



Nationalism

Lecture 6: State-framed Nationalism

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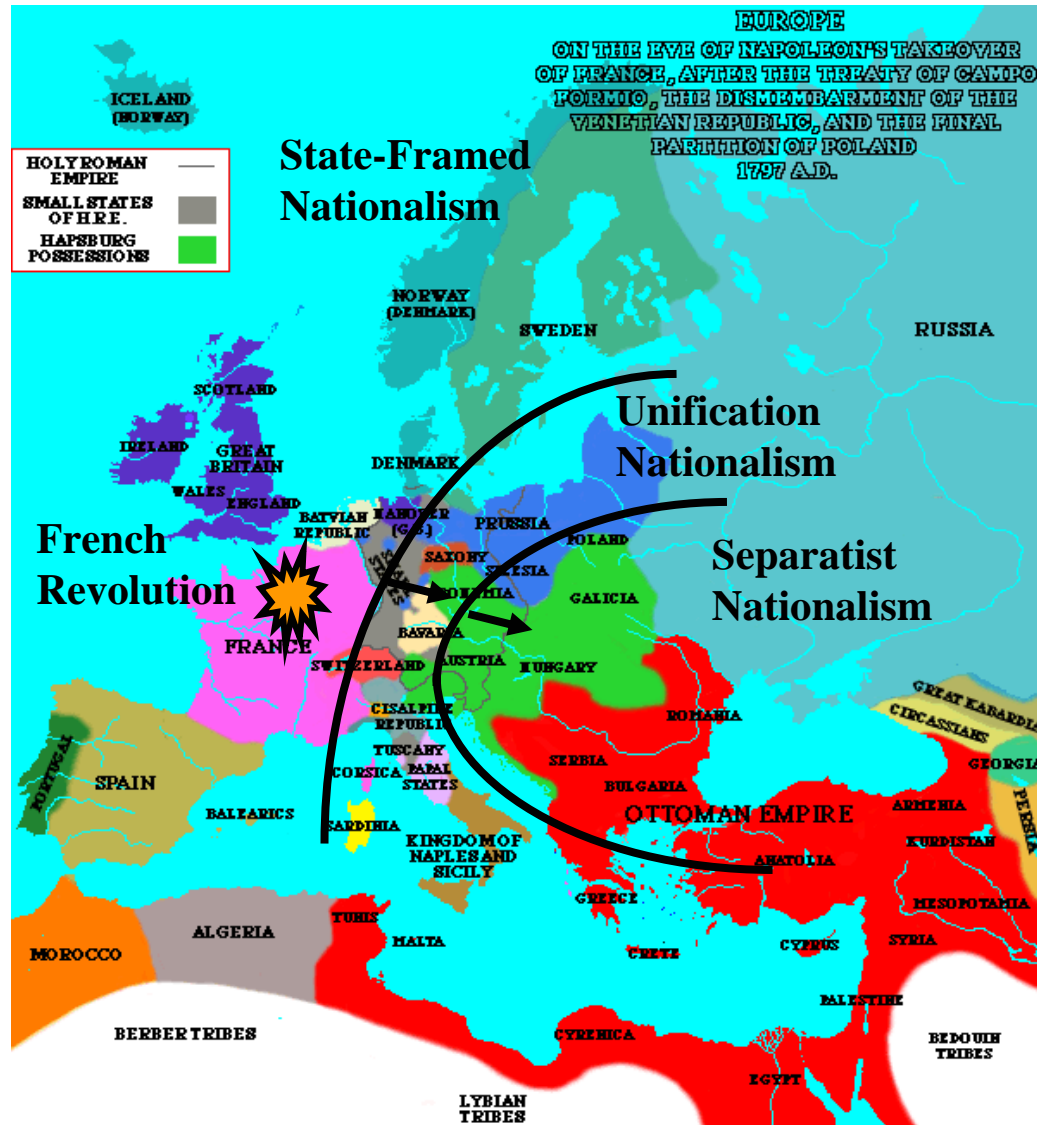
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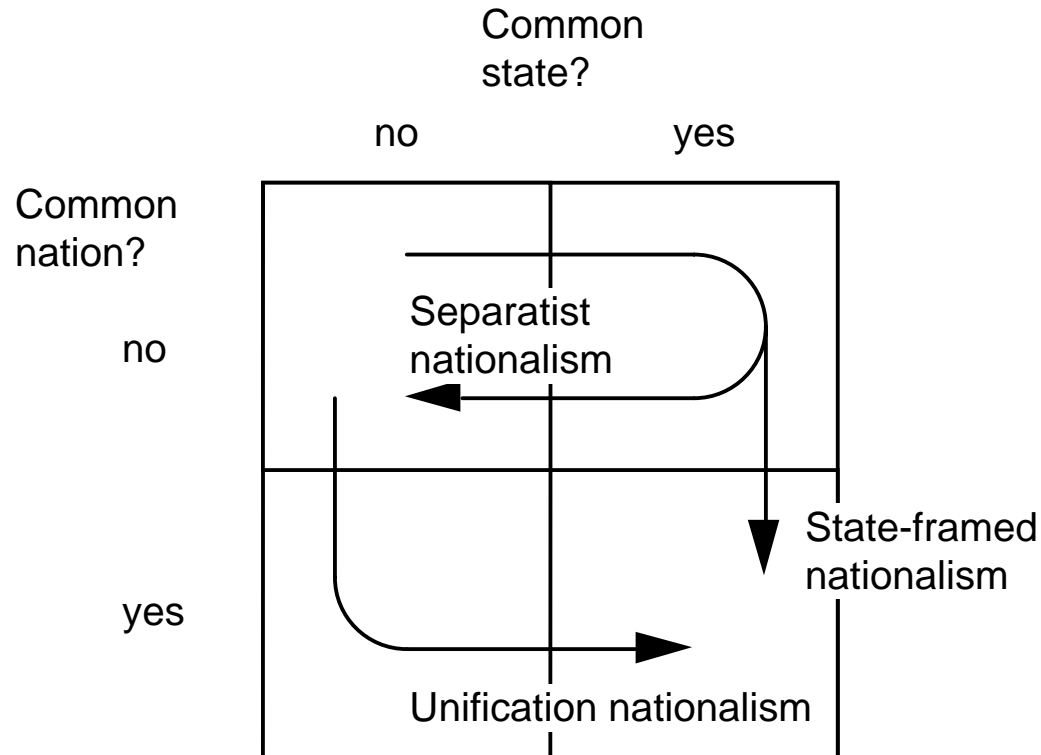
<http://www.icr.ethz.ch/teaching/nationalism>

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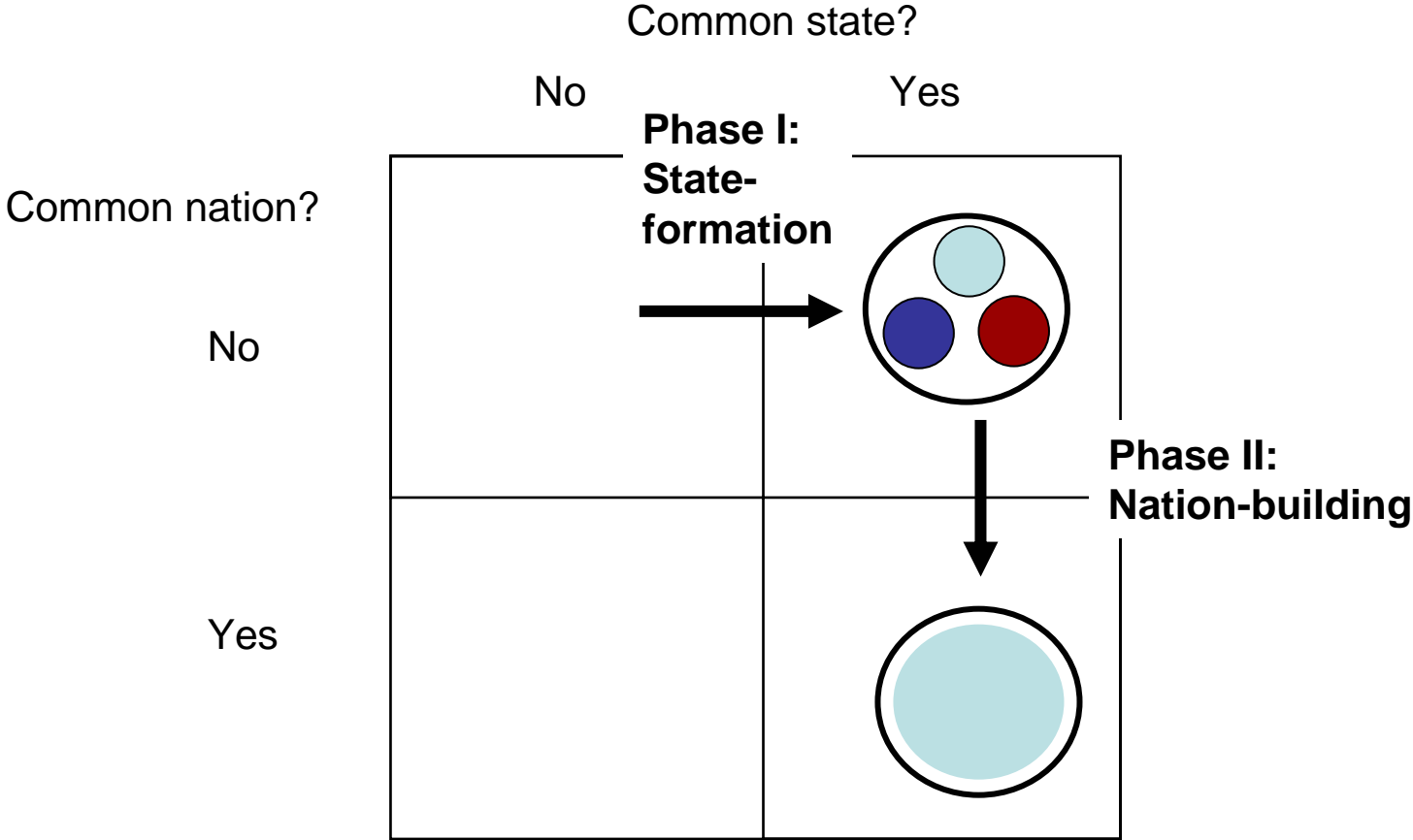
Nationalism's Three Time- Zones in Europe



Three types of nationalism



State-Framed Nationalism



State-framed nationalism

- State-formation
 - conquest and geopolitical absorption
create stable state early with well-defined borders
- Nation-building
 - Breuilly: opposition to state penetration
 - Mann: more on mechanisms: church, state (armed forces, state education, bureaucracy), commerce, civil society

The British case

- State formation very early!
 - Limited, well-bounded territory
 - Centralized state institutions early on
 - Break from Rome
 - State benefited from commerce
- Early development of “proto-nationalism”: sovereignty legitimized as contract between the king and his subjects



The emergence of British national identity

- The birth date of British nationalism depends on definitions:
 - Henry VIII's break from Rome in 1532 (Greenfeld)
 - Post-civil war settlement in 1688 (Breuilly)
 - The Act of Union in 1707 which added Scotland to England and Wales
 - After Napoleonic wars (Colley)



Henry VIII



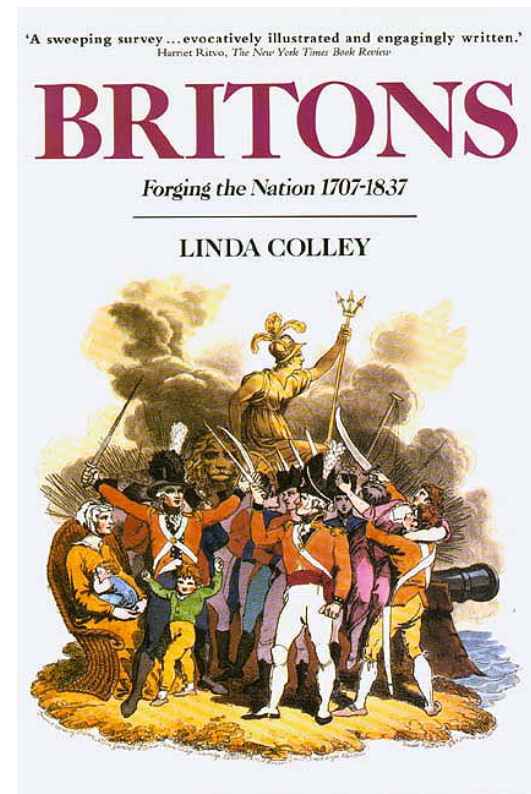
Thomas Moore

The mechanisms of British nation-building

- Warfare with Catholic French “other”
- Imperial expansion
- Communications



Scene from “The Holy Grail”



The French case

- State-formation
 - First French kings extended power through indirect means
 - Louis XIV strengthened the state through internal conquest, coercion, and taxation
 - Absolutism resulted
 - Commerce was not as vivid as in Britain



Louis XIV

The emergence of French national identity

- Increasing state-led extraction
- Intellectual currents: Enlightenment
- Parliament invoked but royal concessions come too late
- Explosive protest against “*ancien régime*”:
- The French Revolution of 1789



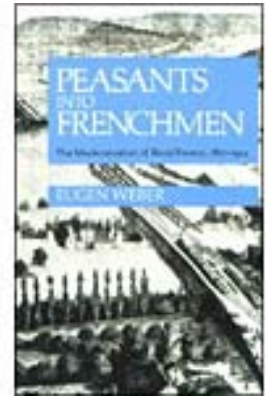
A conceptual revolution

- Nation = People = Third Estate
- Principle of popular, ascending sovereignty
- Abbé Sieyès: “What is the Third Estate?”: “The nation is prior to everything. It is the source of everything. Its will is always legal; indeed it is the law itself... The power exercised by the government has substance only insofar as it is constitutional; it is legal only insofar as it is based on the prescribed laws. The national will, on the contrary, never needs anything but its own existence to be legal. It is the source of all legality.”



Nation-Building in the 19th century

- Eugen Weber's *From Peasants to Frenchmen*:
 - Starting point: “a country of savages”
 - Agents of change:
 - roads
 - schools (Jules Ferry's reforms in the 1880s)
 - movement (urbanization, migration, military)



Jules Ferry