

Source:

1 | Here we go again.

1.1 | Prompt

Essay option 1: In the early modern period, three of the four major power centers of the world unified.

Essentially, why couldn't they centralize? Compare and contrast essay.

Essay option 2: According to Charles Tilly's "bellicist" theory of state formation, states form to protect.

1.2 | Possible topics

- Broa
- Bellicist theory is **INCOMPLETE** (duhn duhn dunnnnnn!)
 - Bellicist theory is about war, and discounts other forms of danger. Should be danger (and maybe some accompanying changes instead of war.
 - Three paragraphs, three examples where other forms of danger required state-making
 - End with some conclusion about the concept of models / theories?
 - To think about: what other things require state-making besides war-making?
 - Easy essay if I can get evidence
- How does Bellicist theory incorporate trade?
 - Is this managed by the state?
 - Only talks about interactions with other states if they are war.
 - Does trade require state-made organization?

==<1AM-jots!>==

Bellicist theory is incomplete

- Other forms of danger besides war require state-making
 - Plauge
 - Look at ottoman orthodox vs european new ways
 - Ideological
 - Religion?
 - Religion is effective way to control people, but religion can get threatened.
 - Income / profit
 - Silver inflation from Spain and stuff

Bellicist theory: war making doesn't directly lead to statemaking. War making leads to need for statemaking which leads to statemaking or collapse.

This is an important distinction that must be made {becuaseeeeeeee}

it allows us to say things that threaten the state lead to state making, effectively :)

The necessity for the state leads to its creating. i.e. if the state gets hit, and its power is decreased, the cause of the hit can still be counted as an equivalent to war-making.

==</1AM-jots!>==

1.3 | True Planing, Begin.

1.3.1 | Evidence bin

- Plague
 - “Contemptuous of European ideas and practices, the Turks declined to adopt newer methods for containing plagues; consequently, their populations suffered more from severe epidemics. In one truly amazing fit of obscurantism, a force of janissaries destroyed a state observatory in 1580, alleging that it had caused a plague.” Kennedy, 12
 - There was little improvement in communications, and no machinery for assistance in the event of famine, flood, and plague-which were, of course, fairly regular occurrences. Kennedy, 13
- Inflation
 - In the late sixteenth century, inflation caused by a flood of cheap silver from the New World (see Environment and Technology: Metal Currency and Inflation), affected many of the remaining landholders, who collected taxes according to legally fixed rates. Some saw their purchasing power decline so much that they could not report for military service. Bulliet, 491
 - In the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, however, precious metal poured into Spain from silver and gold mines in the New World, but there was no increase in the availability of goods and services. The resulting inflation triggered a “price revolution” in Europe—a general tripling of prices between 1500 and 1650. In Paris in 1650 the price of wheat and hay was fifteen times higher than the price had been in 1500. Bulliet, 494
 - As a result, the country faced the unsolvable problem of finding money to pay the army and bureaucracy. Bulliet, 500
 - First, governments throughout Eurasia had attempted to displace the warlords and tame the aristocracies that had provided services to the crown by building armies and bureaucracies loyal to the central government alone. Building these armies and bureaucracies was expensive, and soldiers and bureaucrats had to be paid. Inflation raised the costs of maintaining them in the manner to which they had grown accustomed. gelvin, 33-34
 - States spent an enormous amount of money to sustain their employees. In Persia, for example, an estimated 38 percent of the state’s expenditures went to the army. Another 41 percent went to the imperial harem, the royal family, and royal attendants. States competed with the private sector for resources, and this drove up prices. gelvin, 35
 - This complicated situation resulted in revolts that devastated Anatolia between 1590 and 1610. Former landholding cavalrymen, short-term soldiers released at the end of a campaign, peasants overburdened by emergency taxes, and even impoverished students of religion formed bands of marauders. bulliet, 491
- Ideological
 - Europeans engaged in numerous conflicts pitting Catholics against Protestants. roberts, 45
 - Assuredly, the effort to renew the church and make it holy had an enormous and immediate impact upon politics. Sustained and serious effort to make human life conform to God’s will as revealed in the Bible changed men’s minds and altered their behavior. Wholesale violence sanctified by dogmatic differences quickly erupted, mcneil, 310
 - The act of eliminating internal rival forces and insurgents from within its own territories. systems and states, 11

1.3.2 | **Outline**

Thesis: Bellicist theory

- Intro
 - Bellicist theory is incomplete
 - Bellicist theory is....
 - War making should be replaced with “need”
 - Many things replace need, such as x y and z.
 - Tilly leaves out the obvious, which is that failure to do this leads to crash
 - Allows proving things in the negative
- P1
 - Plague
 - Ottomans kept old ways of dealing with plague instead of adopting new European ones which led to allot of plagues
 - Dealing with plague required organization that needed to be dealt with by the government
 - The Ottomans lack of state making (rejecting their orthodox beliefs..?) aided their down-fall.
 - preventing this would require state-making
- P2
 - Inflation
 - Spain created a massive influx of silver which led to massive inflation
 - people hired by the government can no longer be paid off
 - Causes efforts at autonomy
 - Which requires state-making to crush
- P3
 - Ideological
 - States control their people with religion
 - when a new religion is introduced, that is a threat to the states control
 - so they perform “statemaking,” and kill the members of the new religion
 - ex. the protestant revolution
 - protestant ideas threatened the power of the state
 - state decided to statemake-ify them

1.4 | **Writing time.**

Charles Tilly is famously quoted as stating “War makes states and states make war” (Systems and States, 10). He lays out a theory of state making, claiming that a state has four primary functions: war making, protection, extraction, and of course, state making. Simply put, war making stems from the need to protect a territory, which then leads to extraction, protection, and state making. Tilly leaves out the obvious, which is that failure to achieve one of these functions would lead to a crash. War making does not lead to state making if one loses the war. {diagram} Tilly dubbed this idea “Bellicist Theory,” bellicist meaning one who

advocates for war. However, the error in this theory is in the namesake itself. Tilly overgeneralizes{wc}, ignoring many other causes that lead to state making in the same way that war making does. To amend this, 'need' should be in place of war making. {diagram} For war making, this need would be the need for protection against an enemy army, or the need for resources as acquired through war making. Throughout the course of this essay, I will examine places in which this amended Bellicist theory functions and normal Bellicist theory does not.

The Bellicist theory remains consistent when war making is replaced with plague, a biological attack. Effective mitigation of plague requires a level of organization higher than a single person can achieve. Instead, it requires protection as provided by the state, perhaps taking the form of sanitation mandates or information as opposed to the formation of an army. This protection would require extraction, which, with the same logic as originally applied with war making, would lead to state making. An example of this occurrence—in the negative—can be found in the late 1500s during the fall of the Ottoman empire. Kennedy reports, “Contemptuous of European ideas and practices, the Turks declined to adopt newer methods for containing plagues;” (citation). Due to this lack of new method adoption, the Ottomans did not follow the modified Bellicist theory {wc}, and hence, “suffered more from severe epidemics” (citation). Instead, the Ottomans opted for methods such as destroying state observatories, “alleging that it had caused a plague” (citation). This failure to achieve the primary functions of the state, as described by Tilly, ultimately aided in the downfall of the Ottoman Empire.

Just like physical attack and biological attack, income attack{wc, intent?} also leads to state making. Income attack can manifest in many ways, one of which is inflation. When inflation occurred{tense?}, many countries whose “soldiers and bureaucrats had to be paid,” “faced the unsolvable problem of finding money to pay the army and bureaucracy”(Citation, gelvin, bulliet). During the late sixteenth century, a flood of silver from Spain caused massive inflation, leading to the problem described above. This event has been dubbed the “price revolution, with a general tripling of prices between 1500 and 1650”(citation bulliet). This price revolution forced the Ottoman Empire to implement “emergency taxes,” or, in other words, extraction (citation). In the Ottoman Empire, this inflation was so extreme that soldiers, peasants, bureaucrats, “and even impoverished students of religion formed bands of marauders”(citation bulliet). These marauders turned to internal plundering, and, expectedly, the government attempted to eliminate them. This process lines up exactly with Tilly’s precise definition of state making: “The act of eliminating internal rival forces and insurgents from within its own territories” (citation). This elimination was of course an act of protection, and thus, it can be seen that income attack can be a replacement for war making while keeping Bellicist theory consistent.

A final example is ideological attack.

A way states control their people is through a shared ideology, which is often theological.