

- I. The development of the modern state (in Europe)
 - A. 14th & 15th c. European hereditary monarchies
 - B. **Colonialism**
 1. Definition: the extension of a state's sovereignty over territory beyond its borders by the establishment of either settler colonies or subsidiary states in which indigenous populations are displaced or exploited.
 2. Pre-modern empires: China, Egypt, Greece, Persia, Rome, Mongolia, Arabia
 3. 15th - 19th c. European empire states: Portugal, Spain, Britain, France, Netherlands, Prussia/Germany, Austria, Italy, Russia
- II. The origin of (modern) states
 - A. Non-Marxist explanation: development of new, broad, and large-scale activities
 1. Economic innovations – e.g., shift from agriculture to commerce & industry
 2. Technological innovations – transportation & communication
 - B. Marxist explanation: after the invention of private **ownership of the means of economic production** (the *foundation* of society), states were part of the *superstructure* that is used by the dominant class to exploit the subordinate class (feudal lords > peasants; merchants > consumers; industrial capitalist bourgeoisie > workers or proletariat)
- III. The state as a device to provide **public goods**
 - A. Definition: something that benefits all members of the community but that no one can be prevented from using, whether they helped pay for it or not
 - B. Examples: national security, medical research & public health programs, the space program
 - C. Problem: the widespread temptation to be a **free rider** when public-good costs are voluntary
 - D. Solution: governmental power to impose taxes, military conscription, and other forms of government policies to distribute costs
- IV. “State,” “nation,” and the “nation-state”
 - A. **State**: a political unit having territory with stable boundaries, population, and sovereignty over its internal and external affairs
 - B. **Sovereignty**: the final say in politics (the legal capacity of a state to maintain control of its own affairs)
 - C. **Nation**: a group of people sharing a common *culture* (and often language) but not necessarily exercising *sovereignty* (control of a state)
 - D. **Nationalism**: a passionate identification with a culturally homogeneous *nation* – e.g., Palestinians
 - E. **Patriotism**: a passionate identification with a *state*, even one that is quite multi-culturally diverse – e.g., Israel, United Kingdom, USA, or Russia
 1. Lack of correspondence between nation & state is especially problematic in former colonies in Asia, Africa, and the Middle East, whose boundaries were imposed by external rulers – e.g., Iraq whose borders were drawn by Britain without regard to Kurdish, Sunni, & Shiite nationalistic differences
 2. There is more correspondence in Central & South America (see. Fn. 9 for explanation)
 3. Other areas with nation/state issues: Figure 3.2
 - a. Tribes in Nigeria Figure 3.3
 - b. Black (and Aryan) nationalists in the U.S.
 - c. Flemish & Walloons in Belgium
 - d. Quebecers in Canada Figure 3.4
 - e. Basques in Spain
 - f. Arabs & Africans in Sudan
 - g. *Croatian & Slovenian* Roman Catholics, *Serbian* Orthodox Catholics, & *Bosnian* Muslims in the former Yugoslavia
 4. Both nationalism and patriotism are a basic *emotional* identification – more like religion – than an *intellectual* construct like political ideologies
- V. **State building**
 - A. Definition: constructing (or rebuilding) a state from scratch
 - B. Difficulty illustrated by each of the following:
 1. U.S. efforts in post-Saddam Iraq

2. **Failed states:** states that descend into civil war – some examples:
 - a. England, Ireland, Scotland (1639-51)
 - b. France (1789-91)
 - c. Mexico (1857-61)
 - d. U.S. (1861-65)
 - e. Russia (1917-21)
 - f. Ireland (1922-23)
 - g. China (1928-45)
 - h. Germany (1929-33)
 - i. Spain (1936-39)
 - j. Vietnam (1941-75)
 - k. Greece (1946-49)
 - l. Paraguay (1947)
 - m. Palestine (1947-48) (2006 - present)
 - n. Costa Rica (1948)
 - o. Korea (1950-53)
 - p. Sudan (1955-2005)
 - q. Guatemala (1960-96)
 - r. Laos (1962-75)
 - s. Nigeria (1967-70)
 - t. Northern Ireland (1969-98)
 - u. Cambodia (1970-75)
 - v. Pakistan (1971)
 - w. Lebanon (1975-90)
 - x. Mozambique (1975-92)
 - y. El Salvador (1975-91)
 - z. Yemen (1979 - present)
 - aa. Somalia (1991 - present)
 - bb. Afghanistan (1980 - present)
 - cc. Sri Lanka (1983 - present)
 - dd. Uganda (1987 - present)
 - ee. Georgia (1988 - present)
 - ff. Liberia (1989–1996, 1999–2003)
 - gg. Rwanda (1990-94)
 - hh. Algeria (1991-2002)
 - ii. Haiti (1991-94)
 - jj. Yugoslavia (1991-95)
 - kk. Kosovo (1996-99)
 - ll. Nepal (1996 - 2006)

C. **Skeleton of a state:** its police and military organizations

VI. Government and the state

- A. **Government:** the people who have the authority to act on behalf of the state to make, enforce, and adjudicate laws
- B. **Civil society**
 1. Definition: non-governmental (private-sector) organizations (movements, interest groups, political parties) that deal with public concerns
 2. Examples: ethnic, racial, religious, economic, gender, sectional, fraternal, avocational, vocational and other organizations
 3. Importance: can act as an important
 - a. *Supporter* for government – both democratic and non-democratic
 - b. *Opponent* to government

VII. Challenges to the state

- A. From **supranational organizations** responding to regional and world-wide problems
 1. Definition: organizations that replace some functions of states and operate over wider areas
 2. Examples:
 - a. International: United Nations, International Monetary Fund, international courts
 - b. Regional: European Union, Organization of American States, African Union, Asian Union, Pacific Union, Arab League
- B. From below (see regional, religious, & ethnic civil wars listed in V. B. 2.) – greatly accelerated with the end of the **Cold War** (1946-91)

VIII. **Globalization:** are states losing their ability to make economic policy?

- A. Definition: increasing world-wide connectivity, integration and interdependence in the economic, social, technological, cultural, political, and ecological spheres.
- B. Factors:
 1. Technological innovations in transportation and communication
 2. Rise of **transnational (or multinational) corporations**
- C. Consequence: it is now much more difficult for all states to regulate and protect their internal economies

IX. Some possible alternatives

- A. Regional integration
- B. The United Nations
- C. Communications and a “world culture”
- D. An emerging international law?

X. Examples:

- A. State building in Nigeria
- B. State building in the European Union