

**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. 15<sup>th</sup> through 18<sup>th</sup> 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”