

Nationalism Theories and Cases

Erika Harris

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'A major contribution to the growing literature on nations and nationalism. Seeking to look beyond the primordial/modernist debate and to expand the discussion beyond the boundaries of the state, Harris emphasizes that the functions performed by nationalism have changed over time. Harris's Nationalism is an imaginative treatment of an important subject, and full of insights. It should prove useful for both specialists and students alike.' - Sabrina P. Ramet, Norwegian University of Science & Technology, Trondheim, Norway.

This highly original contribution to studies of nationalism focuses on its ideological foundations, tracing its historical beginnings and charting its varied manifestations in world politics today.

Its broad theoretical and empirical inquiry explores the dynamics of nationalism and its theories and also considers the role of 'the nation' in political processes taking place beyond states. In addition to a wide-ranging review of traditional approaches to nationalism, this book is unique in its broad geographic and historical scope and in the appraisal of these approaches in contemporary international politics, including developments such as the increased role of non-state actors, regional integration, trans-national movements and diasporas.

A key element of the book is its case studies which range from the rise of national movements within the old Empires to contemporary ethnic conflicts, and which allow for a clearer understanding of the politics of nationalism, how its theories can be applied and which urge some searching questions about 'new' forms of ethno-national mobilization.

Key Features

- Only book to cover both historical and contemporary theories of nationalism
- Reviews classical theories of nationalism
- Shows nationalism to be integral to all political changes and demonstrates its relevance to democracy and globalisation
- Uses examples and case studies to demonstrate application of theories of nationalism in world politics
- Links classical and 'new' nationalism - continuities and discontinuities between the 'old' and current understandings of nationalism are highlighted

>Volume 10 Issue 1. >Theories and types of nationalism. English Français. European Journal of Sociology / Archives Européennes de Sociologie. He evades obvious difficulties presented by "pre-independence" African nationalisms by minimizing the role of territorial movements, and explaining them as the application to the balkanised colonies of one, solidary ethnic movement along colour lines, i.e. pan-Africanism. There is considerable historical truth in this account (cf. (21) The "mixed category" also includes cases where two, or even more, "strategic" ethnic groups compete for power in the colony. 22. (22) Geertz, C., The Integrative Revolution, in Geertz, C. (ed.), Old Societies and New States (New York, Free Press of Glencoe, 1963).Google Scholar. Nationalism Theories and Cases. August 2009. Publisher: Edinburgh University Press. In highlighting the incompatibility between Russian and Ukrainian nationalising projects, it is argued that while the Ukrainian crisis is not an ethnic conflict per se, nationalism was a significant contributory factor in fuelling the conflict and remains a relevant obstacle to its resolution. View. Show abstract. Book Reviews ERIKA HARRIS, Nationalism: Theories and Cases. Edinburgh: Edinburgh University Press, 2009. 224 pp, d18.99 (pbk), d57 (hbk). The case study used to illustrate the question of nationalism in post communist states is that of Yugoslavia. The related question of ethnic conflict, notably of the unsuccessful cases where minorities could not be accommodated within national unity and where a dominant ethnos leaves no room for the existence of minority groups within the state, is discussed in Chapter 5. Here the case study concentrates on Israel. The second part of the book is complemented by Chapter 6 that discusses nations not without, but beyond, the state. It thus turns to look at the question of diasporas and their homeland politics. Nationalism came into the focus of philosophical debate three decades ago, in the nineties, partly in consequence of rather spectacular and troubling nationalist clashes. Surges of nationalism tend to present a morally ambiguous, and for this reason often fascinating, picture. "National awakening" and struggles for political independence are often both heroic and cruel; the formation of a recognizably national state often responds to deep popular sentiment but sometimes yields inhuman consequences, from violent expulsion and "cleansing" of non-nationals to organized mass murder.