The background of the slide is a painting of a soldier in a red uniform standing in a field, holding a rifle. The soldier is the central figure, and the background is a mix of green and brown tones, suggesting a natural setting. The text is overlaid on this image.

Nationalism

Lecture 8: Anti-Colonial and Post-Colonial Nationalism

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Anti-Colonial and Post-Colonial Nationalism

- Historical overview
- Nationalism and theories of decolonization
- Example: India
- Post-colonial nationalism

Historical Overview

- Anti-colonial nationalism can be seen as a type of separatist nationalism
- Three waves of decolonization:
 - Dominions breaking away from Britain and Spain in the 18th and 19th centuries
 - After WWI, Middle Eastern wave
 - Post-WWII wave of decolonization

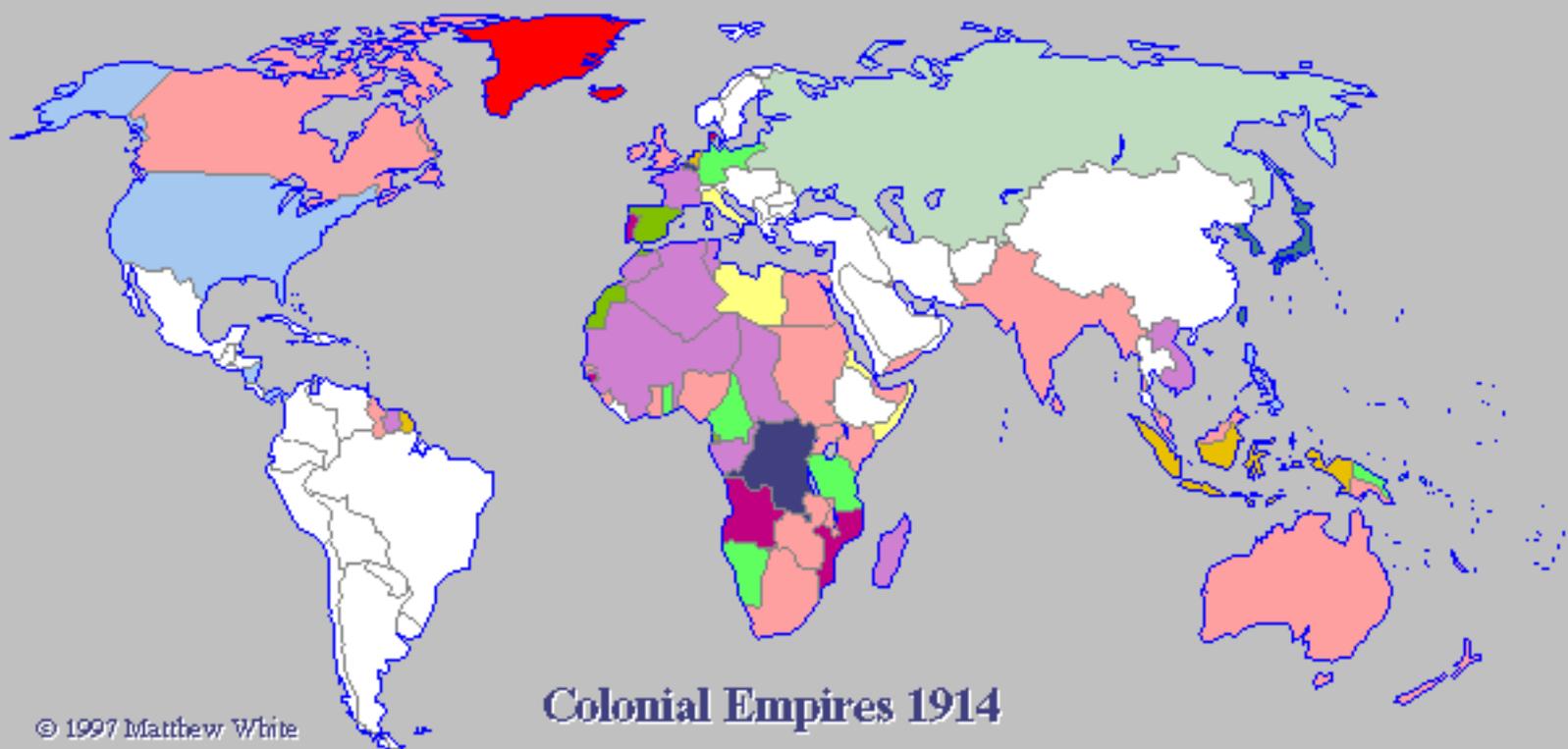
Post-WWII Anti-Colonial Nationalism

- In 1945, the UN had 51 members; in 1990, there were 159 member states.
- Most of the new states emerged in Asia and Africa.
- In 1960, the “Africa Year”, the process accelerates in sub-Saharan Africa with 17 states becoming independent

Examples of Post-WWII Decolonization

- **British empire:** Jordan (1946), India, Pakistan (1947), Ceylon, Burma (1948), Israel (1949), Malaysia (1957), Nigeria (1960), Sierra Leone, Tanzania (1961), Uganda (1962), Kenya (1963), Zambia (1964), Zimbabwe (1980)
- **French empire:** Vietnam (1949), Cambodia, Laos (1954), Morocco (1956), Guinea (1958), Ivory Coast, Senegal (1960), Algeria (1962)
- **Dutch empire:** Indonesia (1949)
- **Belgian empire:** Congo (1960)
- **Portuguese empire:** Mozambique (1974), Angola (1975)

Imperialism and the Balance of Power



Belgium	France	Great Britain	Japan	Portugal	Spain
Denmark	Germany	Italy	Netherlands	Russia	United States

British Empire in 1914



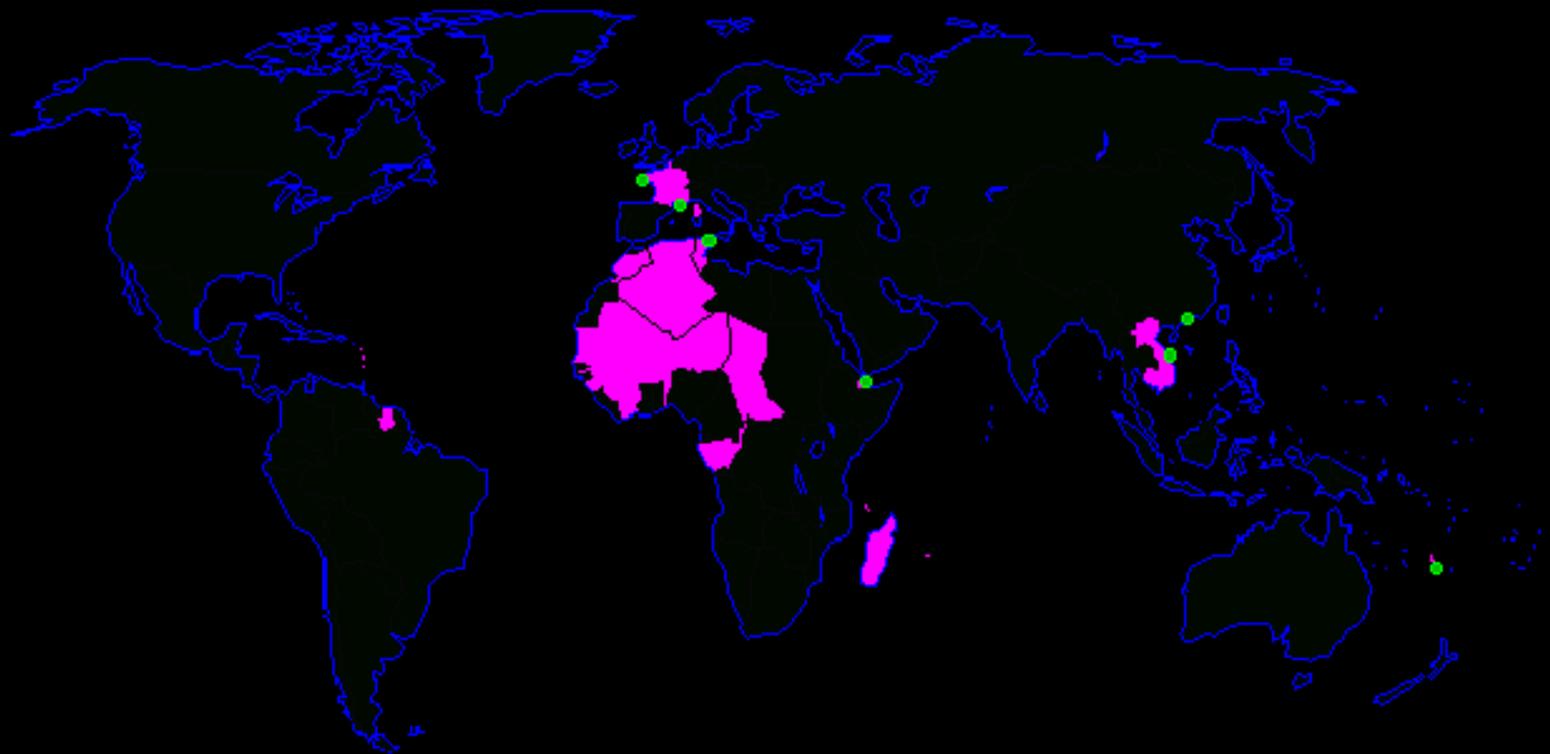
- British Territory
- Coaling Station



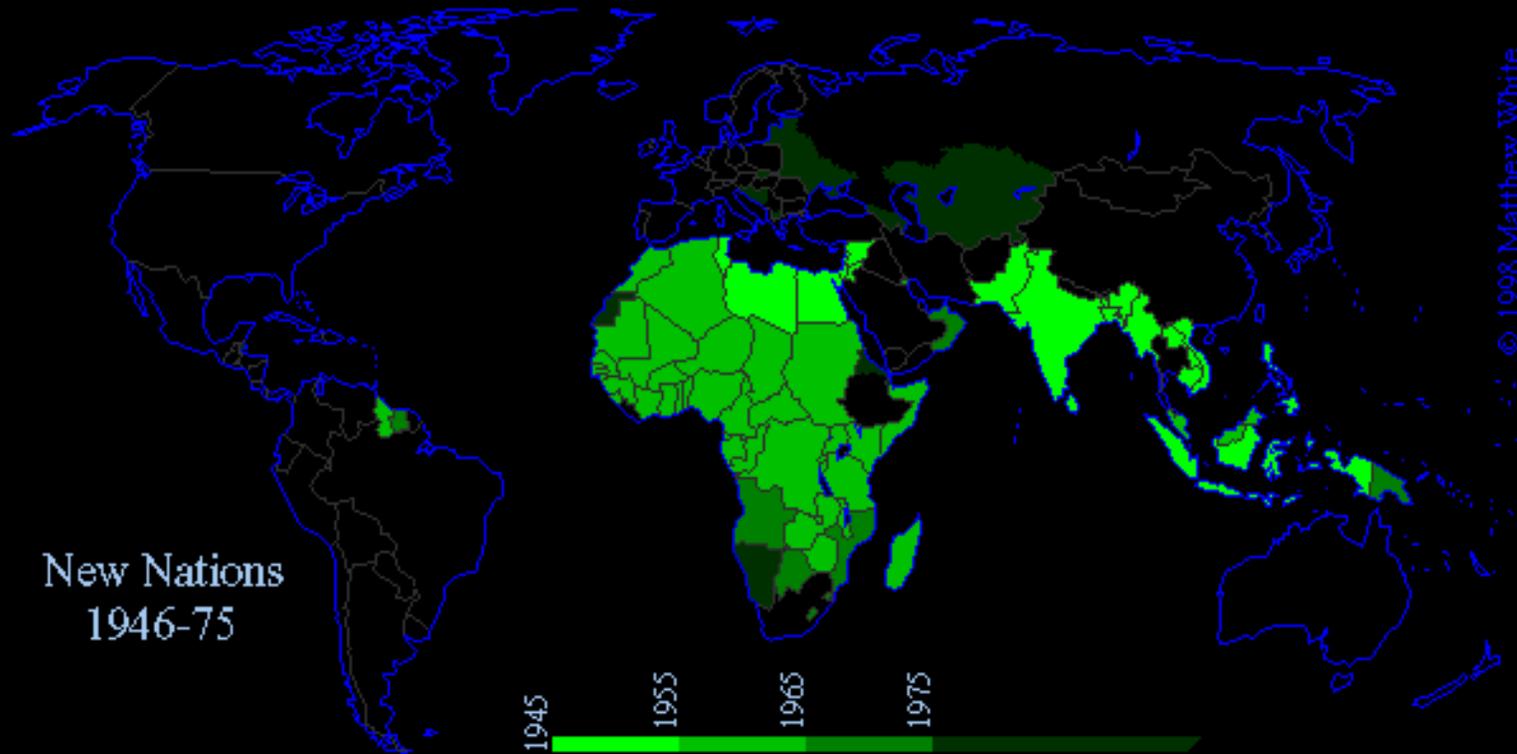
French Empire in 1914



- French Territory
- Coaling Station



Dumping the Colonies

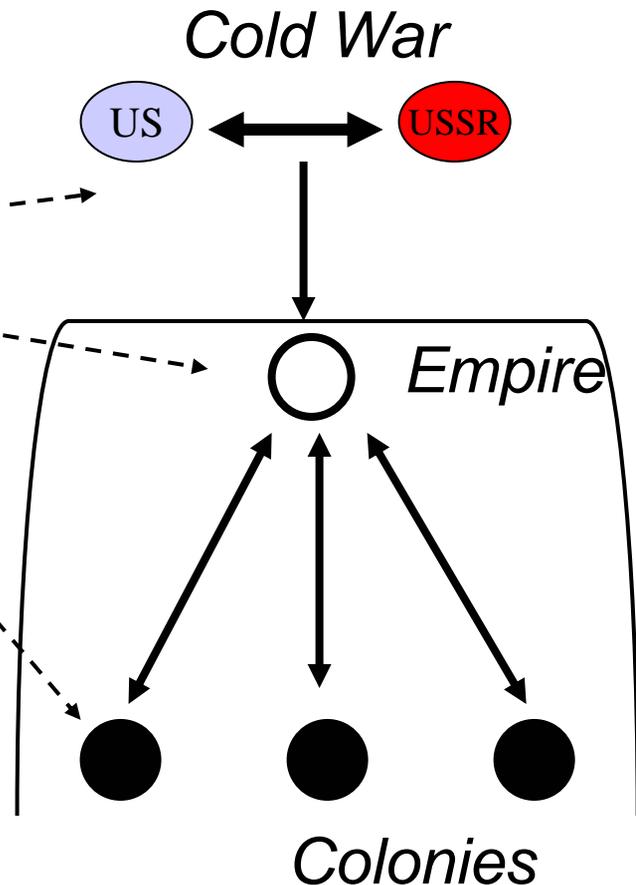


Explaining decolonization

- Three levels of analysis:

- The international level
- The metropolitan level
- The peripheral level

- Multi-level explanation



Peripheral level

- “Romantic nationalist liberation” along essentialist lines: Nationalist leaders joined by the masses in toppling colonial rule.
- Problem: There was little or no mass support. The social, cultural, and infrastructural conditions were absent.

Metropolitan level

- “Paternalistic explanation”: colonial powers tried to educate the periphery and then let them go
- “Self-interested explanation”: colonies too expensive
- Problem: Public opinion in France and Britain was not against empire.

International level

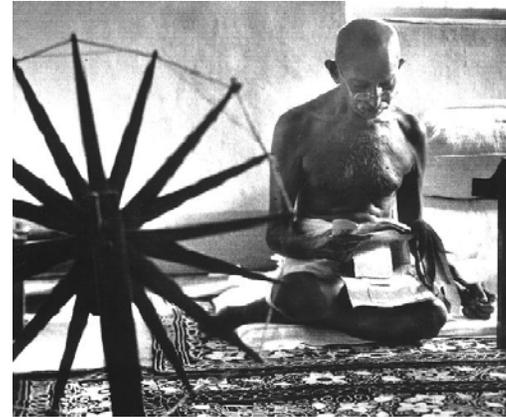
- Geopolitical approach: In Cold War era, no room for empires (European post-WWII weakness, and superpower opposition)
- Problem: Weakness didn't lead to collapse automatically, and it wasn't necessarily in the interest of the US

A modified nationalist account

- International level
 - the role of the UN
- Metropolitan level
 - elite education & linguistic unification
 - communications
 - administrative regionalism
- Peripheral level
 - constructive identity-formation solving mobilization and coordination problems

The Indian case of anti-colonial nationalism

- South Asia was first colonized by the East India Company; from 1858 the British state
- From the beginning, nationalists were western-educated elite:
 - Phase B: Shift from elite collaboration to nationalist agitation in 1910s

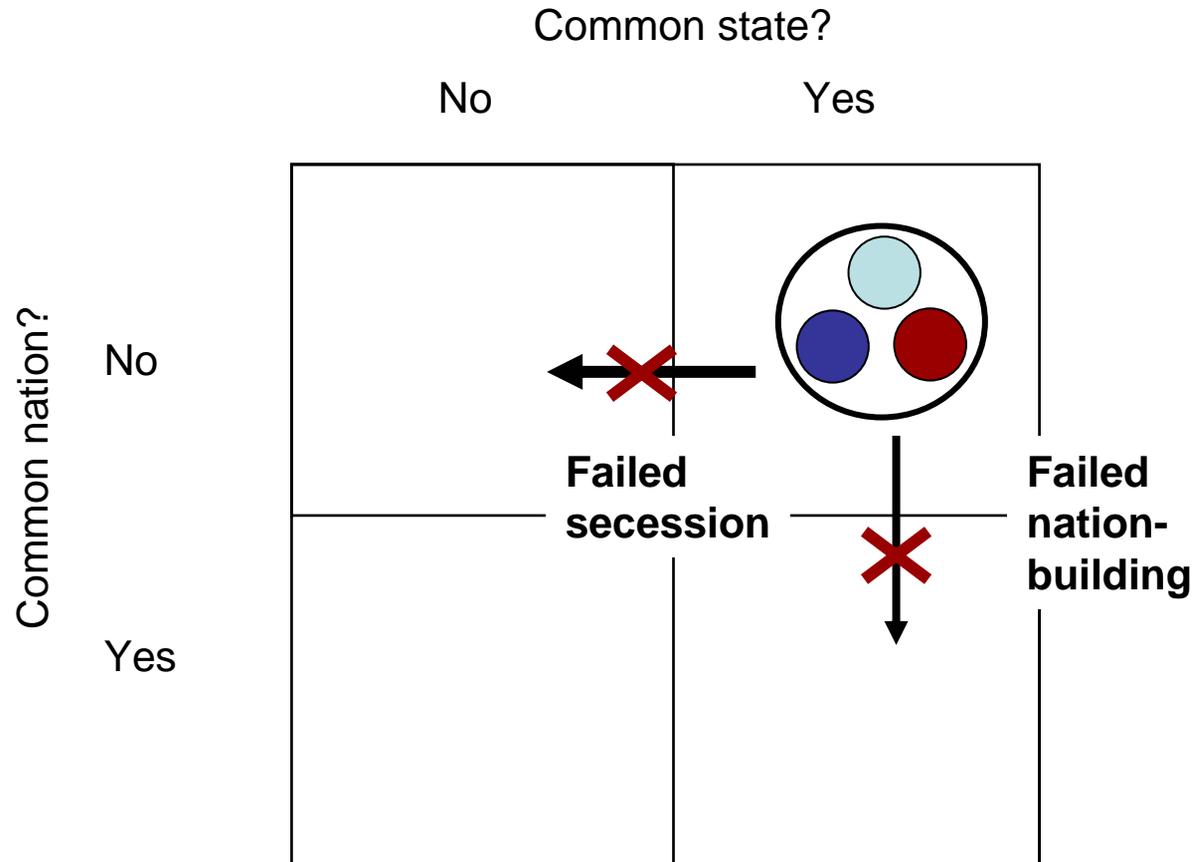


- Phase C: Gandhi's mass movement in early 1920s and in 1931-32
- Independence in 1947: religious violence between Hindu and Muslim populations

Evaluating the Indian case

- Essentialist account exaggerates the cultural cohesion of the anti-colonial opposition
- Breuilly's constructivist interpretation comes closer to the truth
 - Imperial policy: provocation and collaboration
 - Party organization
 - Leadership

Post-Colonial Nationalism



Post-colonial puzzles (I)

- Why so little nation-building?
 - Modernization theory
 - Essentialist accounts
 - Constructivist accounts
 - Colonial legacy
 - Post-colonial state policy

Post-colonial puzzles (II)

- Why so many cases of attempted secession?
 - Uncompromising regimes
 - Assimilation
 - Migration of ethnic strangers
- But why so few cases of successful nationalist secession?
 - Nature of secessionist area and “rump state”
 - But mainly international factors