

New National Identity Section Quiz Answer Key

What does it mean to say you're English, Scottish, British? Does it matter much to people? Has devolution and constitutional change made a difference to national identity? Does the future of the UK depend on whether or not people think they are British? Social and political scientists answer these questions vital to the future of the British state.

The IELTS Academic Training Reading Practice Tests series has been developed to help students to have more tests to practise with. It has been recommended by a number of IELTS academics that students engage in practicing for the IELTS exam daily, at least six months in advance, to give them a better chance at getting the score they need. Of course, that means you're going to need LOTS of IELTS practice tests to help you get prepared! Through practicing these questions, and other questions in the series, you'll be able to become more familiar with the types of questions asked in the exam, and be better able to answer more confidently.

Jeffrey Richards is a regular radio and television commentator on popular culture. Covers the period from Ealing Studios to Dad's Army. A great read.

For many Australians, there are two great passions: sport and 'taking the piss'. This book is about national identity – and especially about Australia's image as a sporting country. Whether reverent or not, any successful national image has to reflect something about the reality of the country. But it is also influenced by the reasons that people have for encouraging particular images – and by the conflicts between differing views of national identity, and of sport. Buffeted by these elements, both the extent of Australian sports madness and the level of stirring have varied considerably over time. While many refer to long-lasting factors, such as the amount of sunshine, this book argues that the ebb and flow of sporting images are strongly linked to current views of national identity. Starting from Archer's win in the first Melbourne Cup in 1861, it traces the importance of trade unions in the formation of Australian Rules, the success of a small rural town in holding one of the world's foremost running races, and the win-from-behind of a fat arsed wombat knocking off the official mascots of Sydney 2000. This book was based on a special issue of Soccer and Society.

Language and Integration Tests in Europe

Strengthening Forensic Science in the United States

Television, the Public Sphere, and National Identity

Media and Societal Factors of What We Are

Theory and Research

The British World and an Australian National Identity

Making Identity Count

Traces the evolution of South African immigration policy since the arrival of Indian contract laborers through to the aftermath of the May 2008 attacks.

"The insurrection on the US Capitol on January 6, 2020, was described as an assault on the Constitution itself, an attack on the core idea of what it means to be American. The nation, in the minds of most people today, is defined by the principles and ideals set forth in its founding document. According to President Obama in his second inaugural, "What makes us

exceptional-what makes us American-is our allegiance to an idea." But this idea has little meaning beyond commitment to the Constitution itself. While Americans across the political spectrum are enamored with the Constitution-what Jared Goldstein calls constitutional nationalism-the Constitution frequently provides neutral, patriotic cover for widely varying, and often pernicious, values and commitments. In *Real Americans*, Goldstein examines the way Americans have promoted exclusionary, nativistic, racist, and violent efforts precisely on the grounds of defending the Constitution. Through meticulous research, Goldstein explores the dark side of constitutional nationalism. Beginning with the long history of the Ku Klux Klan's efforts to defend a white Constitution, Goldstein then surveys the attempt by religious nationalists to create an exclusively Christian Constitution, the anti-immigrant promotion of a nativist Constitution, the corporate support for a libertarian Constitution, the Tea Party's endeavor to establish a partisan Constitution in opposition to the Democratic Party, and finally the violent actions by militia groups and domestic terrorists in support of their constitutional vision of national identity. Each of these groups perceived themselves as representing and defending what it means to be truly American and mobilized campaigns based on constitutional demands and ideals. American history is the history of competing interpretations of who counts as a true American, and in each case, the Constitution has been used to support these interpretations-often to the point of violence. *Real Americans* sheds light on a history most people would like to ignore"--

This book aims to enrich the thinking and discussion in relation to the importance that citizenship, immigration, rights and private laws play in the modern world. This is in a time when social cohesion and national identity is being challenged. It will explore the impact these laws have had on Australia, European Union (EU) and Slovenia. Identity and social cohesion are contested concepts and can invoke different responses. The challenges states and the EU are likely to face in retaining and even strengthening their respective identities and social cohesion from continued geopolitical shocks, security, economic volatility and environmental degradation is likely to be formidable. These alone pose some of the most complex political and policy issues facing the world. The EU can be held up as a polity that, has developed an identity and level of cohesion, while allowing member states to retain their national identities. It has, to date, also been successful in managing the rise of nationalism. However, that has come under threat in recent times. Thus, the very foundations of liberal democracy could be diluted from the impact of these challenges. Moreover, the basic foundations of rights have, in part, already been diluted from the rise of terrorism (which is acceptable), however, the geopolitical differences pose a significant challenge, in, and of themselves.

This volume addresses the question of migration in Europe. It is concerned with the extent to which racism and anti-immigration discourse has been to some extent normalised and 'democratised' in European and national political discourses. Mainstream political parties are espousing increasingly coercive policies and frequently attempting to legitimate such approaches via nationalist-populist slogans and coded forms of racism. *Identity, Belonging and Migration* shows that that liberalism is not enough to oppose the disparate and diffuse xenophobia and racism faced by many migrants today and calls for new conceptions of anti-racism within and beyond the state. The book is divided into three parts and organised around a theoretical framework for understanding migration, belonging, and exclusion, which is subsequently developed through discussions of state and structural discrimination as well as a series of thematic case studies. In drawing on a range of rich and original data, this timely volume makes an important contribution to discussions on migration in Europe.

Culture, Communication, and National Identity

National Identity in EU Law

Real Americans

Comparing France and Sweden

A Liberal Theory of Majority Rights

Dynamics of National Identity

Contending for National Identity

Fifty years of large-scale immigration has brought significant ethnic, racial, and religious diversity to North America and Western Europe, but has also prompted hostile backlashes. In Fear, Anxiety, and National Identity, a distinguished multidisciplinary group of scholars examine whether and how immigrants and their offspring have been included in the prevailing national identity in the societies where they now live and to what extent they remain perpetual foreigners in the eyes of the long-established native-born. What specific social forces in each country account for the barriers immigrants and their children face, and how do anxieties about immigrant integration and national identity differ on the two sides of the Atlantic? Western European countries such as Germany, the Netherlands, and the United Kingdom have witnessed a significant increase in Muslim immigrants, which has given rise to nativist groups that question their belonging. Contributors Thomas Faist and Christian Ulbricht discuss how German politicians have implicitly compared the purported "backward" values of Muslim immigrants with the German idea of Leitkultur, or a society that values civil liberties and human rights, reinforcing the symbolic exclusion of Muslim immigrants. Similarly, Marieke Sloomman and Jan Willem Duyvendak find that in the Netherlands, the conception of citizenship has shifted to focus less on political rights and duties and more on cultural norms and values. In this context, Turkish and Moroccan Muslim immigrants face increasing pressure to adopt "Dutch" culture, yet are simultaneously portrayed as having regressive views on gender and sexuality that make them unable to assimilate. Religion is less of a barrier to immigrants' inclusion in the United States, where instead undocumented status drives much of the political and social marginalization of immigrants. As Mary C. Waters and Philip Kasinitz note, undocumented immigrants in the United States are ineligible for the services and freedoms that citizens take for granted and often live in fear of detention and deportation. Yet, as Irene Bloemraad points out, Americans' conception of national identity expanded to be more inclusive of immigrants and their children with political mobilization and changes in law, institutions, and culture in the wake of the Civil Rights Movement. Canadians' views also dramatically expanded in recent decades, with multiculturalism now an important part of their national identity, in contrast to Europeans' fear that diversity undermines national solidarity. With immigration to North America and Western Europe a continuing reality, each region will have to confront anti-immigrant sentiments that create barriers for and threaten the inclusion of newcomers. Fear, Anxiety, and National Identity investigates the multifaceted connections among immigration, belonging, and citizenship, and provides new ways of thinking about national identity.

America in JeruSALEm develops a model that demonstrates the process of Americanization versus national identity in small countries toward the end of the twentieth century and the beginning of the twenty-first,

using advertisements to understand this process. The authors present Israel as a test case because it is trying to maintain a new Israeli culture, a Jewish tradition, and a unique language—Hebrew—against the background of an ongoing national conflict.

Television's role and influence in time, in age of globalisation of the media.

Despite nearly sixty years of European integration, neither nations nor national loyalties have withered away. On the contrary, national identity rhetoric seems on the rise, not only in politics but also in legal discourse. Lately we have seen a rise in the number of Member States invoking their national identity in an attempt to justify a derogation from a requirement imposed on them by a Treaty article or an EU legislative act, or to legitimize a particular national reading of such an EU norm. Despite this, the European Court of Justice (ECJ) has yet to develop a coherent approach to such arguments, or express a vision of the role national identity should play in EU law. Elke Cloots undertakes this task by providing a principled and coherent scheme for the adjudication of disputes involving claims based on the national identity of a Member State. Should arguments involving national identity be legally relevant? If yes, how should the ECJ approach such identity-related interests? Cloots crafts a normative framework to assist the ECJ in striking the right balance between European integration and respect for the identity concerns at issue. The book combines rigorous theoretical inquiry with thorough analysis of the European Treaties and case law, with particular attention paid to litigation involving domestic measures concerning the national system of government, constitutional rights protections, and language policy. Clarifying the issues at stake and presenting a solution to these problems, this book will be an invaluable resource for the academics, lawyers, and policy makers in the field.

Building a National Identity Database

Sport in Australian National Identity

Rethinking National Identity in the Age of Migration

National Identity, Popular Culture and Everyday Life

Nourishing the Nation

Sport and National Identity in the Post-War World

When Threats are Internal

Scores of talented and dedicated people serve the forensic science community, performing vitally important work. However, they are often constrained by lack of adequate resources, sound policies, and national support. It is clear that change and advancements, both systematic and scientific, are needed in a number of forensic science disciplines to ensure the reliability of work, establish enforceable standards, and promote best practices with consistent application. Strengthening Forensic Science in the United States: A Path Forward provides a detailed plan for addressing these needs and suggests the creation of a new government entity, the National Institute of Forensic Science, to establish and enforce standards within the forensic science community. The benefits of improving and

regulating the forensic science disciplines are clear: assisting law enforcement officials, enhancing homeland security, and reducing the risk of wrongful conviction and exoneration. Strengthening Forensic Science in the United States gives a full account of what is needed to advance the forensic science disciplines, including upgrading of systems and organizational structures, better training, widespread adoption of uniform and enforceable best practices, and mandatory certification and accreditation programs. While this book provides an essential call-to-action for congress and policy makers, it also serves as a vital tool for law enforcement agencies, criminal prosecutors and attorneys, and forensic science educators.

Bringing together leading international writers on cricket and society, this important new book places cricket in the postcolonial life of the major Test-playing countries. Exploring the culture, politics, governance and economics of cricket in the twenty-first century, this book dispels the age-old idea of a gentle game played on England's village greens. This is an original political and historical study of the game's development in a range of countries and covers: * cricket in the new Commonwealth: Sri Lanka, Pakistan, the Caribbean and India * the cricket cultures of Australia, New Zealand and post-apartheid South Africa * cricket in England since the 1950s. This new book is ideal for students of sport, politics, history and postcolonialism as it provides stimulating and comprehensive discussions of the major issues including race, migration, globalization, neoliberal economics, the media, religion and sectarianism.

In the age of grand recession, nationalism seems to have returned to Europe. In every EU country, many citizens are unhappy with the perceived intrusion of 'Europe' in their way-of-life. Any idea of a genuine pan-European identity seems to be in retreat. This book provides an unprecedented insight into the multiple ways through which citizens of 16 countries connect their own national identity to European identity. The book's theoretical claim is that European identity, as well as national identity, should be empirically assessed taking into account its multi-dimensionality. The volume's contributors suggest that European identity was always unlikely to be a source of political integration and political legitimacy in the way national identities have been in the past and are today. Europeans' primary identity is national rather than supranational. Mutual trust between European peoples exists, but is somewhat fragile. Yet, European identity is intertwined with national identities in manifold ways. The 'imagined communities' at the national and European level show strong similarities - criteria for being a European are strongly associated with the criteria used to define who national belonging. These complex links also manifest themselves in citizen's feelings of interdependence between the nations in the European Union - which, the volume suggests,

support the EU in the face of severe crises. The IntUne series is edited by Maurizio Cotta (University of Siena) and Pierangelo Isernia (University of Siena). The INTUNE Project - Integrated and United: A Quest for Citizenship in an Ever Closer Europe - is one of the most recent and ambitious research attempts to empirically study how citizenship is changing in Europe. The book series is organized around the two main axes of the project, to report how the issues of identity, representation and standards of good governance are constructed and reconstructed at the elite and citizen levels, and how mass-elite interactions affect the ability of elites to shape identity, representation and the scope of governance. A first set of four books examines how identity, scope of governance and representation have been changing over time respectively at elites, media and public level. The next two books present cross-level analysis of European and national identity on the one hand and problems of national and European representation and scope of governance on the other, in doing so comparing data at both the mass and elite level. A concluding volume summarizes the main results, framing them in a wider theoretical context. 'There can be no political sovereignty without culture sovereignty.' So argued the CBC in 1985 in its evidence to the Caplan/Sauvageau Task Force on Broadcasting Policy. Richard Collins challenges this assumption. He argues in this study of nationalism and Canadian television policy that Canada's political sovereignty depends much less on Canadian content in television than has generally been accepted. His analysis focuses on television drama, at the centre of television policy in the 1980s. Collins questions the conventional image of Canada as a weak national entity undermined by its population's predilection for foreign television. Rather, he argues, Canada is held together, not by a shared repertoire of symbols, a national culture, but by other social forces, notably political institutions. Collins maintains that important advantages actually and potentially flow from Canada's wear national symbolic culture. Rethinking the relationships between television and society in Canada may yield a more successful broadcasting policy, more popular television programming, and a better understanding of the links between culture and the body politic. As the European Community moves closer to political unity, the Canadian case may become more relevant to Europe, which, Collins suggests, already fears the 'Canadianization' of its television. He maintains that a European multilingual society, without a shared culture or common European audio-visual sphere and with viewers watching foreign television, can survive successfully as a political entity just as Canada has.

The Cultural Defense of Nations

When Democratization Meets Globalization

American Reckoning

Analyzing the Tradeoff Between Interests and Values in United States

Foreign Policy

Language and National Identity

Migration and National Identity in South Africa, 1860-2010

Integrating Theories, Methods, and Cases, First Canadian Edition

This dissertation explored the role of national identity in shaping how political actors, journalists and citizens interact and respond to moments in which America's image has been threatened by the transgressions of the U.S. military. I focused on what types of national identity frames tend to emerge within public discourse in these moments, what kind of contestation is advanced by political opponents and journalists, and how the public responds to these dynamics. Three studies were conducted. I began by analyzing the communication environment surrounding two nationally dissonant moments in U.S. history--the My Lai Massacre and the Abu Ghraib Prison Scandal. In these studies, I systematically examined: (1) White House and U.S. military communications to determine whether and what extent these officials articulated national identity frames; (2) Congressional communications to measure the degree to which these officials echoed or challenged the frames; and (3) news coverage to assess whether the range of debate in official discourse was matched by parallel disagreements in news content. As a final step, I conducted an experiment to test the effects of these national identity frames--when echoed or contested in the press--on citizens in response to a news article about U.S. military transgressions.

Methodologically, I combined quantitative content analysis with experimental methods. The results suggest that frames designed to protect and restore the nation's identity in nationally dissonant moments broadly resonate within the citizenry and, in turn, encounter diminished resistance as they cascade downward in the framing hierarchy from political opponents to journalists and finally into the public. By examining political communication in these three important areas--political messages, news content, and public opinion--I sought to illuminate the complex process through which the press aligns its coverage with government communications and how national identity plays a crucial role in this process. This work has important implications for our understanding of press-state relations and how Americans perceive and evaluate the nation, its leaders, and its policies.

National identity is one of the most theoretically important and frequently used concepts for understanding the dynamics of political transition, social conflicts, and economic development in Taiwan. A brief review of national identity theories indicates its multidimensional quality. However, relatively little empirical research has been done to prove the multidimensional concept of national identity. Conceptual haziness has created serious problems in the study of Taiwan's identity politics. Hence, the insufficiency of current research leads to the first goal of this study that is to conceptualize a multidimensional concept of national identity. To test for the suggested two-dimensional national identity, this study uses

confirmatory factor analysis to uncover dimensions of national identity. Our analysis is shown to agree with a two-dimensional (primordial and political) structure of national identity. On the one hand, national identity is characterized by a belief in common descent, a sense of difference from other ethnic groups, and a pride in one's own ethnic community. On the other hand, national identity is a political artifact constituted by nationhood and a desire for citizenship. Second, the two dimensions of national identity are proved to be complementary. Third, and most important, our findings share similarities with the constructive perspective that operational definitions of national identity carry different meanings at different times. The concept of national identity in Taiwan is context-dependent; conditional on the democratization process and cross-strait interactions. We have proved that the concept of national identity is two dimensional and changeable over time. Now we must focus on the questions of why and how national identity changes. The second part of this dissertation emphasizes the ways in which national identities have been changed. There have been various approaches in academic discussions to investigate the conditions which conducive to identity changes. To break the individualist approach that currently dominates the field of national identity, the main goal is to incorporate macro-level factors into micro-level studies to explain identity change. The general findings can be summarized by stating that identity formation and change in Taiwan has to be understood not only in terms of individual characteristics, but also in relation to structural influences. Particularly, the democratic transition and a rising China have brought about various types of mechanisms, which force individuals to search for a new identity that can adequately represent their inner ego in response to sociopolitical changes.

The introduction of language and integration tests as a condition for naturalisation and other types of legal residence permits reflects an important recent change in citizenship policies in European countries. In this book, experts from nine countries reflect on the redefinition of political belonging by examining the policies concerning immigrant integration.

In the early twenty-first century, nationalism has seen a surprising resurgence across the Western world. In the Catalan Autonomous Community in northeastern Spain, this resurgence has been most apparent in widespread support for Catalonia's pro-independence movement, and the popular assertion of Catalan symbols, culture and identity in everyday life. *Nourishing the Nation* provides an ethnographic account of the everyday experience of national identity in Catalonia, using an essential, everyday object of consumption: food. As a crucial element of Catalan cultural life, a focus on food provides unique insight into the lived realities of Catalan nationalism, and how Catalans experience and express their national identity today.

Holt United States History

Films and British National Identity

National Identity and Social Cohesion in a Time of Geopolitical and

Economic Tension: Australia – European Union – Slovenia
National Identity, Nationalism and Constitutional Change
Fear, Anxiety, and National Identity
National Identity
The Encyclopaedia Britannica

This book re-examines the relationship between language and national identity. Unlike many previous studies, it employs a comparative approach: France and Sweden have been chosen as case studies both for their similarities (e.g. both are member states of the European Union) as well as their important differences (e.g. France subscribes in principle to a civic model of national identity, whereas the basis of Swedish identity is undeniably ethnic). It is precisely differences such as these which allow for a more comprehensive understanding of the ethnolinguistic implications of some of the major challenges currently facing France, Sweden and other European countries: regionalism, immigration, European integration and globalization. The present volume benefits from the use of a multidisciplinary approach, and differs from others on the market because of the variety of methods of inquiry used. A series of societal analyses is complemented by an empirical component, bringing a more grounded understanding to the issue of language and national identity.

Christian G. Appy explores how the Vietnam war was managed, reported, packaged, and consumed; the myths that were created; why decisions were made; who (if anyone) got left behind; America's accountability for atrocities and how the real 'Vietnam syndrome' has played out in popular culture and our foreign policy. He reports across newspaper accounts, TV coverage, Pentagon stats and position papers, memoirs, movies, novels, and more to create a completely fresh account of the meaning of the war, asking the hard questions.

Examining the ways in which the BBC constructed and disseminated British national identity during the second quarter of the twentieth century, this book is the first study that focuses in a comprehensive way on how the BBC, through its radio programs, tried to represent what it meant to be British. The BBC and national identity in Britain offers a revision of histories of regional broadcasting in Britain that interpret it as a form of cultural imperialism. The regional organization of the BBC, and the news and creative programming designed specifically for regional listeners, reinforced the cultural and historical distinctiveness of Scotland, Wales, and Northern Ireland. The BBC anticipated, and perhaps encouraged, the development of the hybrid “ dual identities ” characteristic of contemporary Britain. This book will be of interest to scholars and students of nationalism and national identity, British imperialism, mass media and media history, and the “ four nations ” approach to British history.

Integrating theories, methods, and country cases with an emphasis on application and analysis. Combining thematic organization and a variety of country-specific case studies, *Comparative Politics Integrating Theories, Methods, and Cases* is an engaging and accessible introduction to comparative politics. Methodological tools are introduced early in the text and integrated throughout to help students develop a systematic way of doing their own analyses of concepts and issues. These tools include theories, the basics of the

comparative method, and manageable case materials for practice, all in the context of the big questions in comparative politics today.

National Identity in Olympic Swimmers

Immigration and Belonging in North America and Western Europe

Anglo-Australian Cricket, 1860 – 1901

America in JeruSALEM

Stereotype Threat Vs Lift

From Dickens to Dad's Army

Identity Reconstruction

The Cultural Defense of Nations presents a timely, thought-provoking thesis on some of the most pressing issues of our time-global immigration, majority groups, and national identity. Never in human history has so much attention been paid to human movement. Global migration yields demographic shifts of historical significance, profoundly shaking up world politics-as has been seen in the refugee crisis, the Brexit referendum, and the 2016 U.S. election. The Cultural Defense of Nations addresses one of the greatest challenges facing liberalism today: is a liberal state justified in restricting immigration and access to citizenship in order to protect its majority culture? Liberal theorists and human rights advocates recognize the rights of minorities to maintain their unique cultural identity, but assume that majorities have neither a need for similar rights nor a moral ground for defending them. The majority culture, so the argument goes, "can take care of itself." However, with more than 250 million immigrants worldwide, majority groups increasingly seek to protect what they consider to be their national identity. In recent years, liberal democracies have introduced proactive immigration and citizenship policies that are designed to defend the majority culture. This book shifts the focus from the prevailing discussion of cultural minority rights and, for the first time, addresses the cultural rights of majorities. It proposes a new approach by which liberal democracies can welcome immigrants without fundamentally changing their cultural heritage, forsaking their liberal traditions, or slipping into extreme nationalism. Disregarding the topic of cultural majority rights is not only theoretically wrong, but also politically unwise. With forms of "majority nationalism" rising and the growing popularity of extreme right-wing parties in the West, time has come to liberally address the new challenge.

Greater mobility and migration have brought about unprecedented levels of diversity that are transforming communities across the Atlantic in fundamental ways, sparking uncertainty over who the "we" is in a society. As publics fear loss of their national identity and values, the need is greater than ever to reinforce the bonds that tie communities together. Yet, while a consensus may be emerging as to what has not worked well, little thought has been given to developing a new organizing principle for community cohesion. Such a vision needs to smooth divisions between immigration's "winners and losers," blunt extremism, and respond smartly to changing community and national identities. This volume will examine the lessons that can be drawn from various approaches to immigrant integration and managing diversity in North America and Europe. The book delivers recommendations on what policymakers must do to build and reinforce inclusiveness given the realities on each side of the Atlantic. It offers insights into the next generation of policies that can (re)build inclusive societies and bring immigrants and natives together in pursuit of shared futures.

From its founding, United States politicians and policymakers have espoused reverence for national values in the creation of US foreign policy. Yet, there are countless

examples of traditional US values being disregarded in favor of interests. What are the terms of the tradeoff between US values and US interests in US foreign policy? In this dissertation I answer this question with a social-psychological theory of US foreign policy. US values are a greater determinant of US policy when these values are more connected to US national identity. I test this theory at the individual-level and at the macro-level of US foreign policy decision-making. In Chapter 2, I draw on sociological, psychological, and constructivist international relations research and assert that US national identity consists of "core" and "peripheral" values. Core values are more resilient to the challenge of interests, since disregarding them betrays central parts of US identity. Consequently, it is expected that when interests and values clash, the degree to which the interests are betrayed depends on the value's proximity to US identity. I delineate exactly which values are "core" and "peripheral" in US national identity in Chapter 3. I determine and differentiate the values associated with US national identity by analyzing the National Archives and Records Administration's "100 Milestone Documents," US federal holidays and symbols, and presidential State of the Union addresses. I find that democracy is the most privileged value in all realms analyzed. Chapter 4 proposes that an analysis of identity's impact on policy should focus on the agents of state policy: policymakers. I also explore cognitive dissonance as a potential psychological mechanism that enforces national identity. A series of experiments show that respondents favor foreign policy actions that are consistent with US values and that respondents experience more cognitive dissonance when they are forced to argue in favor of violating US values, particularly democracy. In Chapter 5, I analyze how the tradeoff between US values and US interests occurs in US military aid policy. National values clash with national interests when policymakers are faced with the decision of whether or not to grant US military aid to countries that serve US interests but do not embody US national values. The results show that more prominent values (democracy) are almost impervious to countervailing interests while more tangential values (enterprise and human rights) exhibit wildly different effects on US military aid allocation depending on the security and economic importance of the recipient state. I discuss the results of the entire dissertation and its connection to the Trump presidency in Chapter 6.

Globalization, immigration and economic crisis challenge the conceptions of nations, trans-national institutions and post-ethnic societies which are central topics in social sciences' discourses. This book examines in an interdisciplinary and international comparative way structures of national identity which are in conflict with or supporting multi-ethnic diversity and trans-national connectivity. The book's first section seeks to clarify the concepts of national identity, nationalism, patriotism and cosmopolitanism and to operationalize them consistently. The next section regards the diversity within national states and the consequences for the management of identity and intra-national integration. The third section focuses on external integration between different nations by searching for the "squaring of the circle" between the bonding with co-patriots and the critical reflection of one's own national perspective in relation to others. The last section explores to what extent and in which ways media use shapes collective identity.

The Vietnam War and Our National Identity

Representative Athletes

A Close Examination of China's Ethnic Relations with Chaoxianzu Minority as a Test Case

Negotiating with American Identity

IELTS Academic Training Reading Practice Test #4

Jurisprudence of National Identity

National Identity, Violence, and the Constitution

Examining the intersection of 'race', gender and national identity, Seuffert's work incorporates a unique blend of historical and contemporary research from a range of interdisciplinary and theoretical analysis. The book highlights the ways in which shifts in national identity (within New Zealand), shape and limit legal claims for redress for historical racial injustices internationally.

"The Modern Olympic Games have occurred every four years (with some breaks because of World Wars) since 1896. These Games are a global event, with athletes from over 200 nations competing in over 25 sports. As a result, the Olympics are a fertile ground for nationalism. Many scholars have approached the Olympic Games at the macro-level. This exploratory study begins to create a link between this macro-level approach of nationalism and sport with a micro-level investigation of Olympic Swimmers and their national identity: how they experience national identity and when it is salient in the context of their Olympic experience. I used the theoretical concept of Benedict Anderson's notion of the nation as an Imagined Community paired with Stuart Hall's concepts of identity to explain how national identity is experienced. I collected data using two instruments. The first was a modified version of Kuhn and MacPartland's (1954) and Bochner's (1994) "Twenty Statement Test," allowing the swimmers to describe who they are in their own words. The primary research instrument was in-depth, semi-structured interviews of Olympic Swimmers. I found that, for these athletes, national identity was "wearable," was separated "politically" and "athletically," and was a collective identity experienced differently by these athletes as they represented their nation. National identity is very context-dependent for the Olympic swimmers: the athletes' national identity was salient while competing in the Olympics, but not their primary identity. Their primary identity was athlete. This exploratory study opens up a new approach to linking the macro-level and micro-level approaches to identity, national identity, and nationalism in sport."--Abstract from author supplied metadata.

This book provides a broad range of international case-studies to examine how sport has helped to shape national identities, and how national cultures have shaped contemporary sport.

German colonialism is a thriving field of study. From North America to Japan, within Germany, Austria and Switzerland, scholars are increasingly applying post-colonial questions and methods to the study of Germany and its culture.

However, no introduction on this emerging field of study has combined political and cultural approaches, the study of literature and art, and the examination of both metropolitan and local discourses and memories. This book will fill that gap and offer a broad prelude, of interest to any scholar and student of German history and culture as well as of colonialism in general. It will be an indispensable tool for both undergraduate and postgraduate teaching. .

The Transatlantic Council on Migration

Differentiated Instruction Teacher Management System Grades 6-8 Beginnings

To 1877

The BBC and national identity in Britain, 1922-53

The Case of Canadian Television

A Dictionary Of Arts, Sciences, Literature And General Information (Volume I) A

To Androphagi

Kicking Goals

German Colonialism and National Identity

This book explores the dynamics of Anglo-Australian cricketing relations within the 'British World' in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. It explores what these interactions can tell us about broader Anglo-Australian relations during this period and, in particular, the evolution of an Australian national identity. Sport was, and is, a key aspect of Australian culture. Jared van Duinen demonstrates how sport was used to rehearse an identity that would then emerge in broader cultural and political terms. Using cricket as a case study, this book contributes to the ongoing historiographical debate about the nature and evolution of an Australian national identity.

This book has been considered by academicians and scholars of great significance and value to literature. This forms a part of the knowledge base for future generations. So that the book is never forgotten we have represented this book in a print format as the same form as it was originally first published. Hence any marks or annotations seen are left intentionally to preserve its true nature.

This experimental study builds on stereotype threat and stereotype lift research. It hypothesizes that national identity priming can improve verbal test performance of White undergraduates but decrease performance of Latino undergraduates. It also posits that a high social dominance orientation (SDO) will further boost verbal test performance among White undergraduates who have been exposed to the national identity prime. Participants completed an online survey and were randomly assigned to a control (i.e., no US American identity prime and neutral test instructions) or an experimental group (i.e., US American identity prime and stereotype threat/lift test instructions). Verbal test performance was measured using an adapted version of the 2013-2014 SAT. Results revealed that White participants performed marginally better on the verbal test. However, there was no difference in verbal test scores between the control and experimental condition for either Latino or White participants. Social dominance orientation also appeared to have no effect. Thus, the study provided no evidence that priming US American identity leads to stereotype threat or stereotype lift. However, it is important to note that the prime was not effective. In other words, the two conditions did not

differ in relation to US American identity. Thus, it is unclear whether differences in national identity can affect performance on a verbal test. Future research should replicate the present study with a stronger prime and continue to explore the effect of national identity on test performance.

Constructivism, despite being one of the three main streams of IR theory, along with realism and liberalism, is rarely, if ever, tested in large-n quantitative work. Constructivists almost unanimously eschew quantitative approaches, assuming that variables of interest to constructivists, defy quantification. Quantitative scholars mostly ignore constructivist variables as too fuzzy and vague. And the rare instances in which quantitative scholars have operationalized identity as a variable, they have unfortunately realized all the constructivists' worst fears about reducing national identity to a single measure, such as language, religion, or ethnicity, thereby violating one of the foundational assumptions of constructivism: intersubjectivity. Making Identity Count presents a new method for the recovery of national identity, applies the method in 9 country cases, and draws conclusions from the empirical evidence for hegemonic transitions and a variety of quantitative theories of identity. Ted Hopf and Bentley B. Allan make the constructivist variable of national identity a valid measure that can be used by large-n International Relations scholars in a variety of ways. They lay out what is wrong with how identity has been conceptualized, operationalized and measured in quantitative IR so far and specify a methodological approach that allows scholars to recover the predominant national identities of states in a more valid and systematic fashion. The book includes "national identity reports" on China, the US, UK, Germany, France, Brazil, Japan, and India to both test the authors' method and demonstrate the promise of the approach. Hopf and Allan use these data to test a constructivist hypothesis about the future of Western neoliberal democratic hegemony. Finally, the book concludes with an assessment of the method, including areas of possible improvement, as well as a description of what an intersubjective national identity data base of great powers from 1810-2010 could mean for IR scholarship.

*Globalization, National Identity, and Israeli Advertising
National Identity and Cascading Frames, from My Lai to Abu Ghraib*

Identity, Belonging and Migration

Following On

Food as National Identity in Catalonia

An Example Exam for You to Practise in Your Spare Time

A Path Forward

The Millennium Dome, Braveheart and Rolls Royce cars. How do cultural icons reproduce and transform a sense of national identity? How does national identity vary across time and space, how is it contested, and what has been the impact of globalization upon national identity and culture? This book examines how national identity is represented, performed, spatialized and materialized through popular culture and in everyday life. National identity is revealed to be inherent in the things we often take for granted - from landscapes and eating habits, to tourism, cinema and music. Our specific experience of car ownership and motoring can enhance a sense of belonging, whilst Hollywood blockbusters and national exhibitions provide contexts for the ongoing, and often contested, process of national identity formation. These and a wealth of other cultural forms and practices are explored, with examples drawn from Scotland, the UK as a whole, India and Mauritius. This book addresses the considerable neglect of popular cultures in recent studies of nationalism and contributes to debates on the relationship between 'high' and 'low' culture.

National identity has been the subject of much controversy and debate. Some have even suggested dropping the concept entirely. One group, Essentialists, argue that national identity is fixed, cultural, based on birth and ancestry. Another viewpoint is posited by Postmodernists who argue that national identity is malleable, invented or imagined. As alternatives, some have suggested that national identity is a hybrid of both Essentialist and Postmodernist views. And still others bypass this argument and suggest that national identity should be based on civic factors, such as shared values and norms about citizenship. While controversy and debate are healthy exercises in any science, at some point order must be established if science is to proceed. The present volume is based on the idea that national identity is an ideal-type concept; it does not completely capture reality, but is used for analytic purposes. In addition, rather than focusing on these theoretical debates, we pursue research with the idea that results from research will contribute to the field of national identity. Three areas of national identity are discussed: theoretical, national, and individual. Two chapters focus on the major theories about national identity, provide critiques, and make suggestions about the topic. In section two, six chapters provide case

studies of national identity on Scotland, Ireland, Russia, Bosnia-Herzegovina, Germany, and France. In section three, two case studies focus on immigrants and the challenges they face in forming their identities, especially identifying with their host countries—Belgium, and the United Kingdom. Several important conclusions may be gleaned from the contributions of the present volume. To begin with, while national identity is a slippery concept, if the field wishes to move beyond debate about fundamentals, it would be well advised to view the concept as an ideal-type as suggested by the great German scholar, Max Weber. Secondly, the case studies included in the present volume indicate that national identity is not only based on ethnicity and culture, but on such external factors as governance regimes and their changes, economic crises, wars and other forms of aggressive activity, and social demographic changes in a population. These factors affect a population at the national level. For immigrants at the individual level, developing national identity is greatly affected by four interrelated factors: 1) the degree to which they are accepted by members of the host society; 2) immigrants' language skills and physical appearances; 3) how well they are able to balance their host national identity, their ethnic identity, and acceptance of their native country; 4) and their generational status. Generally, at the national and individual levels, context and circumstances matter in developing national identity.

***European Identity in the Context of National Identity
Comparative Politics***

***Questions of Identity in Sixteen European Countries in the
Wake of the Financial Crisis***

A Re-definition of Belonging?

The Effects of National Identity on Test Performance

Cricket and National Identity in the Postcolonial Age

***Kaleidoscopes of Imperialism and Globalisation from Aotearoa
New Zealand***