

Background Information

Examples of Nationalism and Ultrationalism

- How are the events in Set A similar?
- How are the events in Set B similar?
- What distinguishes the events in Set A from those in Set B?

Set A	Set B
<p>Apartheid in South Africa</p> <p>Apartheid was the social and political policy of racial segregation and discrimination enforced by white minority governments in South Africa from 1948 to 1994. The term <i>apartheid</i>, from the Afrikaans word for "apartness," was used as a political slogan of the National Party in the early 1940s. After the primarily Afrikaner Nationalists came to power in 1948, the social custom of apartheid was systematized under law. To implement apartheid, the South African government passed the Population Registration Act of 1950, which put all South Africans into three racial categories: Bantu (black African), white, or coloured (mixed race). A fourth category, Asian (Indians and Pakistanis), was added later. The system of apartheid was further entrenched by a series of laws passed in the 1950s that assigned races to different residential and business sections and restricted nonwhite residence to specific areas.</p>	<p>Olympic Games</p> <p>Every four years, countries send their best athletes to compete in a variety of sports. Athletes, both amateur and professional, take great pride in representing their country at the Olympic Games. In each sport, the victors receive their gold medals while the flag of their country is raised and their country's national anthem is played. Although the Olympic creed states: "The most important thing in the Olympic Games is not to win but to take part, just as the most important thing in life is not the triumph but the struggle." Many countries, including Canada, become very concerned when their country fails to perform and capture the number of medals they believed possible. Furthermore, winning athletes often become national heroes while losing athletes fade into obscurity or worse.</p>
<p>European Imperialism</p> <p>Throughout the 19th century, major</p>	<p>Triple Alliance</p> <p>In 1882, Germany, Austria and Italy</p>

<p>European powers, particularly Britain, Germany, France and Russia, increased their political influence and economic wealth by establishing global empires through the development and domination of colonies. This effort to extend the extent of control over other nations and societies is called imperialism. European imperialism may have held some benefit for the colonies in terms of administrative efficiencies, improved health care and the opening up of markets. On the other hand, imperialism typically involved exploitation, human rights abuse and the breakdown of traditional cultures.</p>	<p>concluded a secret agreement to protect each other in the event of unprovoked attacks by other countries. For example, Germany and Austria agreed to support Italy if Italy is attacked by France. In turn, Italy agreed to support Germany in the event of a French attack. The Italians wanted the treaty to safeguard their hold over Rome from possible intervention by France and other powers on behalf of the Pope. Similarly, Austria and Germany sought a treaty that would prevent regions with large Italian populations from exerting pressure to be annexed to Italy.</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">Lebensraum</p> <p>Lebensraum is a German term meaning "living space." One of the promises Adolph Hitler made to the German people during the 1930s was to expand German territory. As a consequence of the Treaty of Versailles at the end of World War I, Germany surrendered land that many Germans believed to be rightfully theirs. Furthermore, many believed the key to economic recovery and future security was the expansion of territory for the German people. Hitler proclaimed Germans the master race and he made lebensraum, or the expansion of Germany for Germans, a centrepiece of his program and key purpose of going to war in 1939.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">World's Fairs, such as Expo '67</p> <p>Since 1851, World's Fairs have acted as a showcase for the latest technology as well as an opportunity for people to explore the world outside of their everyday experiences—outside cultures, new scientific advancements and new inventions. Since the first World's Fair was held in London in 1851, there have been over 40 other World's Fairs held in countries around the world. As part of Canada's celebration of its 100th birthday, Canada hosted the 1967 World's Fair in Montreal. Canadians often refer to it as Expo '67. Much like the Olympics, the World's Fair is an opportunity for countries to showcase their cultures and contributions to the world.</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">Front de Libération du Québec (FLQ)</p> <p>During the 1960s, French Canadian nationalism became increasingly radical and laid the foundations for today's separatist movement. One of the most radical groups was the Front de Libération du Québec. The FLQ was a socialist and nationalist terrorist</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Conscription in World Wars I and II</p> <p>During both World Wars in the 20th century, Canada played a significant role by sending hundreds of thousands of soldiers onto the battlefield. In both wars, the government first appealed to Canadian men to enlist to defend their King and country. In both wars,</p>

<p>group that called for the overthrow of the Québec government and the independence of Québec from Canada. During the late 1960s, the FLQ carried out bombings and other terrorists activities. In October 1970, the FLQ kidnapped Pierre Laporte, a member of the Québec government, and James Cross, a British diplomat. Laporte was eventually murdered during what came to be called the October Crisis.</p>	<p>the high casualty rate and the long duration of the war eventually led the government to conscripting men to go to war. The primary reasons given for the need for conscription were to protect Canada's way of life and to ensure the successful defense against an aggressive enemy.</p>
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