

Key Issue: To what extent should we embrace nationalism?

Related Issue #3: Should Internationalism Be Pursued?

Chapter 10: Foreign Policy and Internationalism

Chapter Issue: Should foreign policy promote internationalism?

In this chapter, you will explore the extent to which foreign policy should promote internationalism. You will do this by developing responses to the following questions:

- How do countries set foreign policy?
- How can nation-states promote internationalism through foreign policy?
- How does Canadian foreign policy promote both national interest and internationalism?

Part A: How do countries set foreign policy? (Page 232-33)

1. Complete the following retrieval chart by comparing “**how foreign policy decisions are made in Canada and in a dictatorship**”.

How Foreign Policy Decisions Are Made: A Comparison

Canada

A Dictatorship

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2. How has globalization changed the “*face of international politics*”? (pg 226)

Part B: How can Nation-States Promote Internationalism through Foreign Policy? (Pages 236-244)

1. Countries can use foreign policy to promote internationalism in several ways
 - a)
 - b)
 - c)

2. Complete the following retrieval chart by completing the following tasks:
 - **Defining each tool** that countries can use **to promote peace in the international community**
 - **List examples** of each tool
 - Identify the **pros and cons** (if there are any) of each tool identified.

Foreign Policy “Tools” To Promote Peace (p 228)

Tool	Definition	Examples	Pros	Cons
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Incentives



Sanctions



3. Were **sanctions** an appropriate response to stop **Saddam Hussein's dictatorship**? Explain fully. (p 228)

4. What is the role of the **United Nations Security Council**? What authority does the **Security Council** have in dealing with potential international crisis? (p229)

5. What countries have **permanent membership in the Security Council**? Do you think these countries may, at times, act in a manner that serves their national self-interest ahead of the interests of the International Community? Explain your position fully.

6. What is the difference between **peacekeeping** and **peacemaking**? You may want to refer to your glossary.

7. a) Since 1956, how many Canadians have participated in United Nations peacekeeping missions? Approximately how many peacekeeping missions has Canada participated in? (p229)

b) How do you think this has helped shape Canada's national identity, values, and foreign policy?

8. Peacekeepers are sent to a conflict zone only after a **ceasefire** has been negotiated. Once this is done, the peacekeepers then set up and patrol a **buffer zone**. What is a **ceasefire and a buffer zone**? (google)

9. What three guidelines must peacekeeping troops follow? (p229)
- a.
 - b.
 - c.
10. What are the four problems that peacekeepers sometimes will face? (p230)
- a.
 - b.
 - c.
 - d.
11. Use the following sources **to describe** (in point form) **the problems faced by General Romeo Dallaire and the Peacekeepers .**
- Figure 10-10 p. 230

 - Voices feature p.230
12. What is the role of the *UN's International Court of Justice* sometimes called the *World Court*? (p231)
13. What nation refuses to recognize the decisions of the International Court of Justice? What reasons would this nation have for taking this action? (p231)

14. **The foreign policies of various countries can sometimes cause conflict.** To help resolve the disputes that arise when this happens, a large body of **international law and agreements** have been developed. Complete the retrieval chart below by describing the key points of each law or agreement.

International Law and Agreements (p231-232)

International Law or Agreement

Key Points

International Law of The Sea

Antarctic Treaty

Give one example of conflict that has arisen because of one of the agreements described above.

15. What does foreign aid provide for the receiving country? (p 233)
16. Define the term gross national income. (p233)
17. According to former Canadian Prime Minister Lester B. Pearson, how much should the world's richest nations spend on foreign aid? Which nations of the world have met or exceeded Pearson's suggested target? (p233)
18. What is DART? What does DART do?(p233)
19. What is "tied aid"? (p235)

20. Humanitarianism is often the main motive for providing aid to other countries. But over the years, the foreign aid strategies of developed countries have often been criticized. Describe the seven criticisms of foreign aid by completing the chart below.

Criticisms of Foreign Aid (p235)

Competing Motives

Tied Aid

Lack of Consultation

Complex Delivery System

Bureaucracy

Corruption

Brain Drain

Part C: How does Canadian foreign policy promote both National Interests and Internationalism? (Pages 241)

21. What is the “*Ottawa Convention*”? Did this document meet its intended goal? Explain fully.
22. Would the “*Ottawa Convention*” demonstrate Canada’s **national interest**, our **commitment to internationalism**, or **both**? Explain fully!
23. Read carefully the Feature: “*Canada and Peacekeeping—Myth and Reality*” on pages 238-239. Complete the chart below on arguments for and against UN Peacekeeping Missions

For	Against
1.	
2.	
3.	
4.	
5.	
6.	