Shaping Nationalism

How do external & internal factors shape nationalism?
WOULD YOU DARE TO QUESTION WHO YOU REALLY ARE?

Who are you, really?

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Fw7FhU-G1_Q
Remind me...what is nationalism?
How do you express nationalism? Examples
O Canada! Our home and native land! True patriot love in all thy sons command. With glowing hearts we see thee rise, The True North strong and free! From far and wide, O Canada, we stand on guard for thee. God keep our land glorious and free! O Canada, we stand on guard for thee.

O Canada! Terre de nos aïeux, Ton front est ceint de fleurons glorieux! Car ton bras sait porter l’épée, Il sait porter la croix! Ton histoire est une épopée Des plus brillants exploits. Et ta valeur, de foi trempée, Protégera nos foyers et nos droits. Protégera nos foyers et nos droits.
IS THE NATIONAL ANTHEM RACIST?

Time for a New National Anthem?

https://www.youtube.com/watch?time_continue=1&v=pHuzl5dUKVM
The Development of Nationalism is Shaped by:

1. Historical
2. Geographic
3. Political
4. Economic
5. Social

FACTORS
French Revolution

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=lTTvKwCylFY
Jigsaw Activity: The French Revolution

- Form groups of 4

- Each group is responsible for creating a mind map that:
  - Examines 1/5 factors that helped shape new ideas about the French nation (p. 43-50)
  - As a collective, we will reconvene and present your understanding — Allocate a speaker
Historical Factors

- No single event caused the French Revolution. The path to revolution was a long process that unfolded over decades. Still, a single event can often capture a people’s collective imagination and inspire them to take action. In the case of France in 1789, this event was the Storming of the Bastille.

- The Bastille was a Paris prison where, it was rumoured, the king locked up people who spoke out against him. On July 14, 1789, about 600 angry Parisians successfully attached the Bastille and took control of this symbol of tyranny. This event is usually considered to be the beginning of the French Revolution, and July 14 is now celebrated as a national holiday in France.
Before the French Revolution, France was divided into strict social order that was defined largely by birth. The monarch and aristocrats, who also made up much of the high-ranking clergy in the Catholic Church, held most of the power. In 1789, this ruling elite made up about 4% of France’s total estimated population of 26 million. The remaining 96% were considered common people. The ruling elite paid few taxes, but their power enables them to accumulate great wealth by collecting taxes, rents, and other fees from the common people.
Economic Factors

- During the 18th century, France was almost constantly at war with its traditional rival, Britain, as well as other European countries. These conflicts, which included some support for the rebels in the American War of Independence, were costly - and largely unsuccessful.

- As a result, the French economy was in chaos by the late 1780s. The decades of war had drained the treasury, and the country was nearly bankrupt. To raise money, King Louis XVI decided that the people, including French aristocrats, should pay more taxes.
Geographic Factors

At the same time as Louis XVI was demanding that people pay more taxes, large parts of France were suffering severe weather. The winter of 1788-89 was bitterly cold with piles of snow that blocked roads and made trade and travel impossible. When the snow melted, it caused floods in some areas. Then, in the spring and summer of 1789, parts of the country were hit by drought - a long period of dry weather.

These conditions combined to destroy grain crops and create a shortage. As the shortage worsened, the prices of flour rose. As a result, many people could no longer afford to buy bread, which was a staple of their diet.
By late summer 1789, the National Assembly had put the finishing touches on the Declaration of the Rights of Man and of the Citizen. This political action, which abolished the traditional privileges enjoyed by the monarch, the clergy, and the aristocracy, sparked a bloody struggle that eventually led to the creation of a French nation based on new principles. It established France as a secular — non-religious — republic.

The 17 articles of the Declaration set out these principles and became the basis of the new French constitution. This document has influenced all subsequent declarations and charters of rights.
How did Nationalism Develop during the French Revolution?

- Questioning of the absolute power of the king. What caused this?
- Inspired by ideas of the philosophes that challenged the nature of the old regime, as well as the recent revolution in the USA
- Overpowered, the Bourgeoisie reflected 90% of the population. They wanted a voice that represented their numbers (legally, economically, politically)
  - Why might the Third Estate be unhappy with this distribution of power?
  - What would the distribution of power look like if power were distributed based on population?
How have People in Canada Responded to some Factors that shape Nationalism?
Canadians and their Myths

- One myth that is part of the collective consciousness on many Canadians is the story of building the Canadian Pacific Railway.
- John A. Macdonald, Canada’s 1st prime minister, dreamed of an iron road that would link the country of Canada from coast to coast, the Atlantic to the Pacific Ocean.
Railway & Canadian National Identity

- The builders of the CPR faced many challenges; mosquito-infested swamps, Western plains, mountain ranges.
- Completed in 4 years and 6 months by French, English, Scottish, Irish, Italian, Slavic, Swedish, American, Chinese and Canadian workers.
- When they completed this great project, they felt as though they had proved something—Canadians could overcome huge obstacles!
- This view helped to make the CPR a national symbol!
Challenges to Canadian Myths

• Early 1900’s, people of British heritage made up the dominant cultural groups in Canada. British culture, traditions, and language was dominant.
• Francophone Canadians (French) and Aboriginal peoples began to tell their stories and histories. As they affirmed their identities they challenged the idea that Canada was British.
• They also challenged some of the creation of Canada myths.
 FNMI & Quebecois Nationalism

• Read pages 57-59
• List one opportunity and one challenge for each group in acquiring nationalism.
• Read Taking Turns on page 59 and respond in paragraph format to the question at the bottom on the page.
• (10 marks)