

CDNS 1000 Study Guide

SHORT ANSWERS

What is globalization and what effect does it have on nationalism, particularly in Canada?

How does Lyon/Foucault define the panopticon? Why is this an important concept? How has technology changed the way surveillance is undertaken in contemporary society? How does this relate to social media platforms such as Facebook or twitter?

What are the four elements of reality TV? How does reality TV relate to citizenship?

What is the CBC effect? How does this relate to debates over reality television in Canada?

Why does Loiselles argue that the French Canadian nation is fragmented? What does he say that contemporary horror films reveal about this idea?

In the last class, I talked about three elements of social networking. What are these, and how does the digital age re-orient the way we understand identity?

What is the difference between personal identity and social identity? What are some of the tensions inherent in the way we present ourselves in digital space?

What is brand nationalism? How is this different from left or cultural nationalism, why is it so successful, and what are some of the problems with it?

In class 5, I suggested that landscape art often conceals a sense of ownership that human society likes to create over the environment. What does this mean, and how does contemporary landscape art undermine this idea?

LONG ANSWERS

What role does post-modernism play in our understanding of nationalism? Why have some people argued that Canada is an inherently post-national country?

What is cultural objectification? What role does cultural objectification play in understanding nationalism in Quebec? Citing examples from earlier in the term (reality TV, symbols like museums, the landscape, etc), to what extent can this concept be applied to Canada as a whole?

Earlier in the term, I talked about how Canada's post-colonial experience in Canada is partly about anxieties over the dominant culture's claim to the land. Citing things like the Oka crisis, the conflict between rural and urban culture, cultural representations of the landscape, and tensions over resources found on the land, please discuss this idea.

We began the course with a discussion of the difference between primordial nationalism and the imagined community. Discuss these ideas and some of the ways both of them have come up in subsequent lectures. Do either of them adequately describe what's going on in Canada?

In class, we discussed the idea that in Canada there is a constant conflict between rural space and urban space. Why is rural space so important for understanding identity in Canada? What impact does this have on our understanding of Montreal?

In several classes this term, we talked about the idea that in the past twenty years, the nation has constantly come under threat and that some scholars define Canada as "post-national". What are some of the forces that have posed threats to Canada, and why do people ultimately find comfort in nationalism during these times of crisis?

Key Terms/ideas

Panopticon
Surveillance
digital identity
anti-modernism
brand nationalism
first-wave Canadian Studies
second-wave Canadian Studies
landscape
cultural objectification
nationalism
post-nationalism
reality TV
post-colonialism
national crisis
Canada as project
pedagogies of patriotism
How/why does the state legitimize itself?
cultural nationalism
colonialism
Oka crisis
dissonance
globalization
metanarrative
docile bodies
G20 Protests
personal identity
social identity
rural vs urban space
authenticity
invented tradition
folk society

territory
landscape