

Exploring Nationalism

Chapter Highlights

Chapter 9: Nations, Nation-States, and Internationalism

This chapter explores the motives of successful nations and nation-states and how their responses to the world are shaped. Internationalism assumes that people are all members of the global community and that they must accept collective responsibility for the challenges that face the world.

Chapter Issue: *To what extent does involvement in international affairs benefit nations and states?*

In this chapter you will learn about the following concepts:

- That psychologists believe that people are motivated by needs and wants;
- That successful nations and nation-states (especially those with democratic governments) are often motivated by the need to serve their citizens;
- That isolationism is a term used when a country completely opts out of participating in international social, economic, political, and military affairs; and,
- That unilateralism, bilateralism, multilateralism, and supranationalism are different approaches that countries use in response to the world.

Topics covered in this chapter include:

1. What are some common motives of nations and states? (*needs and wants, economic stability, peace and security, self-determination, humanitarianism*)
2. How do the motives of nations and states shape their responses to the world? (*isolationism, unilateralism, bilateralism, multilateralism, supranationalism*)
3. Some understandings of internationalism. (*World Health Organization, right to play, non-governmental organizations, the Arctic Council*)
4. How does internationalism benefit nations and states? (*peace and security, economic stability, indigenous self-determination, humanitarianism*)

You will apply these skills to your understanding of nations, nation-states, and internationalism:

1. **View** the graphic of Maslow's hierarchy of human needs.
2. **Examine** a graph of the positive effects of high employment.
3. **Reflect** on the difference in needs between wealthy countries and poor countries.
4. **Examine** a figure of statistics comparing Botswana and Zimbabwe.
5. **Explore** decision making and problem solving, including evaluating alternatives.
6. **List** five issues that require international co-operation to solve.
7. **Read** Churchill's words to determine if the UN has functioned as he thought it should.
8. **Scan** newspapers, magazines, and online news services to find examples of unilateral, bilateral, and multilateral responses to world events or issues.