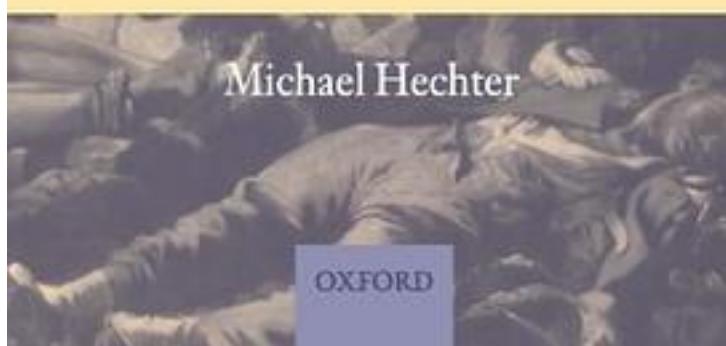


# Containing Nationalism



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Nationalism has become the most prevalent source of political conflict and violence in the world. Scholarship has provided scant guidance about the prospects of containing the dark side of nationalism—its widely publicized excesses of violence, such as ethnic cleansing and genocide. Departing from the usual practice of considering only a few examples of nationalism drawn from a limited geographical and historical canvas, this book is based on fundamental theoretical ideas about the formation and solidarity of groups. *Containing Nationalism* offers a unified explanation of the dynamics of nationalism across the broad sweep of time and space. Among other things, it explains why nationalism is largely confined to modern history, why it is supported by specific forms of inequality between cultural groups, and why it is inclusive at some times and exclusive at others. Nationalism is the attempt of culturally-distinct peoples to attain political self-determination. Self-determination was generally afforded by traditional states, which employed a form of governance based on indirect rule. After the late 18th century, the rise of the modern state led to a new form of governance characterized by direct rule. *Containing Nationalism* argues that the impetus for the most common type of nationalism arises from the imposition of direct rule in culturally heterogeneous societies. Direct rule stimulates national identity by making cultural distinctions more salient for individuals' life chances. At the same time it reduces the resources of local elites, giving them a motive to mobilize nationalist opposition to central authorities. All told, these effects heighten the demand for sovereignty. The book suggests that political institutions that reintroduce indirect rule offer the leaders of modern countries the best available means of containing nationalist violence within their borders.

## 作者介绍:

Michael Hechter Ph.D. Columbia University. Elected Fellow, American Academy of Arts & Sciences. Foundation Professor of Political Science. Michael Hechter has taught at the Universities of Washington, Arizona and Oxford. He has been a fellow at the Center for Advanced Studies in the Behavioral Sciences and the Russell Sage Foundation, and was a visiting professor at the Universities of Bergen and Llubljana. Hechter is the author of numerous books, including *Internal Colonialism: The Celtic Fringe in British National Development, 1536-1966* (1975; 1999); *Principles of Group Solidarity* (1987); *Containing Nationalism* (2000), and *Alien Rule* (2013). He is editor/co-editor of *The Microfoundations of Macrosociology* (1983); *Social Institutions: Their Emergence, Maintenance and Effects* (1990); *The Origin of Values* (1993); *Social Norms* (2001, 2005); and *Theories of Social Order* (2003). His articles have appeared in the *American Journal of Sociology*, *Demography*, *Journal of Theoretical Politics*, *Rationality and Society*, *Sociological Theory*, *European Sociological Review*, and many other journals. His writings have been translated into Italian, Japanese, Hungarian, Chinese, Arabic, French, Spanish, and Georgian.

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Causes of nationalism

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The Salience of National Identity

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Containing Nationalism

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## 标签

政治学

民族主义

英文原版

politics

Self-determination

Nationalism

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## 评论

简洁但嫌粗糙生硬的民族主义政治分析、分类学与遏制意见。摒弃枝节、集中政治层面，将民族主义视为策略性使用暴力、经济和文化杠杆，意图使作为管治体制的国家与民族疆界合一的政治运动，其背后的组织逻辑、大众认同、集体行动模式和经济利益计算与人类社会其他组织如出一辙，遏制亦须由此下手。历史上帝国和中世纪间接统治将分离民族与本族管治疆界合一，有效防止民族主义冒起，但随着间接统治为直接统治所取代，中央政权背负沉重责任，如政制崩坏、经济危机或外来压力造成有孚众望，则各族对主权和经济利益的要求提高；或军力和政治扩张之际文化统合力提高，国家建构、统一、收复失地和边疆脱离型民族主义即在不同历史和文化认同条件下产生并有时相互抵触。遏制方案基本限于正统政治思维，强调在程序正义基础上实行联邦制和经济利益合理分配。

## 书评

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