Social 20-1

Chapter 8 National Self-Determination Guided Reading

Student Name:

What is National Self Determination?

1. What is national self-determination?
2. Develop three criteria that would help the United Nations recognize a new country. Take into account the UN’s position on human rights, on nation-state’s right to sovereignty, and on a people’s right to self-determination, and the consequences of recognizing a new counry:

1.

2.

3.

What Are some of the Effects of Pursuing National Self-Determination?

1. What is Decolonization?
2. What countries made up French Indo China?
3. How did the Vietnamese desire to express self-determination become a victim of US and USSR national interests during the cold war?
4. In Cambodia who were the Khmer Rouge and how did their actions violate the Cambodian people’s right to security?
5. Summarize the Issue of Tibetan self-determination:
6. If the Chinese resettlement programs result in a Chinese majority in Tibet, should the Tibetan people still be allowed to exercise their right to self determination? Why or Why not?
7. What is a successor state? How does India qualify?
8. Consider your understandings of nationalism and national self-determination. Do you agree with Jinnah’s or Gandhi’s position on a united India? Explain your response.
9. Why did the British government create India and Pakistan instead of a single nation in 1947? How is Kashmir evidence of the failure of this decision?

Choose TWO nations (p193-197) that have been pursuing national self-determination in Canada and note two positive effects and two negative effects of this groups pursuit of self-determination. Support with logical evidence:

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| --- | --- |
| Group: |  |
| Positive effects | Evidence |
| Negative effects | Evidence |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Group: |  |
| Positive effects | Evidence |
| Negative effects | Evidence |