

Nationalism

Key Terms

Romanticism	Self-Determination	Progressive Nationalism	Regressive Nationalism
Integral Nationalism	Imperialism	Chauvinism	Ethnicity/Race

Core ideas and Principles

Nations

Language

A common language unites the people in a region to form a nation. Johann Gottfried von Herder argued that a nation was defined by a common language and this enables them to express common culture

Culture and History

Important in creating national collective identity and values.

- Rousseau identifies the need for a collective consciousness to form a nation
- Mazzini recognised the importance of a national spirit shared with a unique cultural characteristic
- Murray's chauvinism leads to the idea that shared culture and history can also lead to superiority of nations and identity.

Geography

Physical geography sets borders for nations, typically in which people would not travel across and stay within their habitable regions (rivers, islands, mountains) but also defensive positions

- This is why Europe and Asia has very jagged borders as they follow rivers and mountains whereas African borders drawn by non-native (colonial managers) tend to be straight irrespective of geography and thus local culture, this is why Africa has such issues with tribes clashing within the same country
- An attachment to a specific land held by that group for a long time, such as how Russia refers to her land as the motherland

Ethnicity

Historically nations with one predominant ethnic group (Japan e.g) base their national identity upon their Japanese characteristics, which makes them Japanese

Religion

Judaism has seen the birth of Israel as a Jewish state in 1948, similar to how Shia Islam (Iran) and Sunni Islam are important national characteristics in many middle eastern nations.

Gaddafi and other leaders have tried to unify a pan Islamic state

Self-Determination

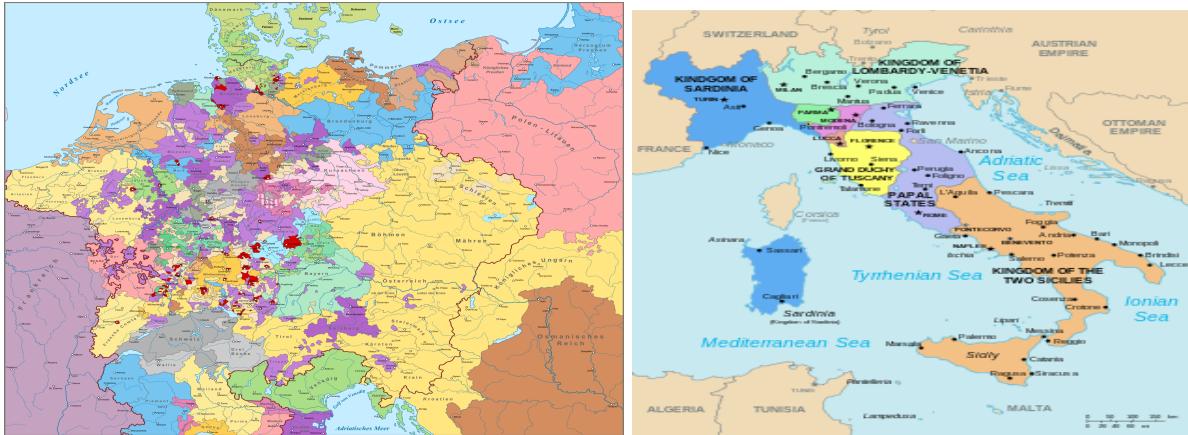
- Belief in self determination depends on a view that a nation is a political organisation, in which those people may decide how they want to organise their nation politically
- Yugoslavia broke up after the death of Tito as each distinct ethnicities (Serbs, Croats, Slovenes, Bosniacs) saw they were to decide how they wanted to individually be governed
- Scottish nationalists argue that the Scottish identity should be able to govern themselves without a British parliament
- Brexit was an example of self determination, British leavers felt the Europeans (EU) should not be able to overrule British law

Nation-States

- Nation state can be a collection of nations and territories organised under one government, for example the United Kingdom.
- Liberal nationalists argue that the world should be made of democratic states that cooperate as equals
- Chauvinists supports the idea that some nations are superior and thus deserve to put their will on others, and that nations are to compete not to cooperate
- State is a political entity, whereas the nation is a social reality

Cultural Nationalism

- People have distinct cultural commonalities which unify them as a people under a nation
- Linked to the common culture of the German speaking peoples of the Holy Roman Empire and Italian speaking peoples before political unification



Racialism

- The most radical and controversial form of nationalism denotes a link between races
- Humans are inherently born with specific and unique characteristics of race which have benefits to said race
- Leading to the idea nations should be for the race and races should not mix
- Examples, pan Germanism (Nazi) Jim Crow United States and Apartheid USA
- This does not necessarily mean races are superior or inferior, but often can lead to it

Internationalism

Liberal Internationalism

- Liberal democratic nations cooperation in the international community best method of protecting liberal values
- Giuseppe Mazzini believed in a form of international liberalism which sought eventual unification of Europe
- The EU and UN are seen as Mazzini's embodiment of liberal nationalism

Socialist Internationalism

- 'The working men have no country'
- Workers of all nations should rise against their national elites and overthrow capitalism and form an international workers community
- Class should transcend national identity

Ethno Nationalism

IMPORTANT

Race and Ethnicity often cross paths but **are not the same**

Ethnicity; a social group that shares a common and distinctive culture, religion, language.
Race; a category of humankind that shares certain distinctive physical traits.

Ethno Nationalism and Civic Nationalism

The idea that a national identity is built upon a common ethnicity, '**nations that are defined by a shared heritage, which usually includes a common language, faith and ethnicity.'**'

Civic Nationalism is often seen as contrarian to Ethno Nationalism as where Ethno Nationalism is typically based on collectivist societal values, Civic Nationalism is based upon Nationalism with respect to democratic reforms, individual autonomy and other rights.

- Cases of Ethnic-Nationalism can be seen in many countries

Germany

- 1933-1945 Increasing laws prohibiting those of Jewish and Gypsies ethnicity
- Introduction of Nuremberg Race Laws
- Encouraging emigration out of Germany
- Aryansation of the economy, military and other significant branches of a nation
- Promoted unifications of all Germans under one nation
- Eventual Genocide/Holocaust of Jews, Gypsies, Slavs

Israel

- Prominence of ethnic voting and partisanship within modern politics (Arab Party)
- July 19 2018, Israeli Knesset passed a bill 'nation-state law' declaring Israel 'the national home of the Jewish people' proclaiming Israel as an ethno-religious state
- Zionism, the idea that the Jewish people of the world should have a nation for them
- Issues regarding the treatment of non jewish citizens (Palestinians, Arabs etc)

NOTE This does not mean Arabs or other non jewish people of Israel are displaced, it just places primacy on the Jewish population.

Malaysia

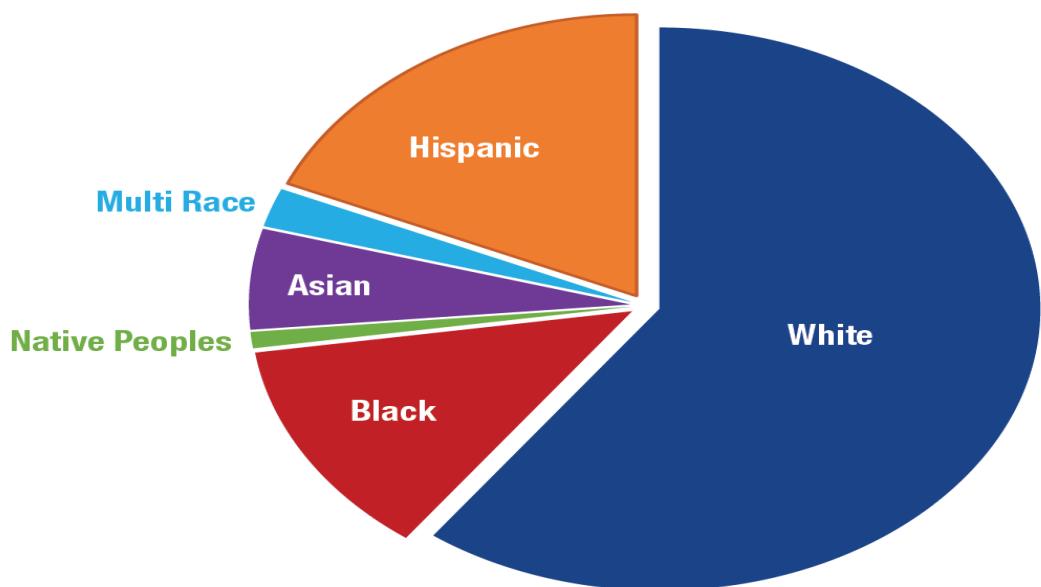
- In Malaysia, the Bumiputera principle recognises the "special position" of the Malays provided in the Constitution of Malaysia, in particular Article 153.
- All Bumiputra, regardless of their financial standing, are entitled to a 7 percent discount on houses or property, including luxurious units, but low-income non-Bumiputra receives no such financial assistance
- Many policies focus on trying to achieve a Bumiputra share of corporate equity of at least 30% of the total.

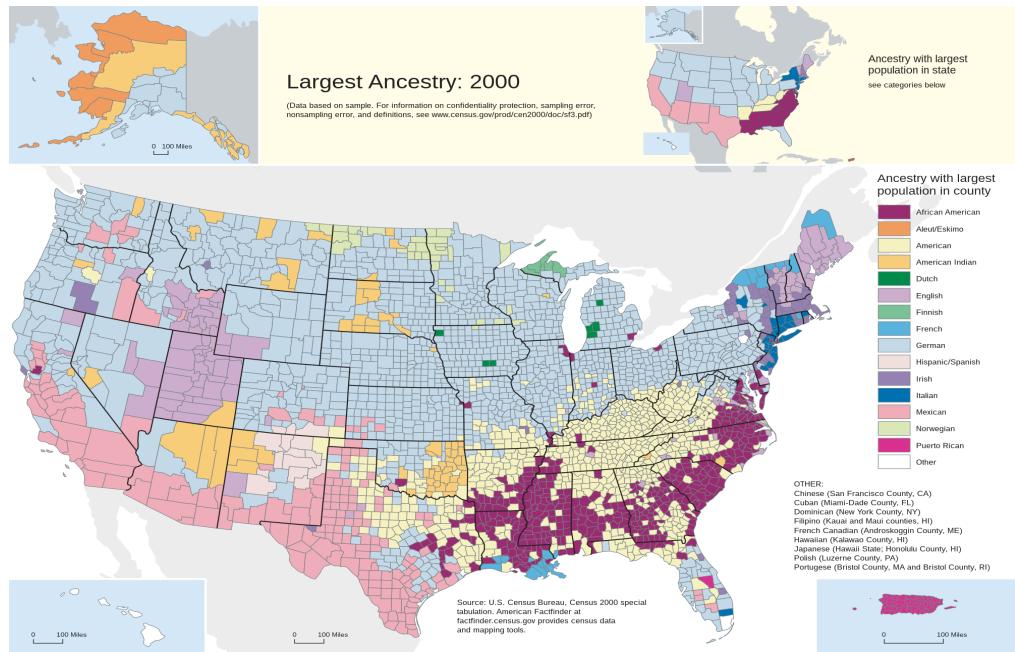
AGAIN this does not displace non Bumiputra citizens, just places Bumiputra in arguably more 'favourable' positions.

Nationalism in a multi-ethnic nation

United States

- Large western and european immigration
- Large African/Hispanic/Native/Asian population
- All are citizens of the nation and NOW share equal rights regardless of race
- Even when African Americans legally held lesser rights than the Anglo-White population, they still served in the Armed Forces and held citizenship, unlike other states such as germany





- WW2 Hawaiian-Japanese citizens allowed to serve in the military despite anti-japanese policies

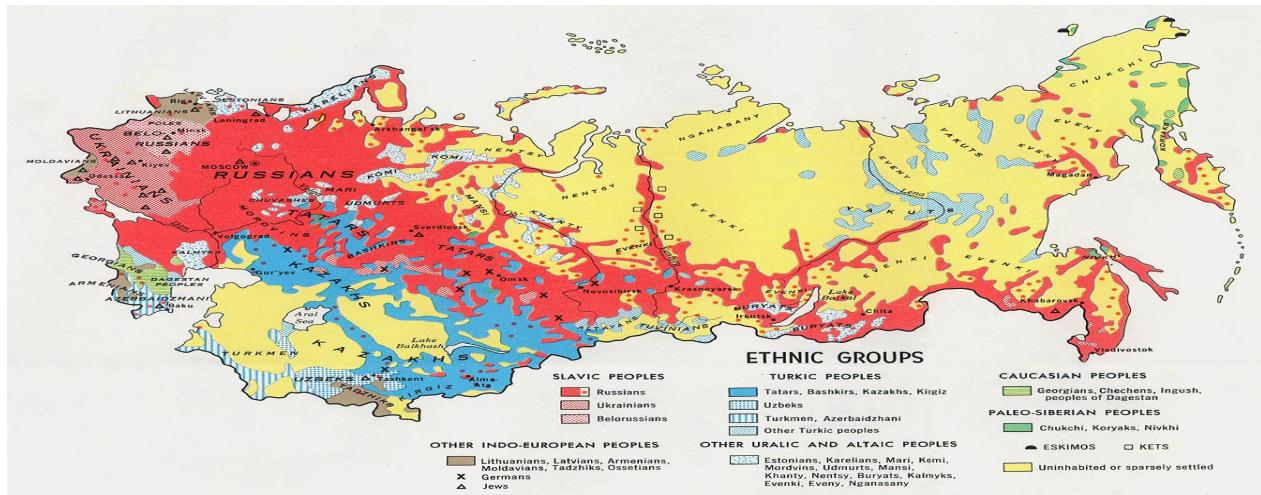
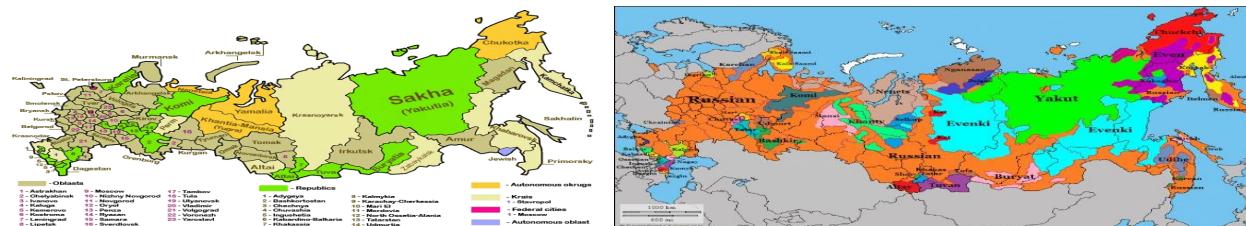
Austria-Hungary

- Had 15 different languages commonly spoken in different areas of the Empire
- Germans and Hungarians the predominant ethnicity, but also included, Italians, Slovenes, Slovaks, Ruthenes, Romanians, Poles, Serbs, Croats, Bosnians



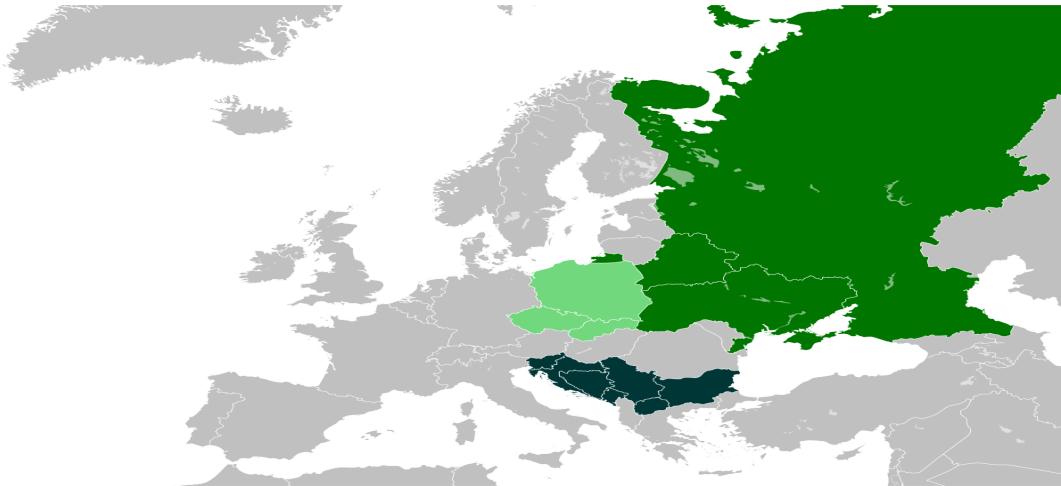
Russia/Russian Empire/USSR

- Modern day Russia is made up of Okrugs to varying degrees of Autonomy
- Okrugs have their own direction to internal policy but are internationally Russians and the Russian central administration acts on their behalf
- Tatar eastern Okrugs and the Jewish Autonomous Oblast



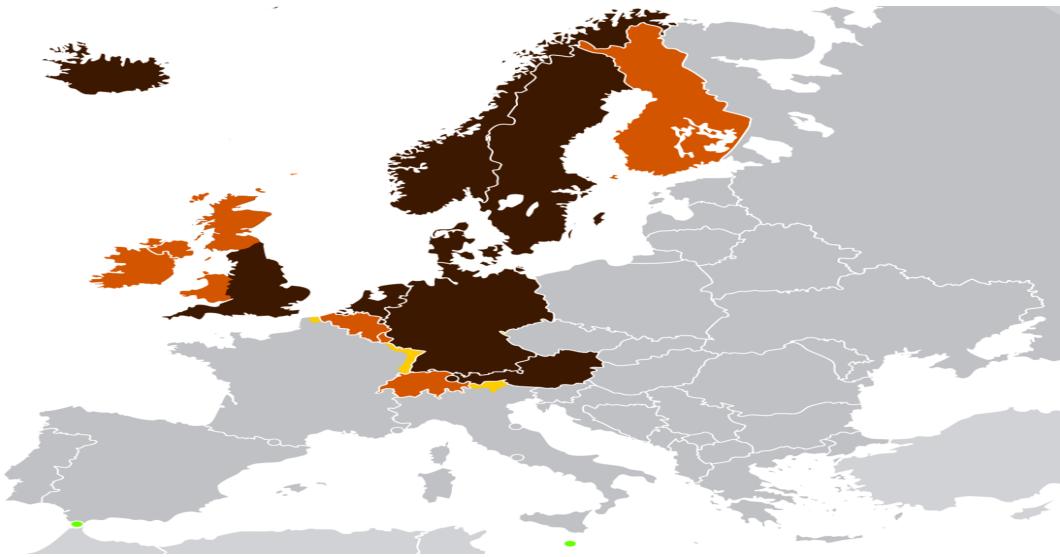
Pan Slavism

- the principle or advocacy of the union of all Slavs or all Slavic peoples in one political organisation



Pan Germanism

- the idea or principle of a political unification of all Europeans speaking German or a Germanic language.



Liberal/Civic Nationalism

Jean-Jacques Rousseau

Key Ideas

General Will

The government should be based on the indivisible collective will of the 'community' and that nations have the right to govern themselves (anti-imperialist nationalism)

Civil Nationalism

Where the state is legitimate as it is based on the active participation of its citizens

Social Contract (1762)

- In terms of the creation of nationhood, he believed patriotism and pride were vital qualities to reinforce nationhood.
- National identity must be the basis of the political community
- Only those with such national identity would enjoy sufficient unity to be able to create a single consciousness
- Romantic view of nationhood, a national 'spirit' would unite a people and form the basis of a democracy
- Liberal principle of freedom, but the collective freedom of a people
- Republican who would only accept a government by the collective consent, as 'social contract' implies
- Philosophical links to rationalism which provides a rational justification for the existence of the nation

'In a word, it is the best and most natural arrangement that the wisest should govern the many, when it is assured they will govern for its profit and not for their own'

Giuseppe Mazzini

Romantic in its idea of social nationalism and spirit

Rationalism in terms of the expression of government

Key ideas

Nationhood

Belief that humans could only express themselves via their nation and that human freedom rested on the creation of one's own nation

'Action'

Rejected intellectualism and rationalism, created 'thought and action'

On nationality (1852)

- 'Young Italy' movement of the 1860s to overthrow the monarchy and make an Italian republic
- Nations could only consider themselves free if they were a pure democracy
- Embraced the romanticism of a national spirit
- Conflicting views with liberalism in that he saw collective national freedom as more important than individual freedom

'A country is not a mere territory; the particular territory is only its foundation. The Country is the idea that rises upon that foundation; it is the sentiment of love, the sense of fellowship which binds together all the sons of that territory'

Liberal Cultural Nationalism

- Flourishes among minority groups who feel their distinctive culture is threatened by a more dominant culture
- Usually applies to a national group that exists within a state
- Welsh nationalism within the UK, seeks the protection of culture, such as learning Welsh and schools doing Welsh history.

Civic Nationalism

- Exemplified the USA
- In the USA, everyone is so different there is an emphasis on identity under the state, and political institutions and concepts
- pledging the allegiance to the flag

Conservative Nationalism

Traditional Conservative Nationalism

- Fear of that liberalism and an excess of individualism will weaken the national unity
- Preservation of the nation, Disraeli (GB) and Otto Von Bismarck (Prussia & Germany) was to create and preserve a national unity, means of loyalty and pride for the nation
- Traditions and nostalgia powerful emotional force of conservative nationalism
- See the nation as an organic mechanism rather a collection of individuals, the collective takes precedence over the individual

Examples

- Modern day Russia (many Okrugs & Oblasts but unified under one national identity)
- Benjamin Disraeli's one nation conservatism

Johann Gottfried von Herder 1744-1803

Key Ideas

Cultural Nationalism

Every nation was different and had its own unique cultural characteristics

Volk

'The people' as the root of a national culture and the special nature (Volksgeist) which each nation should try to express

Treatise on the Origin of Language (1772)

- Common language key to nationalist sentiment
- Nation could be defined by its common language
- National language also expresses culture
- Common culture and spirit deemed 'Volksgeist'
- Advocated unified Germany
- Nationalism to be based on romanticism and emotion, not rationalism

Regressive Nationalism

- Followers of regressive nationalism tend to be ultra-conservative
- Integrity of the nation is both externally and internally threatened
- Oppose 'excessively' liberal ideas on grounds they threaten the organic nation

- Glory to the past
- Leads to xenophobia and fear of other groups which immigrate nation to nation
- Charles Murras French Nationalism inherited anti-semitism
- Rabid anti-semitic

Charles Murras (1868-1952)

"The love of all people, except the French people, is deep in the mind of the great doctors of the french republic"

- Support of Monarchy and rejection of Democracy
- Reactionary and emotional revolution to the age of French glory
- French as a superior peoples, Chauvinist
- Collective identity was a more powerful force than individualism

Integral Nationalism

Emotional form of nationalism where individuals encouraged to submerge themselves into their nation
Suppression of individualism in favour for a collective national spirit

Militarism

Strong military ethos; 'For a French Awakening' 1943

Nativism

- Emphasise economic protectionism
- Strong sense of protection of the original 'indigenous' population against immigrant pop.

Expansionist Nationalism

Imperialism

- Seeks to build an external empire
- Colonial and subjugation

Chauvinism

- Idea of national superiority, my nation, objectively, is better than yours, and thus my nation has the right to administrate and rule yours.
- Charles Maurras

Militarism

- With Imperialism comes militarism, you need a military to expand so the advocacy for a strong military is always present

Racism

- What often comes with Chauvinism, is racial superiority, as my race is superior, it should choose its own destiny regardless of your race's interests, and your race should serve mine.

Radical Nationalism

- Racial Superiority
- Anti-Liberal
- Collectivist

Mythology & mysticism

- Subscribe to mythology sometimes spirituality over rationalism
- Alfred Rosenberg and Heinrich Himmler

Colonial Nationalism

Post Colonial/Anti Colonial movements

Leader	Country	Colonial Power	Political Ideology
Kwame Nkrumah (1909-1972)	Ghana	British Empire	Pan-Africanism
Frantz Fanon (1925-61)	Algeria	French Empire France proper	Marxism
Mahatma Gandhi (1869-1948)	India	British Empire British Raj	Social-Democracy
Gamal Abdel Nasser	Egypt	British Empire	Pan-Arabism
Ho Chi Minh	Vietnam	French Empire French Indochina	Maoism
Lee Kuan Yew	Singapore	British Empire Malaysia	Conservatism
Patrice Lumumba	Congo	Belgian Congo	Social Democracy
Julius Nyerere	Tanzania	British Empire	Ujaama
Robert Mugabe	Zimbabwe-Rhodesia	British Empire	Marxism

Characteristics

- Authoritarian style governments as to create a strong national identity, previously suppressed by colonial powers
- National identity based on liberation politics
- Many socialist due to the need to escape from global capitalism administered by its previous colonial masters
- Leadership cults