Political Dimensions of International Studies

Foundations of Political Theory: Nationalism and the Rise of the Nation-State, Part I

Lecture 11

Nation and Nationalism

- Definition of Nationalism
- Everyone has a National Identity

Ethnic vs. Civic Nationalism

- <u>Ethnic nationalism</u> is more commonly found in nations that have <u>inherited citizenship</u>, that is, states where you are a citizen if one or both of your parents are citizens. In this case, belonging to a nation is based on what is legally termed *ius sanguine*, Latin for "the right of blood."

- <u>Civic nationalism</u> is associated with nations that have <u>birthright citizenship</u>, that is, nation-states where you are a citizen of a given nation if you happened to be born within the territory of that nation,regardless of whether your parents are citizens.

Positives and Negatives of Nationalism

- Nationalism" has a bad reputation, because it was a primary cause of World War I and World War II.
  - After World War II, the leaders of most of the world's most powerful nations
  - set up international institutions, most prominently the United Nations with the express purpose of preventing WWIII by creating a global forum for peaceful conflict resolution.
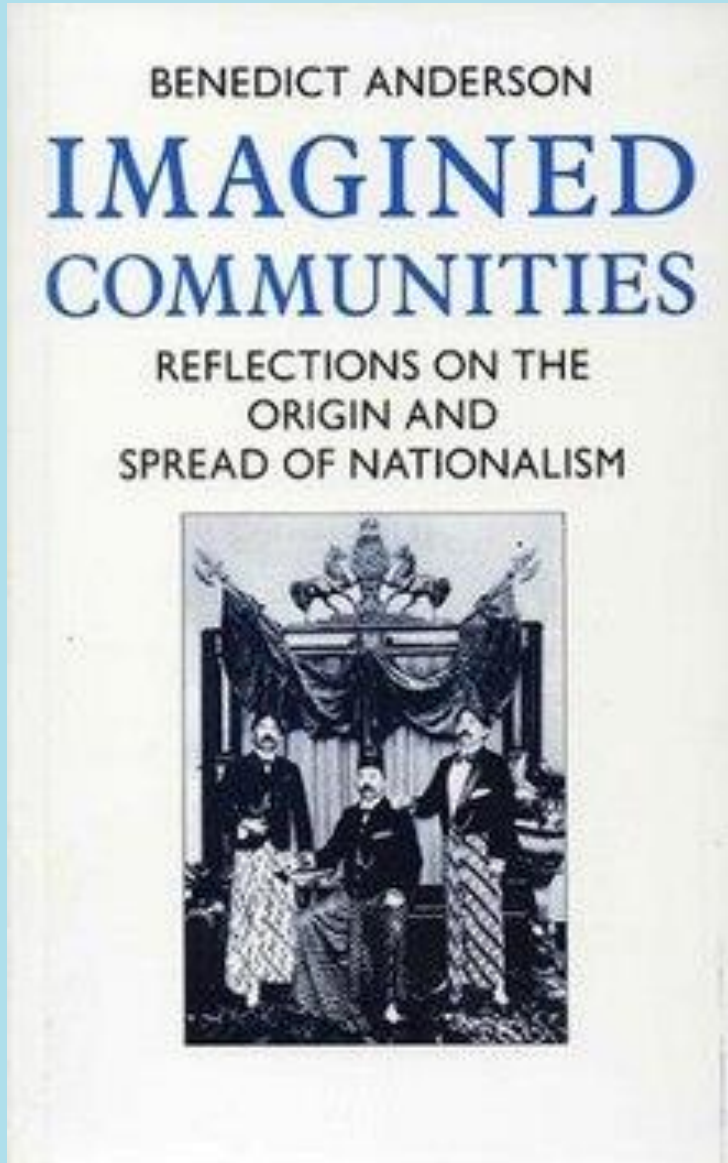
Positives of Nationalism
  - Welfare State
  - Democracy

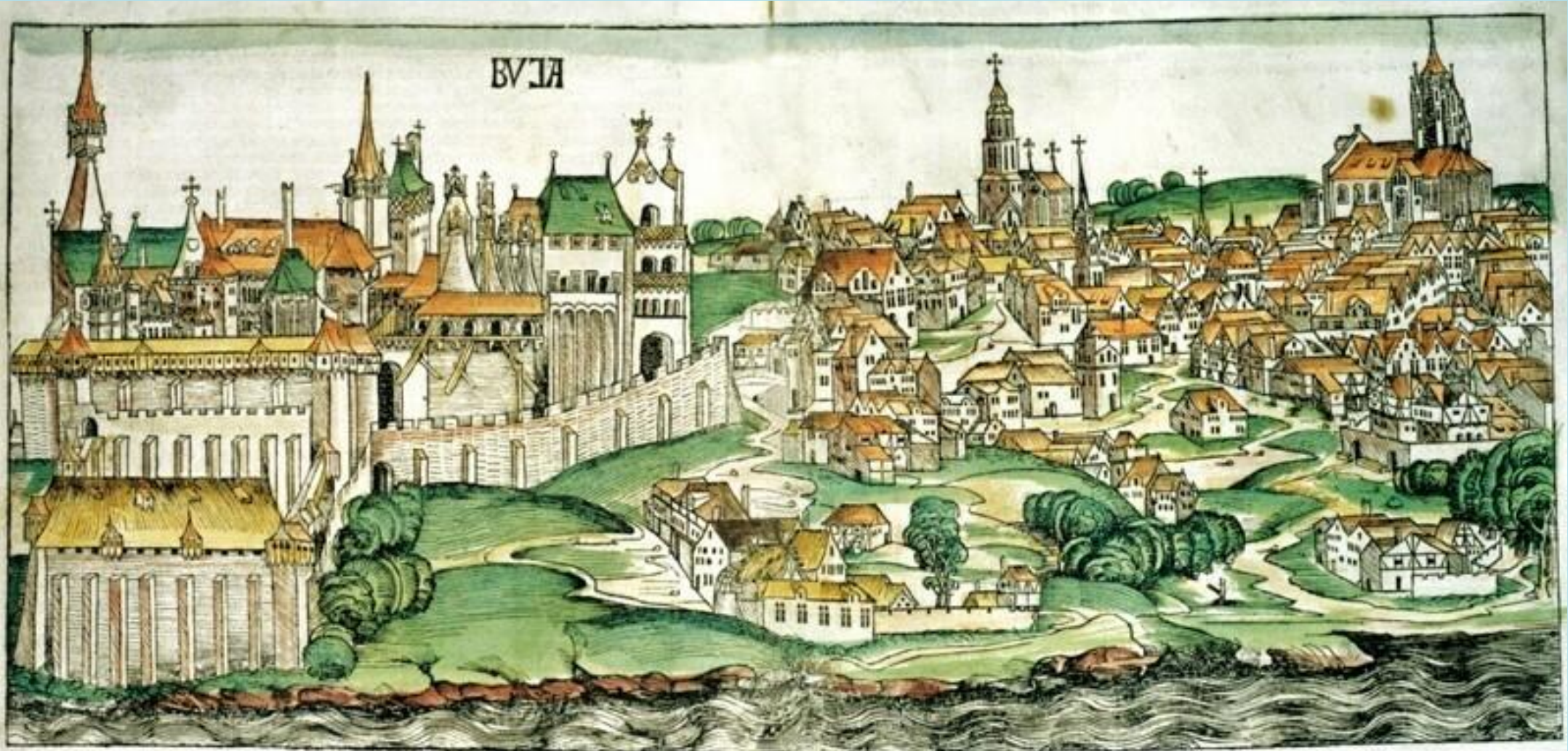# Nationalism is from the Latin *natio* from "*nascere*", "to be born"

Germans
Hungarians (Magyars)
Czechs and Slovaks
Romanians
Ukrainians and Ruthenes
Poles
Slovenes
Croats and Serbs
Italians

AR = Autonomous Region

Federal constitutional monarchy united under the Crown of Austria

Administrative structure and ethnic composition of

THE HABSBURG EMPIRE

after the secession of Croatia-Slavonia and the Dalmatian lands

Population: 49,077,671
Area: 570,161 km2
Density: 86.1 / km2

Six characteristics of nations-states

BENEDICT ANDERSON

IMAGINED COMMUNITIES

REFLECTIONS ON THE ORIGIN AND SPREAD OF NATIONALISM

1) A peoples has a sense of themselves as distinct from their neighbors

2) A shared, intra-nationally understandable national language

3) A shared sense of common values and norms,

4) A shared sense of national history and tradition

5) An ability to imagine co-nationals whom they would never see or meet

6) Nationalism implies that the ruling government somehow embodies or represents the identity and welfare of its citizens, as opposed to the older idea that rulers were divinely chosen and beyond questioning

Identity and politics before nationalism
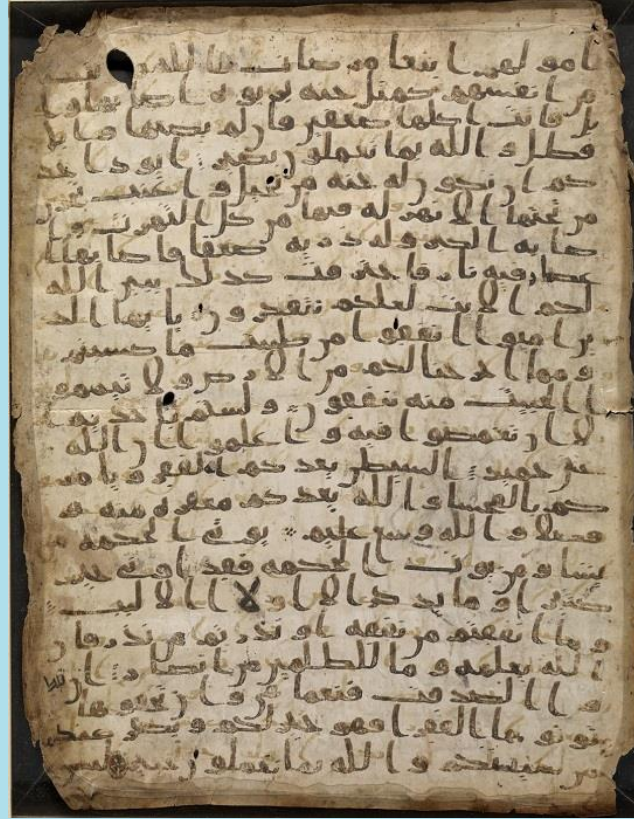

Medieval City

Unique Exceptions

Ancient Rome

Language and the emergence of nationalism

Latin Bible

Sana'a Manuscript Koran

Gutenburg Press

Protestantism led to many people becoming literate

Martin Luther

Literature in Common Language Creates Sense of an Imagined Community

Dutch Colonial Newspaper, *Bataviaasch Nieuwsblad,* in Indonesia in 1899

2nd Requirement of Nationalism

- Dynastic rule not given by God, but by People
  - American revolution
  - French revolution
- This led to the idea of democracy