Nationalism and State Building: Inclusion and Exclusion

I. The Nation State and Romantic Nationalism

II. State Building in Latin America and Europe

III. Defining National Citizenship: Insiders and Outsiders.
Nationalism

What is the nation?
19th Century Romantic Nationalism

- 19th century ideology or belief in natural and timeless existence of the nation.
- Natural and unique borders, language, history, customs and peoples.
- Each people needs a homeland.
Nationalism and National History

- 19th century is the age of nationalism
- Different paths to national unity in different global regions.
- Varied factors lead to specific national states.
- Long-lasting historical effects of nationalism and nation formation.
Nationalism and State in Latin America

- Former colonies of Spanish monarchy—Haiti, Venezuela, Columbia, Ecuador, Mexico, Central America gain independence between 1804-1830.
- European revolutions and imperial instability provide opportunity to colonized
- Simon Bolivar—Leader of Latin American independence movements.
Toussaint L'Ouverture, Haitian Independence Leader
Simon Bolivar, 1783-1830, Leader of Latin American Independence
Independent Nations of Latin America (1892)
Issues Raised by Latin American Independence

- National liberation and unification led by creole (mixed race) peoples.
- Racial/class conflict within new nation states.
- “Caudillo” style of rule through charismatic military leaders.
Race and Society in 19th Century Latin America

- 42% Indian
- 28% Mestizo
- 18% White
- 12% Black
Latin America Today
New European Nations: Germany’s Second Reich

- Germany historically fragmented into 200 principalities, kingdoms and cities.
- Under Otto von Bismarck, wars with Denmark, Austria and France lead to unification in 1871.
- New centralized, militarized and industrialized nation state from 1871-1914.
Otto von Bismarck: Architect of German Unification 1871
Issues Raised by German Unification and Nationalism

- Unification occurred as result of war—military holds a central place in German political and national culture.
- Power centralized around Bismarck and central government in new imperial capital, Berlin.
- Rapid modernization, industrialization and militarization to equal and surpass other European nation states such as France, Russia and England.
- New nation state threatened and challenged existing European order and balance of power.