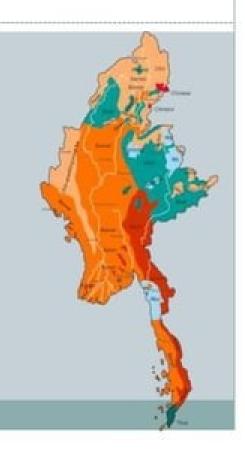
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Nationalism



What is Nation?

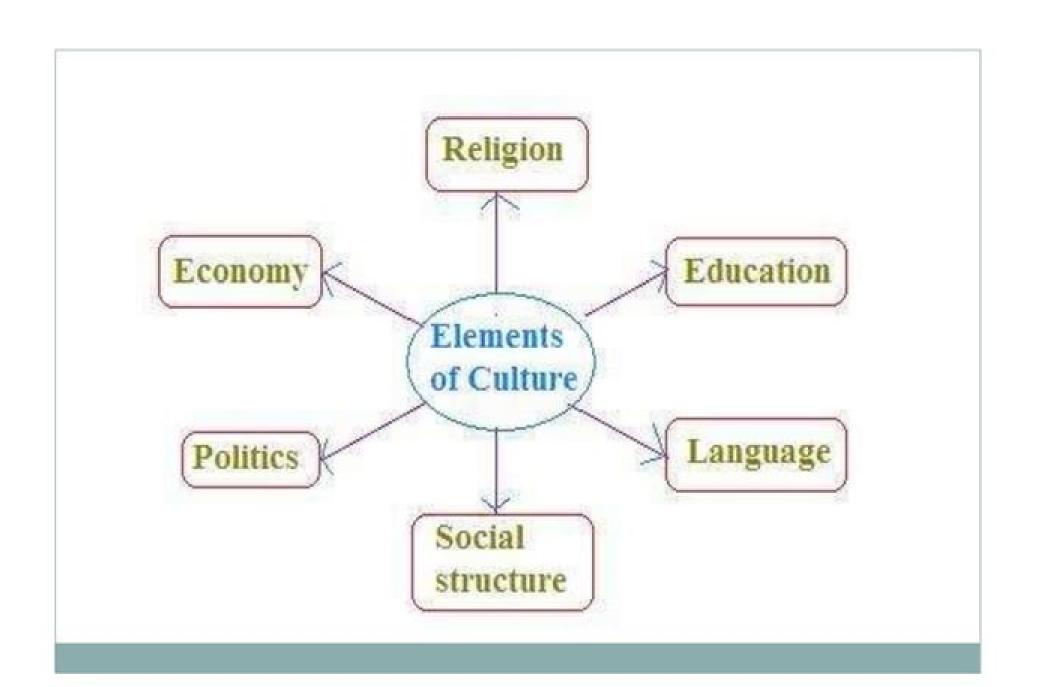
- Nations (from the Latin nasci, meaning 'to be born') are complex phenomena that are shaped by a collection of cultural, political and psychological factors
- Culturally bound together by a common language, religion, history and traditions
- Politically regard themselves as a natural political community
- Psychologically distinguished by a shared loyalty or affection in the form patriotism

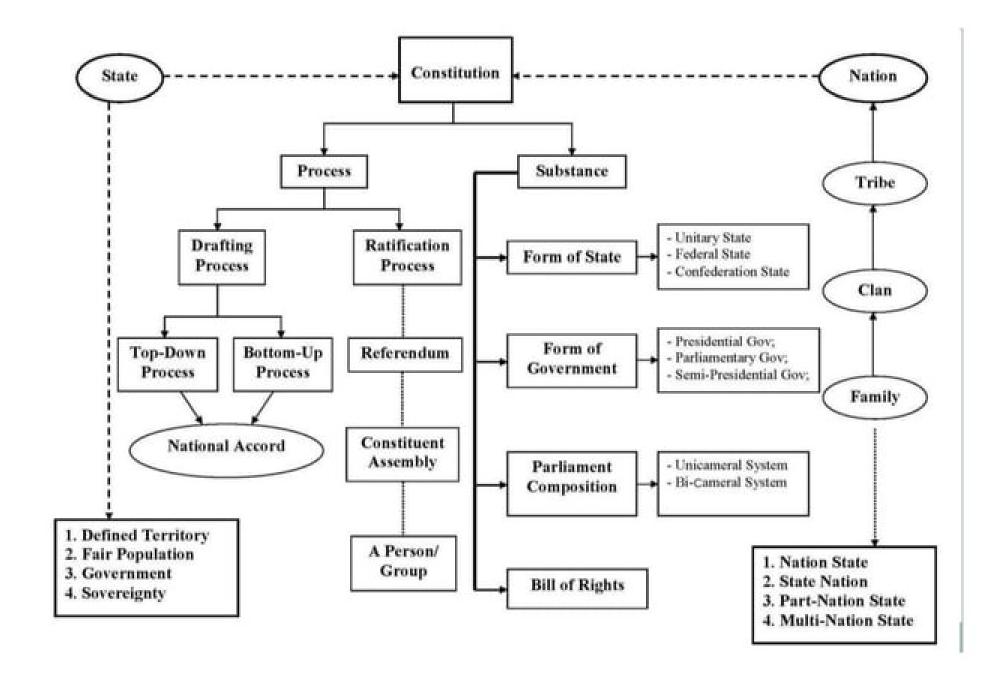
Key Words related to Nation

- Race
- Clan
- Tribe
- Religion
- Culture / Civilization

- Character
- Tradition
- Group identity
- Territory

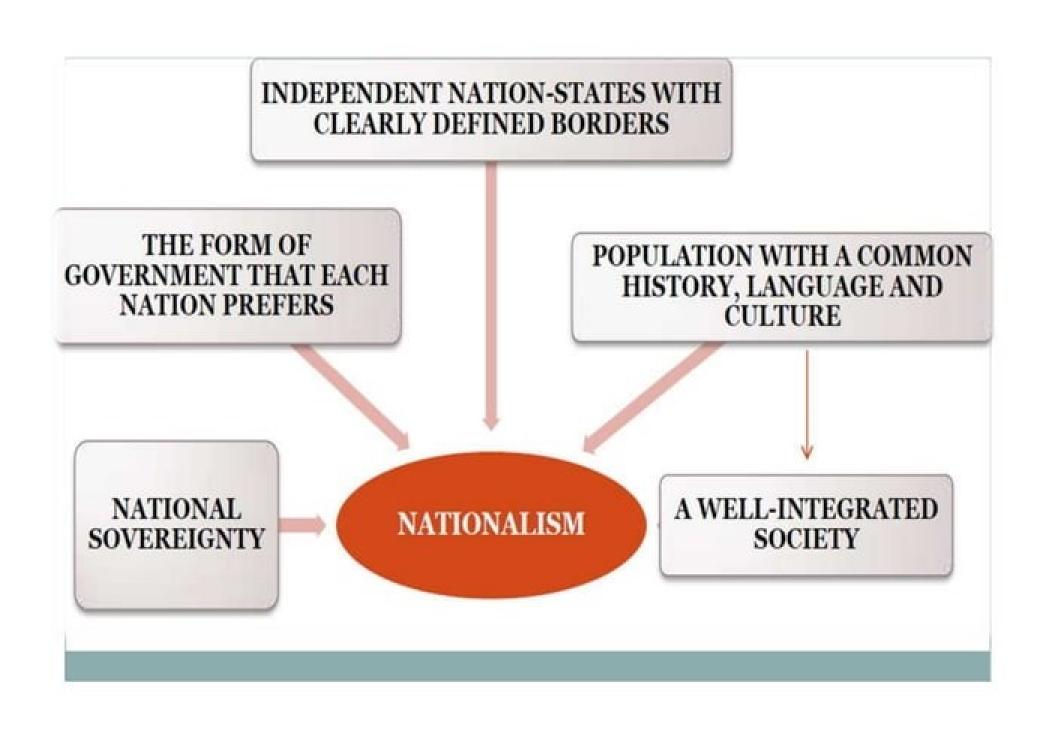
RACE - a group or category of persons connected by common origin





What is Nationalism

- A political doctrine, the belief that nations should be selfgoverning.
- Nationalism advocated the right of people who defined themselves as nations to establish their own independent states.
- National Self determination (central theme)
- Nation-State Building (Goal)
- Independence



Types of Nationalism

- Liberal Nationalism
- Conservative Nationalism
- Expansionist Nationalism
- Anticolonial Nationalism

Cultural Nationalism
Ethno-cultural Nationalism
Civic Nationalism

Cultural Nationalism

- A form of Nationalism
- Primarily emphasize on the regeneration of the nation as a distinctive civilization rather than as a discrete political community
- Political Nationalism rational and principled
- Cultural Nationalism mystical

(based on a romantic belief in the nation as a unique, historical and organic whole, animated by its own spirit

Civic Nationalism Vs Ethno-cultural Nationalism

Cultural / Historical Nation	
Exclusive	
Particularism	
Unique Nations	
Mystical / Emotional	
National 'Spirit'	
Orgnaic	
Based on descent	
Ethnic allegiance	
Cultural Unity	

Liberal Nationalism

The central theme

commitment to the Principle of National Selfdetermination

Goal

Construction of Nation-State

Liberal Nationalism Vs Expansionist Nationalism

National Self-determination	National Chauvinism***
Inclusive	Exclusive
Voluntaristic	Orgnaic
Progressive	Reactionary
Rational / Principled	Emotional / instinctive
Human Rights	National interest
Equal Nations	Hierarchy of nations
Constitutionalism	Authoritarianism
Ethnic / Cultural Pluralism	Ethnic / cultural purity
Cosmopolitanism	Imperialism / Militraism
Collective Security	Power Politics
Supranationalism	International anarchy

Conservative Nationalism

- Less principled
- More with the promise of social cohesion and public order embodied in the sediment of national patriotism.

Its distinctive character

- Inward looking
- Insular

Margaret Thatcher, Reagan, Bush (Senior – Junior)

US Nationalism

•ANY QUESTIONS?

