

Nationalism

identification with one's own nation and support for its interests, often to the exclusion or detriment of the interests of other nations.

UNIT 5: 1750 CE - 1900 CE (20% of exam)



KEY CONCEPT 5.1

INDUSTRIALIZATION & GLOBAL CAPITALISM



KEY CONCEPT 5.2

IMPERIALISM & NATION-STATE FORMATION



KEY CONCEPT 5.3

NATIONALISM, REVOLUTION, AND REFORM

Topic & Essential Question

Topic - Nationalism

Essential Question: What is nationalism? What role do our individual and national identities play in politics? What role do politics play in our individual and national identities?

Learning Target: I can analyze the role of nationalism in revolutions and nation-state building.

Patriotism vs. Xenophobia

Patriotism: A healthy love/respect for your own country and/or it's values (freedom, equality, etc.).

Xenophobia: An extreme hatred of people/countries different from you.

Four Corners - Nationalism



1. It is important for everyone to participate in public displays of patriotism, such as the pledge of allegiance and national anthem.



Four Corners

2. Xenophobia is an unhealthy feeling, and makes people enemies who would normally be allies.



Four Corners

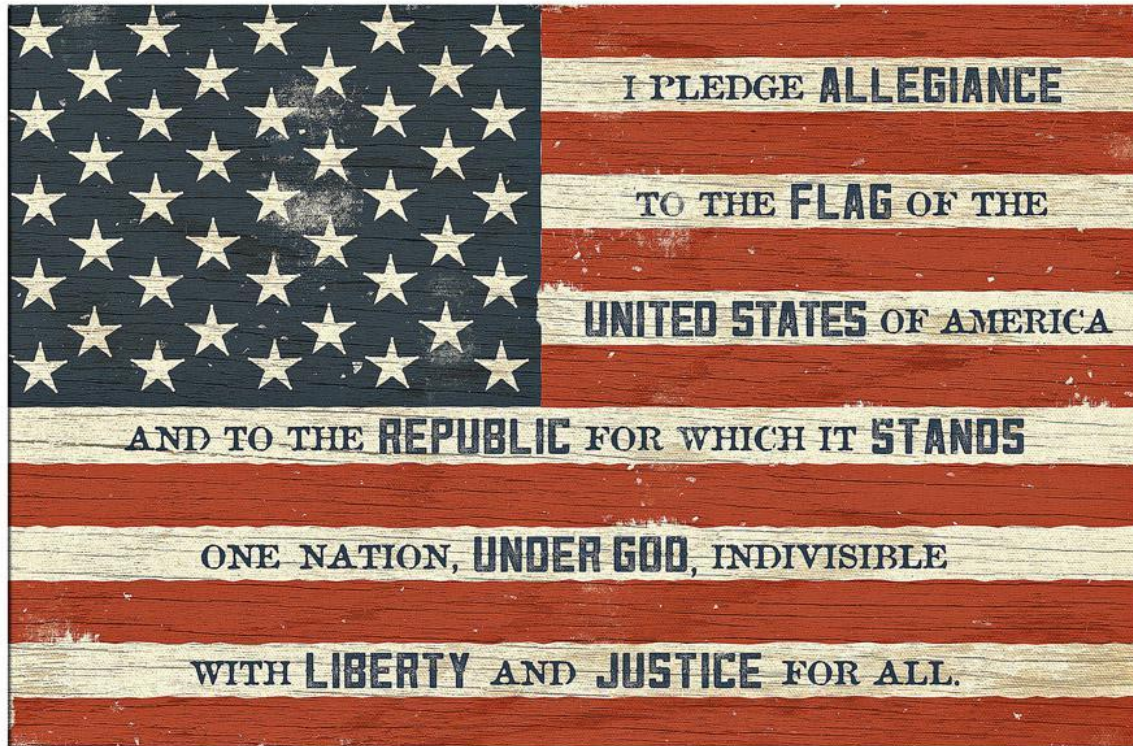
3. We shouldn't be asked to “press one for english” in America. English should be the official language.



WILLIAM S. KATZMANN 1941

**I WANT YOU
FOR U.S. ARMY**

NEAREST RECRUITING STATION



I PLEDGE ALLEGIANCE

TO THE FLAG OF THE

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

AND TO THE REPUBLIC FOR WHICH IT STANDS

ONE NATION, UNDER GOD, INDIVISIBLE

WITH LIBERTY AND JUSTICE FOR ALL.









PHOTO BY DAVID BOLLING





**I am Patriot
I am Nationalist
I am Born Hindu**



Adv. Ashish Shelar
MLC, President, Mumbai BJP







**HELP
WANTED**

**IRISH NEED
NOT APPLY**

© POINTLESS POSTERS





Donald J. Trump 

@realDonaldTrump

Following



AMERICA FIRST!

5:14 AM - 13 Jan 2018

3,704 Retweets **12,993** Likes







KEY CONCEPT 5.3

NATIONALISM, REVOLUTION, AND REFORM

KC 5.3.C.II

II. Beginning in the eighteenth century, peoples around the world developed a new sense of commonality based on language, religion, social customs and territory. These newly imagined **national communities** linked this identity with the borders of the state, while governments used this idea of Nationalism to unite diverse populations. In some cases, nationalists challenged boundaries or sought unification of fragmented regions.

- Nationalism becomes a strong force
- Pride in your country (not a leader)
- Started by Napoleon (pride of being French)
 - Caused the people he conquered to become nationalist against him
- Napoleon, unification of Italy and Germany all contributed to intense pride
 - Nationalism is a big impact on unification

- Germany's nationalism is going to lead to WWI
- France's imperialism is going to lead to WWI
- US Manifest Destiny – nationalism saying that US should be coast to coast
- Austrian, Russian and Ottoman empires all very culturally diverse
 - Ottoman Empire loses some areas due to nationalism
 - Greece, parts of Russia
 - Keeps shrinking
- Egypt
 - Muhammad Ali – father of Modern Egypt
 - Suez Canal
 - Modeled after Britain
 - Britain and France try to control Suez Canal, eventually nationalism makes Egypt take it back

NATIONALISM



GERMAN

PRIOR TO UNIFICATION, GERMANY WAS COMPRISED OF 300 INDIVIDUAL STATES. NATIONALISM AROSE FOLLOWING NAPOLEONIC WARS. NATIONALISM PUSHED FOR ONE UNIFIED GERMAN STATE. THIS DREAM WAS REALIZED BY PRUSSIAN OTTO VON BISMARCK IN 1871.



ITALIAN

ITALIAN NATIONALISM PUSHED FOR A "THIRD ROME" TO UNIFY ITALY. BASED ON THE SHARED HERITAGE OF ROME AND WESTERN CIVILIZATION, THE ITALIANS ATTEMPTED UNIFICATION MANY TIMES BEFORE CAVOUR & GARIBALDI SUCCEEDED IN 1871.



FILIPINO

FOR 333 YEARS, THE PHILIPPINES WERE RULED BY THE SPANISH. NATIONALISM BEGAN AROUND THE END OF THE SPANISH EMPIRE (LATE 1700s, EARLY 1800s). THIS CULMINATED IN THE 1896 REVOLUTION. THE SPANISH-AMERICAN WAR GAVE POSSESSION TO THE U.S.A.



ARGENTINIAN

ARGENTINIAN NATIONALISM HAS ROOTS IN THE INDEPENDENCE WARS AGAINST THE SPANISH (LED BY JOSE DE SAN MARTIN). IN THE LATE 19TH CENTURY, IT LED TO ARGENTINE EXPANSION INTO PATAGONIA IN THE 1880s.

Nationalism

Nationalism is an ideology that gives a nation a sense of **unity** by imposing on them the same set of identities (for instance linguistic, historical, cultural). Especially peculiar to nationalism is defining the nation against an **Other** inside or outside of the state borders.

However, this short definition by no means exhausts all the **complexities** of nationalism. So much so that some post-modern scholars insist on using the plural “nationalisms” to do justice to the whole spectrum of experiences. For example, one might support some aspects of a nation, but reject others. On the pragmatic end of the spectrum lies **patriotism**, on the extreme, **xenophobia** and **ethnocentrism**.

Nationalism has a **subjective** dimension to it. Members of a nation usually feel a sense of unity that in certain circumstances may go beyond class inequalities; it is particularly the case when the nation has a common enemy, be it a colonizer, or be it a specific minority group. Members of a hyper-nationalist nation often see themselves as “special” or unique as compared with other nations. - Columbia University

Turn & Talk: What is the difference between patriotism and nationalism? Why does it matter?

Imagined Communities

Nationalism: “I propose the following definition of the nation: it is an imagined political community—and imagined as both inherently limited and sovereign. It is imagined because the members of even the smallest nation will never know most of their fellow-members, meet them, or even hear of them, yet in the minds of each lives the image of their communion.... Communities are to be distinguished, not by their falsity/genuineness, but by the style in which they are imagined.... Finally, [the nation] is imagined as a community, because, regardless of the actual inequality and exploitation that may prevail in each, the nation is conceived as a deep, horizontal comradeship. Ultimately, it is this fraternity that makes it possible, over the past two centuries for so many millions of people, not so much to kill, as willing to die for such limited imaginings.”

— Benedict Anderson, *Imagined Communities*

Reflect



What is nationalism?

Do you agree with Colombia or Anderson's definition more?

To what imagined communities do we/you belong?

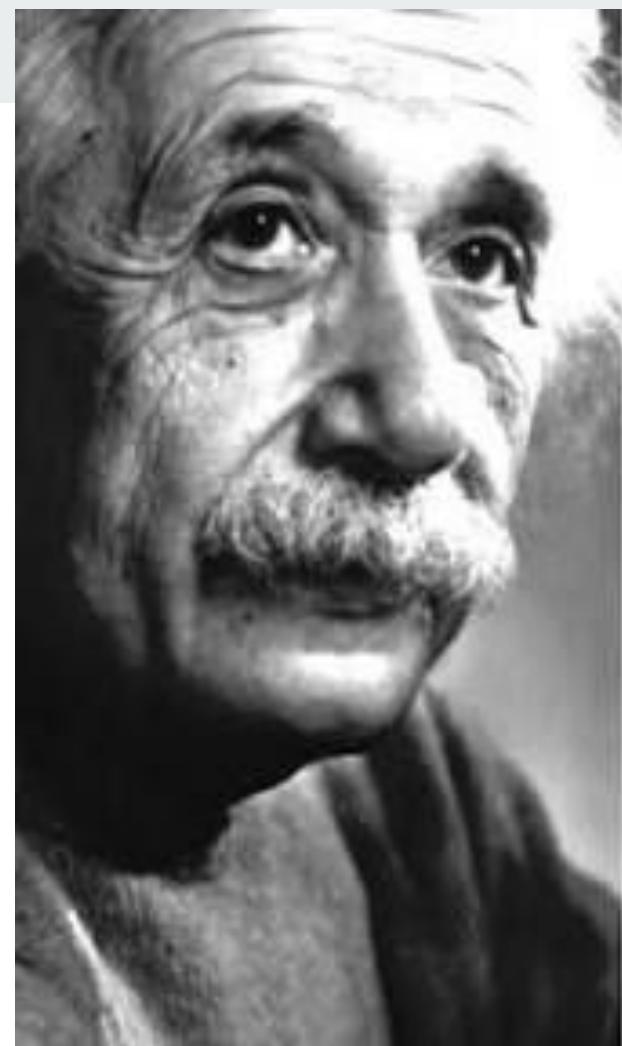
May Include: Language, Nationality, Hobbies/Sports, Pop Culture affinities.

Nationalism & Current Events



Self Proclaimed Nationalists:






“ Nationalism, on my opinion, is nothing more than an idealistic rationalization for militarism and aggression. ”

Albert Einstein, physicist

MOR
LINES




FOLLOW ME!!

The image shows the flag of North Korea, which consists of a red field with a white circle in the center containing a red five-pointed star. The flag is bordered by blue and white stripes. The flag is shown waving against a clear blue sky. Overlaid on the flag is text in three languages: Korean, Chosŏn'gŭl, and English. The Korean text is at the top, the Chosŏn'gŭl text is in the middle, and the English text is at the bottom. The English text is in italics.

진리로 뭉쳐진 억센 뜻,
온 세계 앞서 나가라.

*Chilliro mungch'yōjin ōksen ttüt,
on segye apsō nagari.*

*The firm will, bonded with truth,
will go forth to all the world.*



Predkami dannaya mudrost narodnaya

Popular wisdom given by our forebears



Kosovo's national anthem doesn't have words because the government didn't want to risk offending Serbs who live in the country by having lyrics in Albanian.



Reflect

What is nationalism? What is the difference between patriotism and ethnocentrism?

Is nationalism a necessary force in our society? Do you feel nationalistic about your own country? Your own government? Does the government need you to feel nationalistic? Patriotic? Explain your answer.