Nationalism
Political ideology in which a nation claims the right to a state - boundaries of the nation should be the boundaries of the state

Should we distinguish “ethnic group” from a “nation”?  
- nations: collective united by shared cultural features a belief in right to territorial self-determination (L.W. Barrington)  
- ethnic group: collective united by shared cultural features  
- ethnic communities (ethnies): “named human populations with shared ancestry myths, histories and cultures, having an association with a specific territory, and a sense of solidarity” (A.D. Smith)

Nations as imagined but not imaginary communities (B. Anderson)  
- a nation exists if people believe it exists
Two Types of Nationalism
- Ethnic nationalism
- Civic nationalism

Ethnic nationalism
Shared ethnicity as basis for national identity
- Common, ancestry, language, culture (dress, cuisine, customs, history), or religion

States with ethnic nationalism
- e.g., Germany, Sweden, Japan
- Minorities exist Turks (Germany), Sami (Sweden), Okinawans and Koreans (Japan)
- Citizenship often exclusionary (jus sanguinis v. jus soli)

Civic Nationalism
Shared political values, principles, or beliefs as basis for membership in the nation
- “Civic religion”
- liberal and authoritarian forms

Multi-ethnic or multi-national states
- e.g. United States, France, India, China, Belgium, United Kingdom
- citizenship usually inclusive (voluntary and open in principle)

Is the division absolute?
- civic nationalism often entail language requirements and acceptance of core constitutional principles
Origins of Nationalism

Modernist account
- industrialization and states created mass nationalism
- nationalism is modern (late 18th century onward)
- class and political community can replace ethnic nation

Primordial account
- ethnic identities are real and ancient
- reflect socio-psychological drive for community
- class and political community cannot replace ethnic nation

Ethno-symbolist account:
- *ethnies* have pre-modern roots
- political salience varies over time

Political Role of Nationalism

- mobilizing ideology to acquire a state
- legitimating ideology for the state or rulers
- resistance ideology to oppose state demands

Nationalism and the Sov. Terr. State

- autonomy movements within state (Quebecois in Canada; Scots in UK)
- secession movements from state (Basques in Spain; Sahari in Morocco)