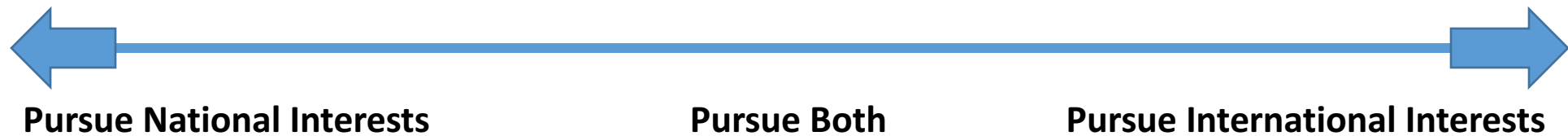


Unit 3 – Internationalism

SS 20-1 Ms.Gill

To what extent should internationalism be pursued?



Chapter 11

Understandings of Internationalism

Internationalism

- the principle of cooperation among nations, for the promotion of their common good, sometimes as contrasted with nationalism, or devotion to the interests of a particular nation.
- a political principle which transcends nationalism and advocates a greater political or economic cooperation among nations and people.
- supporters of this principle are referred to as internationalists, and generally believe that the people of the world should unite across national, political, cultural, racial, or class boundaries to advance their common interests, or that the governments of the world should cooperate because their mutual long-term interests are of greater importance than their short-term disputes.

What are some reasons why nations choose to participate in international actions?

Motivations Behind Internationalism

Self Determination:

- The ability and desire to fulfill a nation people's economic, social, cultural and political needs which is for the betterment and growth of a nation.
- Example: Afghanistan, Ukraine, Scotland, Aboriginal Groups.

Humanitarianism & Global Citizenship:

- Belief in our common Humanity. When acting based on this moral imperative, we are acting in a humanitarian way.
- **Example:** Helping with natural disasters or political upheavals. Volunteering with NGO's and or donating money. Green Peace, World Vision, Red Cross. Peacekeeping, UN & NATO.

Motivations Behind Internationalism

Peace & Security:

- Security alliance organizations aim to provide member nations with great ability to maintain secure borders. When a country has a higher level of peace and security, it has greater control of its own destiny and can govern its own society and economy
- Example: Threats to Peace & Security, poverty, environmental degradation, terrorism, civil war, conflict between states, WMD, organized crime.
- UN & NATO are examples of organizations working towards peace & security.

Motivations Behind Internationalism

Economic Stability:

- Internationalism can be linked to ensuring economic stability within a nation-state.
- An absence of excessive fluctuations in the macro-economy (a branch of economics that deals with the performance, structure, and behavior of a national or regional economy as a whole.)
- Example: Blood Nation of Southern Alberta produces agriculture products that are sold in Japan, creating dozens of jobs in the process.
- NAFTA – seeks to break down barriers such as tariffs that restrict trade.

What are some reasons why nations choose to participate in international actions?

Self Determination
Humanitarianism and Global Citizenship
Peace and Security
Economic Stability

What are some reasons why
nations choose **NOT** to
participate in international
actions?

Motivations Against Internationalism

- Economic
- Political
- Belief that the UN should deal with issues

Example:

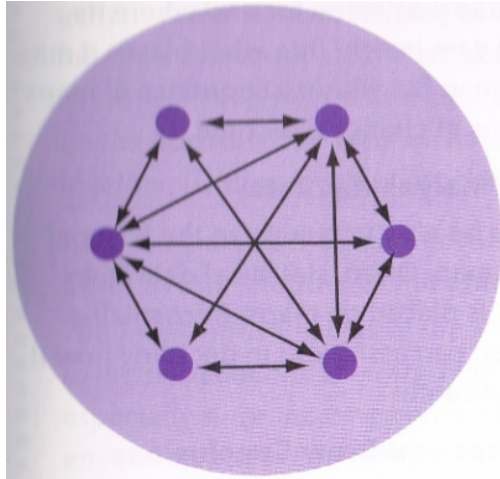
- United States & Isolation during WWI & WWII
- Canada, Germany, France and Russia not originally getting involved in Iraq

Motivations Against Internationalism

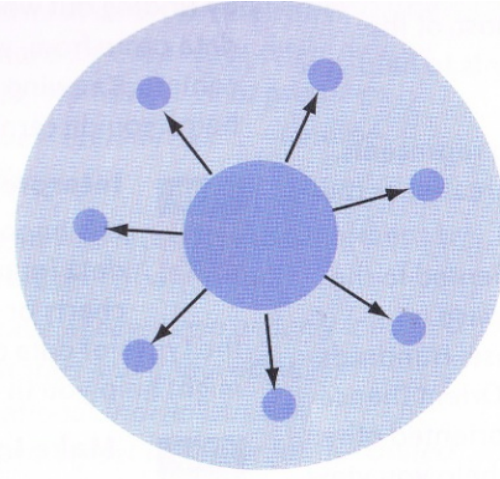
Isolationism

- A foreign policy in which a nation state chooses not to become involved in the affairs of other nations, either militarily or through trade.

Types of Internationalism

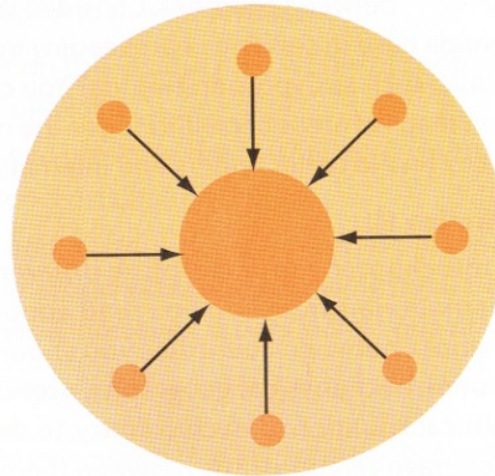


Liberal Internationalism



Hegemonic Internationalism

c.



Revolutionary Internationalism

Liberal Internationalism

- Liberal Internationalism is the belief that through interaction and cooperation, common goals can be achieved within nations and nation-states. *Ex. Peace and prosperity.*
- Liberal internationalism's intent is primarily to create wealth and peace.
- This can be expressed through the creation of organizations like **League of Nations, and United Nations.**
- Liberal internationalism is based on an **ideology of compassion** and is often shown through groups such as World Vision.
- Liberal states should intervene in other sovereign states in order to pursue **liberal objectives.** Examples could be military intervention and humanitarian aid.
- Liberal can also be economic, as nation states create regional trading bloc, and encourage free trade.
- Assume **interaction and co-operation is on equal terms** and is mutually beneficial.

Hegemonic Internationalism

- Hegemonic internationalism is the belief that the world is being integrated based on unequal terms with the dominance of one nation or nation-state over others. Eg. Britain's colonies for 200 years.
- English is now the language of power, and this is due to international communication. Culture also reflects hegemonic internationalism. Colonization and recent globalization has also influenced English becoming the “language of power”.
- English is now the language of power, and this is due to international communication. Culture also reflects hegemonic internationalism. Colonization and recent globalization has also influenced English becoming the “language of power”.
- Many people believe you achieve security and prosperity when hegemonic internationalism occurs and a few nations take the leading role.

Revolutionary Internationalism

- Revolutionary internationalism is the belief that international factors and alliances determine conflicts within society.
- This is not as common these days but it has a significant impact on the today's world
- Through revolutionary internationalism, economic and political alliances were created and wars were induced. Indirectly, a nuclear war was almost ignited.
- Revolution can be radical or extreme change but it doesn't need to be violent.
- For example, environmentalism or feminism may exemplify revolutionary internationalism

Historical Examples

- Read pg. 246 – 249 in your text to gain an understanding of 3 particular instances where a nation or nations chose not to participate in international affairs
 - American Isolationism During the World Wars
 - International Involvement in the Iraq War
 - Rwanda
- Create a chart outlining: the situation occurring, international involvement (who/why or why not/response)