

- Nation
 - Belief in cultural distinctiveness
 - Territorial attachment
 - Political aspirations
- State
- Nation-state

- Centrifugal vs. centripetal forces

- Ethnic vs. civic identity/citizenship

Three characteristics of nationalist movements

1. They are rooted in “identity politics”
 - Pro patria mori
 - Modern Janus, role of education
 - Language, religion, symbols, military

2. They seek control over territory
 - the goal of nationalist movements is sovereignty (autonomy) for the “nation”
 - Belief in a homeland for the nation

3. They (usually) seek economic development
 - Demand for progress (Geertz, Nairn)

Nation Against State

Three scales at which national identity can be constructed

- Each of these three can be either top-down (nationalism from above), or bottom-up (nationalism from below, or grassroots nationalism)
1. Sub-state (minority) Nationalism
 2. State Nationalism
 3. Supra-state Nationalism

- Primordial nationalism
- Social constructed nationalism

- State-based nationalism
 - Benefits

- Minority nationalism
 - Necessary & sufficient conditions
 - Examples

- Gramscian hegemony & the nation

- Nationalism in E. & C. Europe

- Post-Soviet nationalisms
 - Ukraine (Kolossoff & film)
 - Russia (4 paradigms)

- Nationalism as reaction to Uneven Development
 - Compare Nairn 1977 to 1995

- Trends in Nationalism

- Pseudo States

- 5 Geographic Solutions to Nationalist Conflicts
 - Population balance
 - Formal transfer
 - Forced transfer
 - Boundary adjustment
 - Partition
