### POL 100 Introduction to Politics
#### III. Systemic Aspects of Politics
##### A. Nation-states

#### State
- **(Modern) State**
  - Sovereignty: ultimate control
  - Territory
  - Organized institutional machinery
    - Socialization, recruitment, communications, interest articulation, policymaking, policy implementation, and adjudication

#### Development of Modern State
- **Pre-modern state**
  - Unclear boundaries and identities
  - Prussia, 1618-1740

- **Napoleon in France (1800-1815)**
  - French Revolution and nationalism
  - Bureaucracy and army
  - Expansions
    - States in other European countries

#### Modern State and Society
- **Modern society**
  - Large-scale interactions and complexity
  - Necessary to organize social activities

- **State ==>Commerce and Industry**
  - Large uniformly treated population
    - Laborers and consumers

- **Commerce and industry ==>State**
  - Railroad and telegraph in the 19th century
    - States informed about citizens
  - Development of communications
Nation

- “[A] set of people with a deeply shared fundamental identification” (Text)
  - Bound together, similarities, common culture--language (a state: a political unit)
- Europe
  - German: Germany. Austria, (a large part of) Switzerland, etc.
  - Africa and Asia
    - Loose correspondence between state and nation
      - Boundaries set by colonialism
        - Nigeria: Hausa-Fulani, Yorubas, and Ibos

Nationalism

- Nation as a political unit
- Effort to match nationality to state
- Hot spots in the world
  - Quebec in Canada, East-West Pakistan, Basque in Spain. Kurds in Iraq, Iran, and Turkey. Chechnya in Russia
  - Collision between nationalist aspiration and current political arrangement

Yugoslavia’s disintegration

Ethnic groups in former Yugoslavia
Kosovo
historical development

- Majority: Albanian and Muslim
- Minority Serbs: Battle against the Ottomans in 1389
- Uprising by Albanians in 1944=>crushed by Tito=>later given autonomy
- After Tito’s death, Kosovo Albanians demanded their republic => threat to Serbs
- Serbia’s leader Milosevic expanded control (Serbian Nationalism)
- Ethnic violence=>European and U.S. intervention

The State and Government

- Government: ultimate authority to act on behalf of the state
  - The U.S. issues an ultimatum to Iraq
- Government
  - Agent: Representing interests
  - Autonomous actor: relatively independent from social influence
    - Dictatorship

Normative views of government: What government should do

- Conservative
  - Order maintenance
- Classical liberalism
  - Limited role
  - A night watchman
- Marxism
  - Transformation of social system

Political System

- Environment
  - Domestic economic and social conditions
  - External economic and security
- Inputs (demands and supports)
  - Interest
  - Ideology
- Conversion
  - Interest Articulation
  - Interest Aggregation
  - Policymaking
  - Policy implementation
- Outputs
  - Extraction, regulation, and distribution
- Feedback
**Political System**

**Environment**

- Feedback

**Inputs**
- Demands
- Supports

**Conversion**
- Policy formulation

**Outputs**
- Tax cut

**Economy**
- Jobs

**Political System**

**Serbian nationalism in Kosovo**

**Environment**

- Feedback

**Inputs**
- Demands
- Supports

**Conversion**
- Security

**Outputs**
- Milosevic’s involvement

**Economy**
- Security

**Political System**

**Resistance in Kosovo**

**Environment**

- Feedback

**Inputs**
- Demands
- Supports

**Conversion**
- Military conflict and negotiations

**Outputs**
- Peacekeeping

**Economy**
- Muslim resistance