**CST309**

**Reflection 02**

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**Text: Imagined Communities**

* Marxism analyzes societies and aims for a fairer, more equal society. Recent conflicts involving Marxist-oriented countries signal a change in traditional Marxist ideology.
* Wars between Vietnam, Cambodia, and China highlight a significant change in Marxism. Every successful revolution since World War II has defined itself in national terms.
* Nations, nationality, and nationalism have different meanings to different people. Understanding these terms is difficult because people see them in various ways.
* Nationalism is a cultural artifact that came from complex histories.
* People of a nation imagine themselves as part of a political community with boundaries and identity.
* People in a nation have a sense of belonging towards each other like a community.
* Different communities imagine their identity in different ways based on their own unique history and culture.
* People started to believe in self-rule and independence.

Evolution of print technology, capitalism, and the usage of languages contributed to the development of national consciousness and the formation of modern nations.

* Print technology was important in bringing communities together.
* Capitalism created an environment where people felt strongly about their nations due to economic and cultural factors. Capitalism also drove the book-publishing industry to expand.
* Printing provided a permanent record of language, contributing to the sense of national identity through a common language.
* Language became a powerful tool for uniting people within specific geographical areas.
* People could share ideas through print which shaped how people perceived their communities.