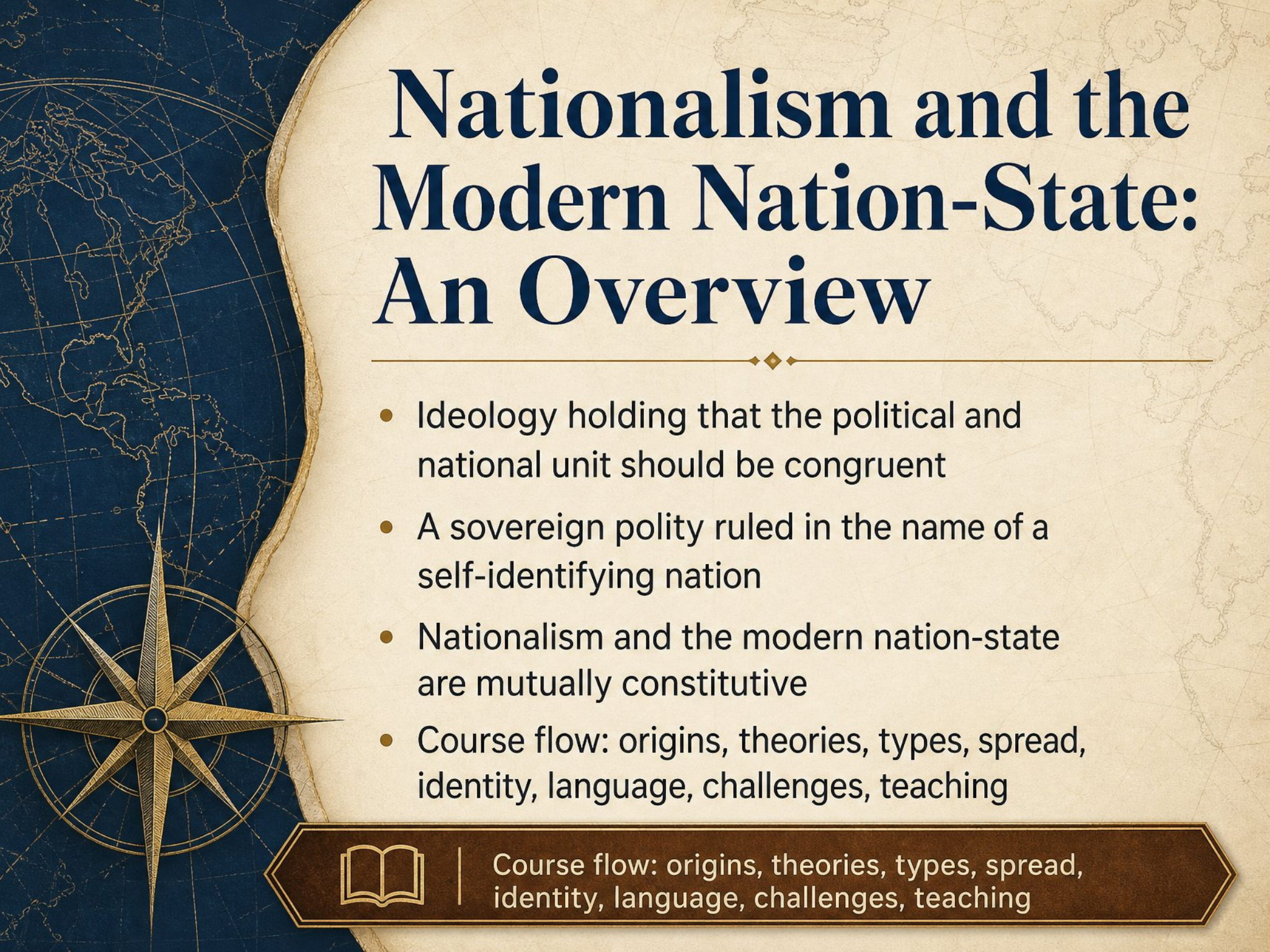




Nationalism and the Modern Nation-State: An Overview

- Ideology holding that the political and national unit should be congruent
- A sovereign polity ruled in the name of a self-identifying nation
- Nationalism and the modern nation-state are mutually constitutive
- Course flow: origins, theories, types, spread, identity, language, challenges, teaching



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From Empires and Dynasties to Territorial States

- Layered empires and dynasties gave way to centralized territorial rule.
- 1648 Westphalia: symbolic benchmark, not a simple origin point.
- State-building relied on taxation, armies, and monopolized violence.
- Early state-building was not nation-building; cultural uniformity was not the goal.



The Revolutionary Turn: Sovereignty Belongs to the Nation

- French Revolution: legitimacy shifts from monarchy to citizens
- Authority no longer divine or inherited; it comes from the people
- Renan: nation as an "everyday plebiscite," a continuing choice
- Creates the expectation that state borders align with national identity



Classic Theories of Nationalism

MODERNIST APPROACH



PRIMORDIAL APPROACH



ETHNOSYMBOLIST APPROACH



MODERN NATION OUTCOME



- ◆ - Modernist, primordial, and ethnosymbolist approaches
- ◆ - Print capitalism creates imagined communities (Anderson)
- ◆ - Industrial society requires standardized education and culture (Gellner)
- ◆ - Pre-modern ethnic cores reworked into modern nations (Smith)

Civic and Ethnic Nationalism as Analytical Lenses



CIVIC

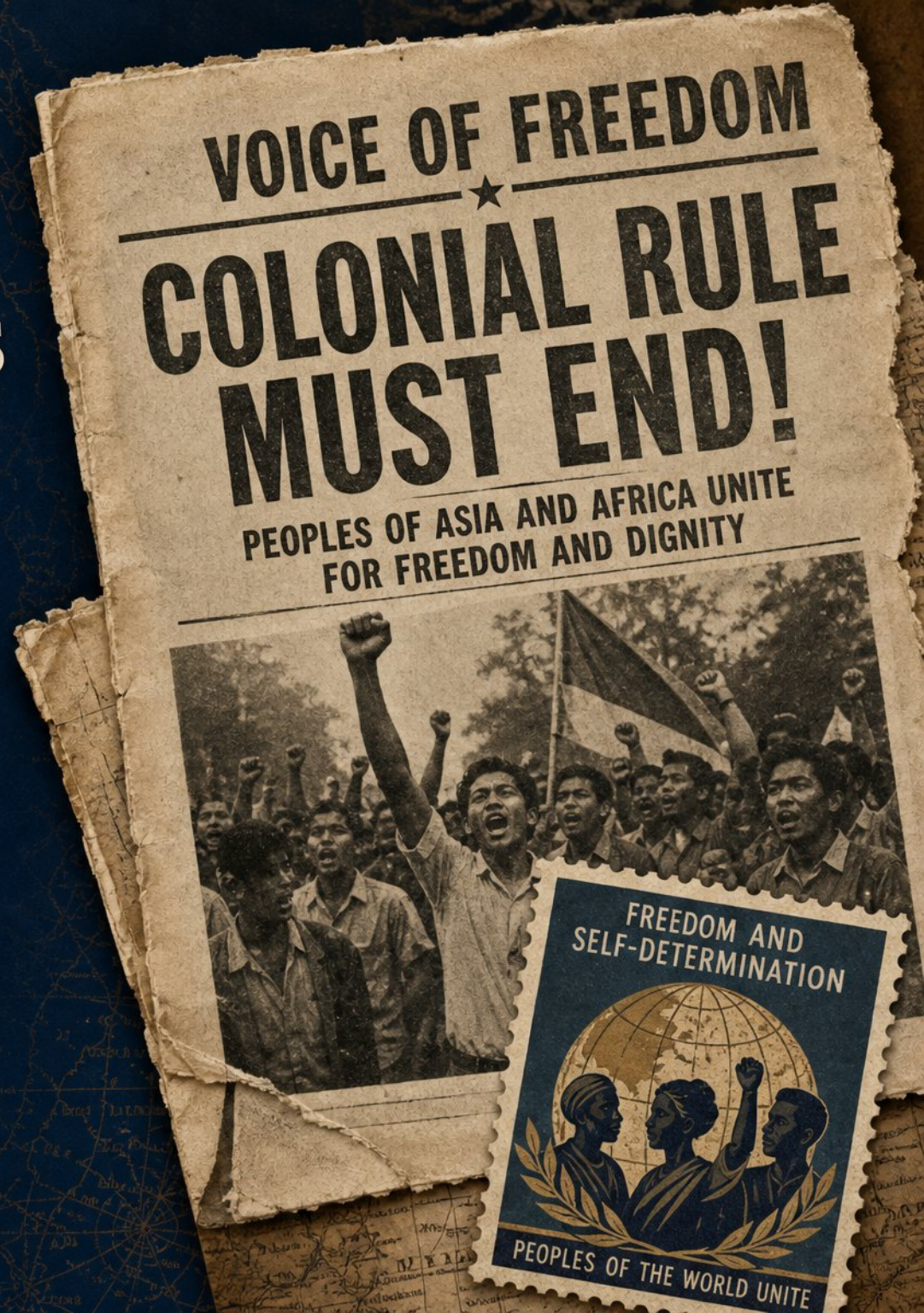


ETHNIC

- Civic: shared political values, legal equality, voluntary membership
- Ethnic: shared ancestry, language, culture, or descent
- Origin: Hans Kohn's Western-Eastern, moralizing contrast
- Scholars criticize its geographic and normative bias
- Most nationalisms blend civic and ethnic elements

Nationalism Spreads Across the Globe

- European nationalism spread via colonial rule, print, and local adaptation
- Post-1945 decolonization created a global system of sovereign nation-states
- Bandung-era self-determination and non-alignment shaped a postcolonial vision
- India, Indonesia, and African movements adapted imported nationalist ideas



Symbols, Memory, and the Making of National Identity

- Flags, anthems, monuments, and holidays construct national belonging
- Public education shapes shared memory through state-sponsored narratives
- Commemorations unify but can exclude or marginalize groups
- Monument controversies reveal who is remembered and who is omitted



Language, Print, and Mass Media in Nation-Building

- ◆ - Standardized languages became central to modern nation-building projects
- ◆ - Print capitalism created unified reading publics and national consciousness
- ◆ - State language policies can include citizens or marginalize minorities
- ◆ - Indonesia, China, India, Egypt show unifying and contested language projects



The Nation-State Under Pressure

- ✦ Globalization weakens territorial control and policy autonomy
- ✦ Supranational bodies constrain choices around trade, law, migration
- ✦ Populist nationalism resurges amid economic and cultural grievances
- ✦ Separatist movements challenge unity of existing states
- ✦ Treat globalization and nationalism as interacting, not opposites



Nationalism in the Digital and Post-Neoliberal Era

- Social media accelerates nationalist mobilization and messaging
- Populist nationalism responds to globalization's perceived status losses
- Resurgence spans Latin America, Asia, and Europe
- Digital-era nationalism is dynamic and context-specific



Teaching and Communicating Nationalism Today



- Learners conflate nation-state with shared ancestry
- Teach multiperspectivity through inquiry and debate
- Use source criticism to evaluate competing claims
- Lateral reading builds resistance to disinformation
- Avoid moralizing civic-ethnic classifications

Key Question:

How do different perspectives shape ideas of the nation?

?

Whose voices are present — and whose are missing?

Consider:

- Context
- Purpose
- Audience
- Perspective



No single source tells the whole story.

Multiple perspectives, stronger understanding.



VOICES FROM THE PAST

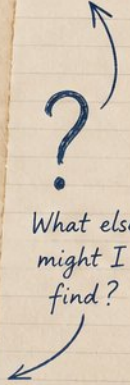


What evidence supports this claim? What evidence challenges it?

?

?

What else might I find?

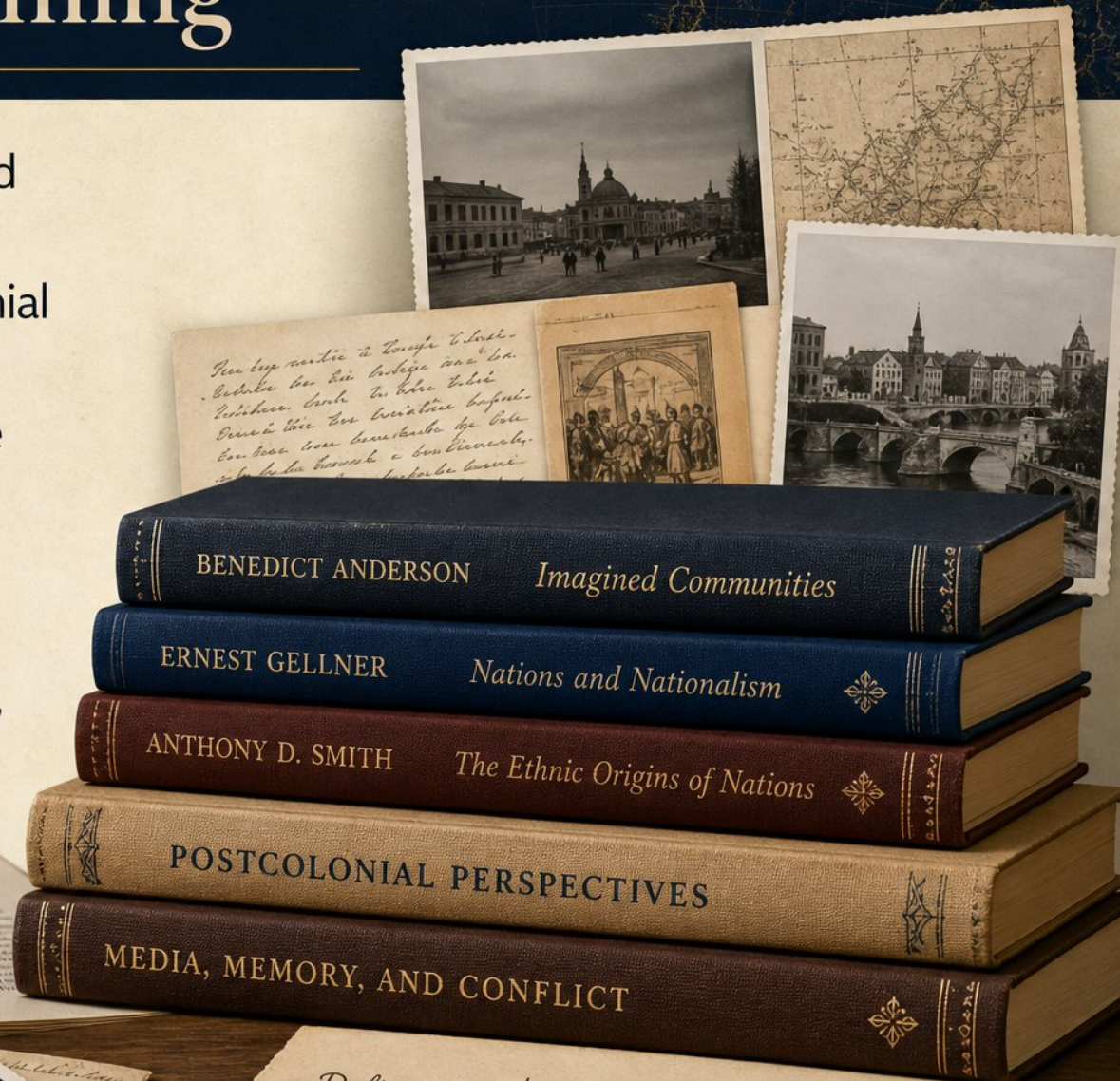


Be curious.
Be critical.
Stay open.



Evidence, Sources, and Responsible Framing

- ✦ Start with Anderson, Gellner, and Smith's core works.
- ✦ Pair classics with recent postcolonial and media-sensitive scholarship.
- ✦ Use EuroClio and OSCE guidance for contested histories.
- ✦ Avoid reductive East-West or civic-ethnic moral hierarchies.
- ✦ Show sources; separate definitions, arguments, and opinions.



Definitions / Arguments / Opinions



Applying the Framework: Case Exercises



- ✦ Compare France, India, Indonesia, and populist movements
- ✦ Classify each case by theory, civic-ethnic mix, and origin
- ✦ Identify symbols, memories, and media sustaining each narrative
- ✦ Balance state narratives with minority perspectives



FRANCE



INDIA



INDONESIA



POPULIST MOVEMENTS





Key Takeaways and Further Learning

- ✧ – Nationalism and the nation-state remain mutually shaping forces
- ✧ – Use the civic-ethnic lens; most real cases blend both
- ✧ – Theory becomes actionable in teaching and creative work
- ✧ – Next: compare, question, verify, and diversify your sources



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