

National minorities and the challenge of re-emerging forms of conflict and solidarity

Rogers Brubaker, Nationalism Reframed.
(Cambridge University Press, 1996) pp. 13-22,
55-76

"Nation" as a form of social relationship

- Citizenship
 - based on common political participation
- Ethnicity
 - based on the ideology of descent



Osoby, které mají nárok na vydání občanského průkazu, jsou povinny opatřit si tento průkaz do 31. prosince 1950. . . .

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**HRDĚ SE HLÁSÍM K OBČANSTVÍ
V LIDOVĚ DEMOKRATICKÉ REPUBLICĚ**

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Historical reasons for nationalism

- The national idea played vital role in political and cultural identity formation from 18th-19th century
- Both national-movements and states consolidated the ethnic meaning of nation



ČESKOSLOVENSKÁ
LEGIE VE FRANCII
1918 1938



VOUZIERS
TERRON SUR AISNE
CHESTRES VANDY



Cultural reasons

- The only legitimate identity forms having the symbolic power to mobilize subject are ethnic nationalities



Social reasons

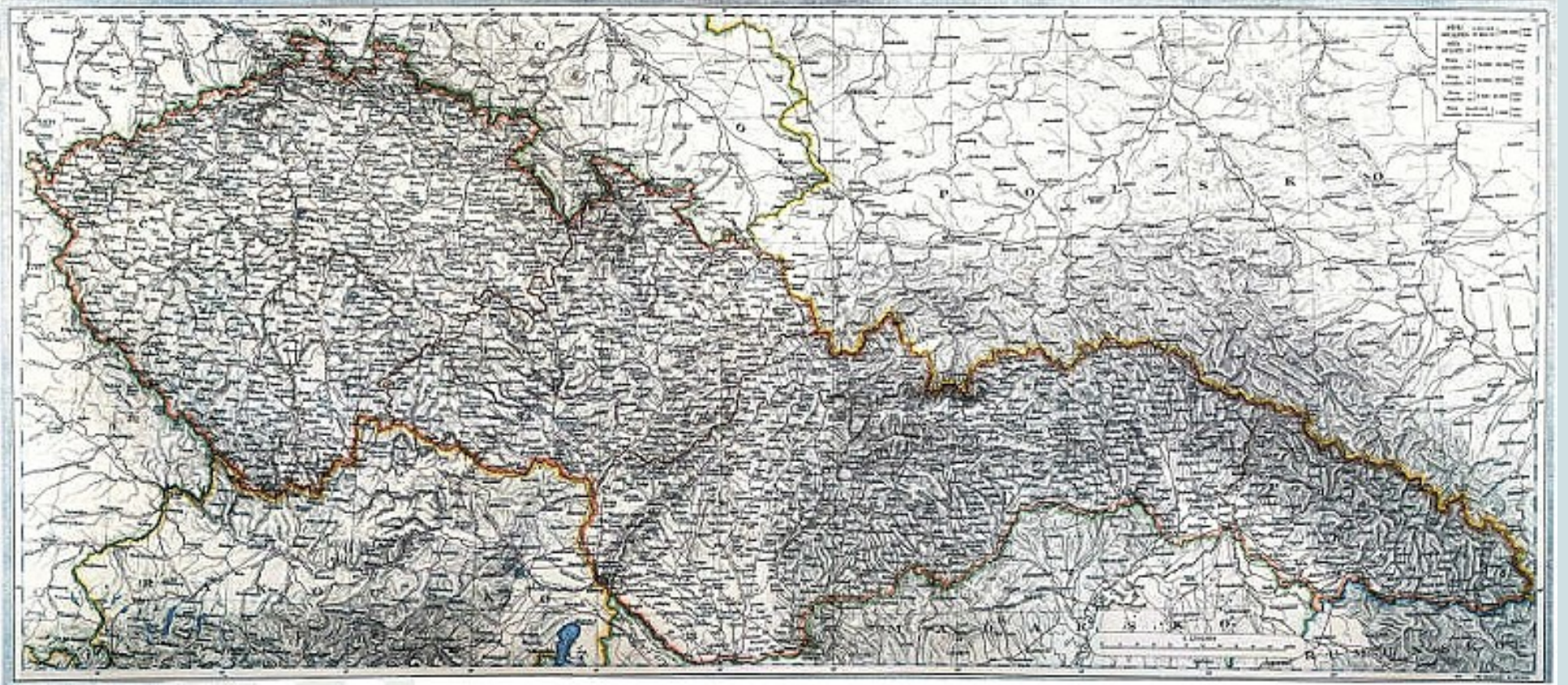
- Ethnicity is a basis both for social networks and social exclusion

NÁROD SOBĚ



UHLÍ KREV REPUBLIKY

Odsun Němců je životní otázkou naší národní budoucnosti a musí být proveden • Nesmíme dopustit, aby odsun ohrozil těžbu uhlí • Úbytek pracovních sil nahradíme nástupem pracovních brigád • Tak zajistíme nerušený chod a vývoj hospodářství • Účast v uhelných brigádách je dokladem našeho národního uvědomění • Pomocí horníkům, pomáháme sobě, pomáháme svobodné republice





NATIONALISM REFRAMED

Multinationalism and the national question in the New Europe

Rogers Brubaker



Three forms of nationalism

- The nationalizing nationalism
 - Claims made in the name of a “core nation”
- Trans-border nationalism
 - External national “homelands”
- Minority nationalism
 - Collective rights
 - Distinction between nationality and citizenship

Nation-building and nationalization

- • The primacy of territory and population as an objects of government
- • Remaking loyalties and identities to a national loyalty and identity
- • Modernization: the ignorance of cultural boundaries and ethnicity (language and religion)

The instrumental rationality behind nationalizing strategies

- The confidence in knowledge
- The confidence in practices

The confidence in knowledge

1. Universal patterns of social and political development
2. Scientific grounding of politics and the normative role of science



The confidence in practices

- Remaking the human material of the state
- Transforming institutional constraints of practice

