Where is this?

Examples of Irredentism

• Garibaldi and the unification of Italy
• Attempts by the Somali Republic to incorporate the Ogaden
• Moroccan acquisition of Spanish Sahara
• Efforts by the Third Reich to expand Germany’s borders so as to encompass all German-speaking peoples in Europe.

States and Nations

• States are sovereign, independent territories that have population and organization.
• Nations are relatively large groups of people who have common cultural attributes, a homeland, and a common heritage that causes them to feel unique and distinctive from other people.
• Nation-states are countries whose citizens are entirely (or overwhelmingly) members of a single nation. “A nation with a State wrapped around it.” Japan and Iceland are good examples.

The State

The State is an independent country consisting of territory and citizens headed by a government that commands loyalty.

Basic requirements:
• Land territory
• Permanent population
• Government
• Organized economy
• Circulation systems (transportation/communication)
• And ideally sovereignty (unrestrained authority) and recognition

Is there a point at which a State’s internal actions (or inactions) become so troublesome that it’s sovereignty and sovereign space may be violated by foreign States or international organization in an attempt to rectify the problem?

State vs. state
(Capitalized vs. non-capitalized)

State – an independent country (e.g., Mexico and Italy)
state – a first-order civil division (e.g., New York and Florida)

Therefore, a State may be divided into states. Note: In some countries, first-order civil divisions are called states. In other countries they may be called provinces or something else.
NOT YOUR AVERAGE, EVERYDAY STATES

The Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus
Taiwan (Republic of China)
The Republic of Ciskei
State of the City of The Vatican
The Republic of San Marino
The Principality of Andorra
The Principality of Monaco
The Sovereign Military Order of Malta

Puppet State

- A derogatory term that questions the legitimacy of a State. One or more of the following may apply.
- A country that is nominally independent, but really under the control of another country.
- A country that has been created by another country out the latter’s sovereign territory and is dominated by it.
- A state or regime created from the lands of an existing country pursuant to intervention of an external power.
- A country whose government has been installed by another (and typically much more powerful) State.

Taiwan (Republic of China)
The Vatican

San Marino

Location of San Marino

Andorra

Location of Andorra

Monaco
The Sovereign Military Order of Malta

The Principality of Sealand

- Consists of a former anti-aircraft platform built in the English Channel during WW II.
- Population: 5 (more or less)
- Occupied in 1967 by Paddy Roy Bates and family, who declared it independent.
- Was then outside British territorial waters.

The Principality of Hutt River

- A group of farms that "seceded" from the state of Western Australia in 1970 in a dispute over wheat subsidies and declared political independence. Regarded by the Australian government as something akin to a private business enterprise.

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A border problem

• Most of the world’s international boundaries were drawn by people who came from somewhere else.
• In the process of boundary-making, nations and national aspirations were rarely considered, and likewise the prospect of eventual viability.
• In consequence, nation boundaries and State boundaries often do not coincide.

Most nations have been around for centuries, if not millennia – and likewise their homelands.

In contrast, most States are of recent origin. Many are less than a century old, and rarely were they created with the consent of the governed.

Typically, States are superimposed on nations, not vice versa.

It should not surprise us, therefore, to find citizens in many countries who have greater loyalty to their nation than their State.

Two Birthdays

Iraq – October 3, 1932

John McCain – August 29, 1936

Common Nation/State Problems

• Multi-nation State: A country that contains several nations, some of whom have a history of animosity or outright conflict.
• Multi-State nation: A nation whose traditional homeland lies in two or more States.
• State-less nation: A nation that lacks sovereignty over land they consider to be theirs (i.e., typically, their tradition homeland).
The Basque Homeland

Policies that concern relationships between States and Nations

- Irredentism is a foreign policy in which a state advocates acquisition of foreign territory that either (1) was formerly part of the state, or (2) is the homeland of ethnic kinsmen.
- Secession is a policy or action by which a people (nation) and their homeland withdraw from a State to become independent.
- Devolution is a process by which a state grants increased autonomy (local rule) to a nation, perhaps to counter a secessionist movement.

Irredentism

- A foreign policy by which a State seeks to acquire foreign land in order to territorially unify a nation.
- From Italian *irredento*, “unredeemed.”
- Dates from the era of Italian unification to identify Italian-speaking areas not yet incorporated into what would become modern Italy.

The Great National Questions

- Is a citizenry’s primary allegiance to a State or a nation?
- If the latter, what can the leaders of a State do to change that?
- Can a nation become a State (with boundaries being those of the nation’s homeland)?
- If you answer “Yes” to one nation, then how you deny others?
- Is every nation that wants to be a State of its own entitled to it?

Balkanization

- The political breaking up of a region or State, typically along ethnic or national lines, into smaller and often hostile units.
- Derived from the Balkan Peninsula
- Particularly applied to the breakup of the The Ottoman Empire and Yugoslavia.
Former Yugoslavia