

Comparative Politics & International Relations: Nationalism

What Level of Nationalism? - EXTREMELY HIGH (AND PROBABLY VERY DANGEROUS) = •hyper-nationalist 极端民族主义者
•ultra-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 occupying 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 街头帮派 •“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? - •“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-Prosperty Sphere 大东亚共荣圈 (WWII Japan) & Pan-Asianism 泛亚主义， 大亚洲主义

