Crafton Hills College       POLIT 100  Prof. Hellerman
Lecture 1: The Development of the Modern State (SAMPLE FOR NOTE-TAKING)

I. Antiquity
   A. Egypt, Babylonians, Phoenicians, Sumerians, Hebrews (monotheism), etc.
      1. Tribes and clans (delegation of power from top thru)
      2. early states: centralization of power, division of labor, division of classes
      3. control from top (monarch, pharaoh, emperor) usually thru state religion
      4. MILITARY ORGANIZATION (chicken v. egg debate)
         a. requires men, $, material; must have military to survive, must have
economic success to have military
      5. initiation of group ID thru religion, language, ethnicity
   
   B. Greece: city-states, never consolidated into nation-state
      1. Democracy (Athens): Radical, exclusionary, equalitarian
      2. Citizenship ("")
      3. Achievement oriented, generally (vs. Ascription)
         a. Thucydides: first true historian
            *The Fall of Athens (and democracy)
      4. Alexander the Great: first attempt to rule world under one gov.

   C. Rome
      1. Rise of the Republic (eventually dictatorship; decline, decadence and decay)
         a. “Scientification” of military
         b. bureaucratic organization; despite intense organization, still personalized

II. Feudal Period (roughly c. 400 – 1500 AD)
   A. Decentralized (Charlemagne the exception), but Christianity centered in Rome
      1. Not legal/rational
      2. Vassals and Kings, loyalty/fealty always personalized
      3. Rigid social structure
      4. ID w/ monarch (not w/ state)
      5. Fragmentation makes for particularization of relationships

III. Nationalism (What defines a nation? What determines identity and loyalty?)
   A. Identity (Ascription v. Achievement)
      1. Family/Clan
      2. Tribe
      3. Religion
      4. Ethnicity/Race
      5. Language
      6. Geographic Location
      7. Religion
      8. Culture
B. Key Developments in State Organization and National ID: Absolutism (c. 15th through 18th centuries.)

1. ID w/ Monarch and Territory
   a. Monarch as sovereign over territory and people
   b. people ID w/ sovereign and territory
   c. expansion of territory
   d. ID w/ territory and other factors outside sovereign and state

C. National Identity

1. Ascription
   a. race/ethnicity
   b. gender
   c. class

2. Achievement
   a. class
   b. citizenship

3. “subject v. citizen”
   a. subject: privileges granted by ruler
   b. citizen: rights guaranteed (at least in theory)
     - “The Social Contract”