

Guided Reading Activity Nationalism Around The World

NAME _____ DATE _____ CLASS _____

Guided Reading Activity

networks

Nationalism Around the World

Lesson 2 Nationalism in Africa and Asia

Review Questions

Directions: Read the lesson and complete the outline below. Refer to your textbook to fill in the blanks.

I. African Independence Movements

A. After World War I, leaders throughout Africa such as Omar Mukhtar of _____ and Jomo Kenyatta of _____ sought to end colonial rule.

B. The ideas of _____ and _____ influenced young African leaders educated in the United States.

II. Revolution in Southeast Asia

A. In 1920, Lenin established a new organization aimed at societies outside the Western world known as the _____ to spread the philosophy of _____ and advance the cause of world revolution.

B. As a result of Lenin's efforts, by the end of the _____, almost every Asian society had a _____ party.

III. Indian Independence

A. Led by _____, the Indian National Congress employed nonviolent _____ to seek Indian self-rule and independence from Britain.

B. In response to nonviolent protests such as the _____ March, the British Government in 1935 passed the _____ and expanded the role of Indians in government.

C. The branch of the independence movement associated with _____ was religious, anti-Western, and traditional, while the branch associated with _____ was secular, Pro-Western, and modern.

IV. A Militarist Japan

A. The _____ controlled major segments of the Japanese industrial sector.

B. Economic hardships led some to call for a return to traditional Japanese values and some to call for Japan to use its strength to dominate _____.

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Guided Reading Activity: Nationalism Around the World

Nationalism is a significant and often contested concept that has shaped the political landscape of nations across the globe. It revolves around the idea of a shared identity—often based on culture, language, ethnicity, or history—that binds individuals to a nation-state. This guided reading activity aims to explore the multifaceted nature of nationalism around the world, examining its various forms, historical contexts, and the impact it has had on societies. Through this article, readers will gain insights into how nationalism manifests in different regions, the tensions it can create, and its implications for global politics.

Understanding Nationalism

Nationalism can be defined as a political ideology that emphasizes the interests and culture of a particular nation, often in opposition to foreign influence or control. It can take various forms, including:

1. Civic Nationalism: Focuses on shared citizenship and legal equality regardless of ethnic or cultural differences.
2. Ethnic Nationalism: Based on shared ethnicity, language, or cultural heritage, often leading to exclusionary practices.
3. Religious Nationalism: Ties national identity to religious identity, which can create divisions or foster unity based on shared beliefs.
4. Economic Nationalism: Prioritizes domestic industries and labor, often advocating for protectionist policies.

Understanding these categories is crucial as they shape the way nationalism is expressed in different regions and contexts.

Historical Context of Nationalism

The rise of nationalism can be traced back to the late 18th and early 19th centuries, particularly in Europe. Key historical events include:

- The French Revolution (1789): This event is often cited as a pivotal moment in the development of modern nationalism. The revolution promoted the idea of popular sovereignty and the notion that the nation is the source of political authority.
- The unification of Italy and Germany (19th Century): These movements were fueled by nationalist sentiments that sought to unite fragmented states into cohesive nation-states.
- Decolonization (20th Century): Many countries in Asia, Africa, and Latin America sought independence from colonial powers, driven by nationalist movements that emphasized self-determination and cultural revival.

These historical developments laid the groundwork for various expressions of nationalism that would emerge in the 20th century and beyond.

Nationalism in Different Regions

Nationalism manifests uniquely across different regions, influenced by historical, social, and political contexts.

Europe

In Europe, nationalism has played a complex role in shaping political boundaries and identities. The continent has witnessed both the unification of nations and the fragmentation of states due to

nationalist movements.

- Brexit: The United Kingdom's decision to leave the European Union was driven by a resurgence of nationalism, with many citizens expressing a desire to reclaim sovereignty and control over immigration.
- Catalonia: In Spain, the push for independence among Catalans reflects ethnic nationalism, where a distinct cultural identity seeks autonomy from a larger state.

Asia

Asia's nationalist movements are diverse, ranging from independence struggles to conflicts arising from ethnic tensions.

- India: The Indian National Congress played a crucial role in the struggle for independence from British rule, promoting a vision of a united, multi-ethnic nation.
- China: The rise of nationalism in China is often linked to the "Century of Humiliation," where foreign powers dominated the country. The Chinese Communist Party has since used nationalism to bolster its legitimacy, particularly in relation to Taiwan and Hong Kong.

Africa

Nationalism in Africa is often intertwined with the legacy of colonialism and the fight for self-determination.

- Pan-Africanism: This movement emphasizes solidarity among African nations and people of African descent, advocating for unity and cooperation to address common issues.
- Ethnic Nationalism: In countries like Rwanda, ethnic nationalism has led to conflict, as seen in the tragic genocide of 1994, which was rooted in deep-seated ethnic tensions.

Latin America

Nationalism in Latin America has been shaped by a history of colonialism, dictatorship, and economic disparity.

- Populism: Leaders like Hugo Chávez in Venezuela and Evo Morales in Bolivia have utilized nationalist rhetoric to rally support among marginalized populations, often positioning themselves against foreign intervention and neoliberal policies.
- Indigenous Movements: In countries like Bolivia and Peru, indigenous groups have embraced nationalism as a means to reclaim land and rights, highlighting cultural identity and heritage.

The Impact of Nationalism on Global Politics

Nationalism has far-reaching implications for global politics, influencing everything from

international relations to domestic policy.

Positive Aspects of Nationalism

1. **Fostering Unity:** Nationalism can create a sense of belonging, encouraging social cohesion and collective identity among citizens.
2. **Promoting Self-Determination:** Nationalist movements can empower marginalized groups to seek autonomy and recognition, leading to greater political representation.
3. **Cultural Revival:** Nationalism often fuels interest in preserving and promoting cultural heritage, languages, and traditions.

Negative Aspects of Nationalism

1. **Exclusionary Practices:** Ethnic and religious nationalism can lead to discrimination and violence against minority groups.
2. **Conflict:** Nationalism has been a driving force behind numerous conflicts, as competing national identities clash over territory and resources.
3. **Isolationism:** Economic nationalism can result in protectionist policies that hinder international trade and cooperation, impacting global economic stability.

Conclusion

In conclusion, nationalism is a powerful force that shapes the identity and politics of nations worldwide. Its expressions vary greatly across different regions and historical contexts, reflecting the complexities of human society. While nationalism can foster unity and pride, it also has the potential to create division and conflict. As the world becomes increasingly interconnected, understanding the nuances of nationalism and its implications for global politics is essential for fostering dialogue and cooperation among diverse nations. Through guided reading and thoughtful engagement with this topic, individuals can better appreciate the complexities of nationalism and its role in shaping our world today.

Frequently Asked Questions

What role does guided reading play in understanding nationalism in different countries?

Guided reading helps students critically analyze texts about nationalism, allowing them to explore various perspectives and historical contexts, which enhances their understanding of how nationalism shapes identities and policies worldwide.

How can teachers effectively facilitate guided reading activities on nationalism?

Teachers can facilitate guided reading by selecting diverse texts that represent various nationalistic movements, creating discussion prompts to encourage critical thinking, and using graphic organizers to help students compare and contrast different nationalist ideologies.

What are some key themes to explore in guided reading activities about nationalism?

Key themes include the impact of nationalism on statehood and sovereignty, the relationship between nationalism and globalization, cultural identity, and the rise of nationalist movements in response to colonialism and imperialism.

How can guided reading activities address the challenges posed by extreme nationalism?

Guided reading activities can address extreme nationalism by encouraging discussions on its historical consequences, analyzing contemporary examples, and promoting empathy through diverse narratives that highlight the experiences of marginalized groups affected by nationalist policies.

What texts are recommended for guided reading activities focused on nationalism?

Recommended texts include 'Imagined Communities' by Benedict Anderson, 'Nationalism' by John Breuilly, and various articles and case studies on recent nationalist movements in countries such as India, Hungary, and the United States.

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