

1) *“Methodological nationalism is a tendency to accept the nation-state and its boundaries as a given.” What are the consequences of this tendency in migration research? Provide examples.*

Methodological nationalism is the tendency to accept the nation-state and its boundaries as a given in social analysis. Because many social science theories equate society with the boundaries of a particular nation state, researchers often take rootedness and incorporation in the nation as the norm, and social identities and practices enacted across state boundaries as the exception. But while nation-states are still extremely important, social life does not obey national boundaries. Social and religious movements, criminal and professional networks, and governance regimes, to name just a few, regularly operate across borders.¹

As a consequence of globalization began to break boundaries of the nation-state. The nation-states can't satisfy to need of theories of nationalism anymore and this situation together with migration transform the nation-state to multi-dimensional structure. The people who variety of phenomenon of migration diversify the existing nation-state as a ethnical, cultural and economic. For example, people who immigrated to Germany from Turkey, started to live with those from their own nation and they are gathered in a residential neighborhood. They live their cultural structure in here away from to the dominant culture. Even their culture to other people live. Linguistically, Turkish spoken in Turkey because it is much more common in Germany, the Germans have created the opportunity of listening. This situation is contrary to the nation-state.

2) *Discuss immigrant integration using the concepts of ‘cultural armature’ and ‘city scale’.*

The cultural armatur is defined as that in a article, “ We think of a city’s cultural armature as a combination of its (1) history and cultural geography, (2) urban self-presentation, (3) cultural responses to demography, and (4) prevailing ethos toward

¹ L. Dobusch, P. Mader and S. Quack, *Governance Across Borders: Transnational Fields and Transversal Themes*, 2013. Date of Access: 20.01.2013. (<http://governanceborders.com/2010/07/25/transnational-studies-and-governance-4-transnational-studies-and-culture-in-motion/#more-1069>)

immigrants particularly evident in municipal responses. These factors combine to form a city's cultural armature.² So cultural armatur creates the identity of the city. The concept of scale, as developed by political geographers, refers to the processual embedding of urban structures, lives, and policies in a range of political economic hierarchies.³ So, in determining of the scale of the city has an indirect influence of cultural armatures. At the same time, the dominant influence of culture may extend the period of integration. Generally, the cause of the concentration of immigrants in certain regions is this situation. People from a different culture in the integration process, they feel close to them would prefer to live together with other people. Only in this way can alleviate the effects of culture shock.

3) Discuss the relationship between nationalism and cosmopolitanism using the example of arts and museums.

The museums carrier of culture, because, if we look the museum material in there, we can see cultural properties. Museums are places where national identities are felt most intensely, objects, costumes, along with everything else. For example, Loure Museum in France, after the French Revolution is the place that best reflects the spirit.

Art, exhibits the inner world of people, is the externalization of semantic events in the subconscious. Therefore, people are reflected in factors affecting works of art. Culture or multiculturalism diversifies work of art. Consequently, works of art and museums, national status of the country in the best way transfers.

² B. N. Jaworsky, P. Levitt, W.Cadge, J. Hejtmanek, S. R. Curran5NEW PERSPECTIVES ON IMMIGRANT CONTEXTS OF RECEPTION-The cultural armature of cities, Nordic Journal of Migration Research, 2012, Date of Access: 10.01.2013. (<http://www.wendycadge.com/assets/Jaworksy%20et%20al%202012.pdf>)

³ Schiller, N. G, and Caglar, Ayşe, MIGRANT INCORPORATION AND CITY SCALE: TOWARDS A THEORY OF LOCALITY IN MIGRATION STUDIES, 2008, Date of Access: 6.01.2013 (http://muep.mah.se/bitstream/handle/2043/5935/WB_2_07_final.pdf?sequence=1)