.*
- *Changing Afghanistan will take time.*