Comparative Politics & International Relations: Nationalism

What Level of Nationalism? - EXTREMELY HIGH (AND PROBABLY VERY DANGEROUS) = *hyper-nationalist 极端民族主义者 *fascist 法西斯主义者

HIGH = •nationalist

RANGING FROM A LITTLE TO SOME = *patriot

LOW, NONE, OR ANTI-NATIONALIST = *cosmopolitan 世界主义者 *globalist 全球主义者

What's the difference (if any) between a patriot and a nationalist? For China, which are you? Is it OK or not OK to be a cosmopolitan or non-patriotic in today's PRC? Why/why not?

Types of Nationalism — •"blood & soil" 血统与土地, 鲜血与祖国 •civic 公民民族主义 •cybernationalism (online) 网络民族主义 •diasporic 流散 •instrumental 功利民族主义 •irredentist 领土收复主义,民族统一主义 •(right to/of) national self-determination 民族自决权 •popular/grassroots 草根Vs. state-led Vs. "astroturf" 草根营销 •religious宗教 •separatist分裂主义/state-seeking寻求国家 •situational •sports 体育 (such as "football hooligans" 足球流氓 & "superfans" 狂热粉丝) •xenophobic 仇外的, 恐惧外国人的, 排外主义

What's a 民族 or a 种族? - "historically constituted, stable community of people, formed on the basis of a common language, territory, economic life, and psychological make-up manifested in a common culture" (Stalin); Gellner: people sharing a culture and who recognize each other as being of the same nation; Anthony D. Smith: "a named human community occupy-ing a homeland, and having common myths and a shared history, a common public culture, a single economy and common rights and duties for all members". Your instructor's (over)simplifications: people who consider themselves to be a nation, politicized ethnic groups, people who share political or politicized beliefs.

•ethnicity •ethnic group族群 •(street) gang 街头帮伙 •"narcissism of minor differences" 微小差异的自我陶醉 •nation •nationality •"national raw material"/national essence •"ethnie"/proto-nation 原型民族 •race 种族 •tribe 部落

When Did Nationalism Originate? - *primordialism 原生主义 (naturally forming, mostly old and either biological or cultural) *modernism 现代主义 (newest, theoretically dominant, most political) *perennialism (can be old or new, but fading in and out of history) 永存主义 *nation-state (including especially an "organic state") Vs. state (including "artificial states" which need to do a lot of "nation-building"国家建设) 民族国家vs. 国家

Nationalism in Europe (& Eurocentric theories, definitions) - Benedict Anderson's Imagined Communities 想象的共同体 emphasizes the role of "print capitalism" 印刷资本主义 to explain the title of Eugen Weber's Peasants into Frenchmen 农民变成法国人 (which he attributes to roads, railways, and schools) "print capitalism" → "imagined communities".

Are Theories of Nationalism Eurocentric? How Is China Special? - \cdot 5,000 years of continuous civilization" ·Is/was "China" a civilization, an empire, a nation-state, 天下, or all of the above (in different historical periods)? ·"The sick man of Asia" & the "Manchu question" at the end of the Qing ·"Critical Han Studies" ·The case of Yunnan & "The 56" Can a foreigner understand China and what it means to be Chinese or not?

When did the Chinese nation form? When did most people in China gain a "national consciousness 民族意识," and to what were they "loyal" to or "patriotic" about before gaining one? Why might the answers to these two questions be different? From where did nationalist ideas/ideologies come to China? Can one be a member of a nation without knowing it? Can one be forced to identify with a certain nation "first and foremost" after previously self-identifying as a member of a different nation? If so, how?

*Anti-Manchu Sentiment (late 19th/early 20th C. Late Qing) 排满情绪 *The Blue Shirts Society (藍衣社), also known as the Society of Practice of the Three Principles of the People (Chinese: 三民主義力行社, commonly abbreviated as SPTPP), the Spirit Encouragement Society (勵志社, SES) and the China Reconstruction Society (中華復興社, CRS) *China as "the sick man of Asia" 东亚病夫 (in the late 19th-early 20th C.) *"Critical Han Studies" 对汉族的批判性研究 *"Fifty-cent army" & "五毛军/五毛党 *"Great Ming Revivalism" *Han chauvinism 汉族沙文主义/大汉族主义 *"Hundred Years of Humiliation"百年屈辱史 *Jiandao 间岛/Gando (Today's Yanbian) *The "Victory Narrative Vs. Victim Narrative" in Chinese nationalism

Nationalism as a Motivation for Expansionism/Imperialism - • "White Man's Burden" 白人责任/负 • "Civilizing Mission" 教化使命 • "Manifest Destiny" 命定扩张论(19世纪为美帝国主义向外搞侵略和扩张辩解的反动史观) • Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere 大东亚共荣圈 (WWII Japan) & Pan-Asianism 泛亚主义,大亚洲主义

Alterity in China — Civilizing barbarians 野蛮人... "graphic pejoratives" from yao 猺 to yao 瑤, etc. https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Graphic_pejoratives_in_written_Chinese (The) Internal Other VS. (The) External Other VS. The Western Other, etc. What role, if any, did encounters with "the other" play in the formation of Chinese self-identity as (a) civilization and Chinese national consciousness?

How & Why Did Nations Form? - ·(elite) construction ·instrumentalism (i.e. to mobilize for industrial mode of production, to form larger/stronger armies, etc.) ·naturally forming around cultural practices (primordialist) ·(national) origin myths 民族起源神话

National Extinction? 民族灭绝- If a nation exists, it may one day "go extinct" 灭绝,消失, but how/when? Possibilities: 1. No one speaks the national language, believes in the national religion, follows "essential" cultural practices, etc. 2. No one identifies as a member of the nation (whether above all/ "first and foremost" or at all) 3. The group is de-politicized and expresses no nationalist beliefs, becoming just an ethnie under a perennial understanding

Other Vocabulary - • "Angry young men" 愤青 • backlash 强烈反对 • Balkanization 巴尔干化(指一个国家被分裂成若干独立的 地区) •Black Panthers (一九六五年创立的美国黑人政党,主张武力夺权) •bystanders 旁观者 •citizens vs. subjects (of a country) 公民 vs 臣民 *demonstrators抗议者 *(national) destiny民族命运 *(the) diaspora 大移居,大迁徙 *eugenics 优生 学 •ethnofederalism (in multinational states) 族群联邦主义 •(national) high culture 高雅文化 •loyalty 忠诚 •"market-dominant minorities" MDMs (Amy Chua) •melting pot Vs. salad bowl Vs. mosaic (of multi-ethnic societies) 熔炉 vs. 沙拉碗vs. 马 赛克 •(superficial 表面的 Vs. substantial 实质的) multiculturalism 多元文化融合论 •nation-building民族构建 •the (national) homeland 家园, the fatherland 祖国, the motherland 母国, etc. • "national rejuvenation/revitalization" 民族复兴 • Paekdusan 长白山 • "patriotic education" 爱国主义教育 • phrenology 颅相学,骨相学 • pride Vs. shame 民族自豪感vs.国耻 • primary第一 身份认同 /"over-arching"包罗万象 national identity vs. sub-identities 次级身份认同 •protesters抗议者 •protests抗议 •The Proud Boys 骄傲男孩,Oath Keepers 誓言守护者 (右翼民兵组织),etc. (美国) *public order公共秩序 *rioters 暴动者; 暴徒 •riots •reunification 重新统一 •"saris, samosas, and steel bands" (a critique of superficial multiculturalism in Britain) •self-identity Vs. imposed identity 自我身份认同vs被迫的身份认同 •Social Darwinism 社会达尔文主义 •social stability社会 稳定 •stateless nation 无国家民族(such as Kurds 库尔德族, Rohingya罗兴亚族, Tamils泰米尔族, Sikhs锡克人, Palestinians 巴勒斯坦人, etc.) •symbolism 符号系统,象征意义 •symbolic gesture 象征性姿势;符号性姿势 •treason叛国罪 (done by traitors卖国贼, 叛徒) •victim受害者 •victimhood 受害 •victimize 加害 •white nationalism白人民族主义 & white supremacy白 人至上

A big question in comparative politics is whether class divisions 经济阶层 (as favored by Marx) or ethnic/national divisions are more important to study. What do you think?

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CITIZEN CONCEPTS OF THE NATION-STATE

