Processes of Modernisation

1455   **1650**   **1774**   Literacy

1517 **1648**   **1781**   Secularization

1759   **1765**   **1884**   Industrialization

1784   **1833** **1859** **1868/9**   Commodification

1781   **1848**   Urbanization
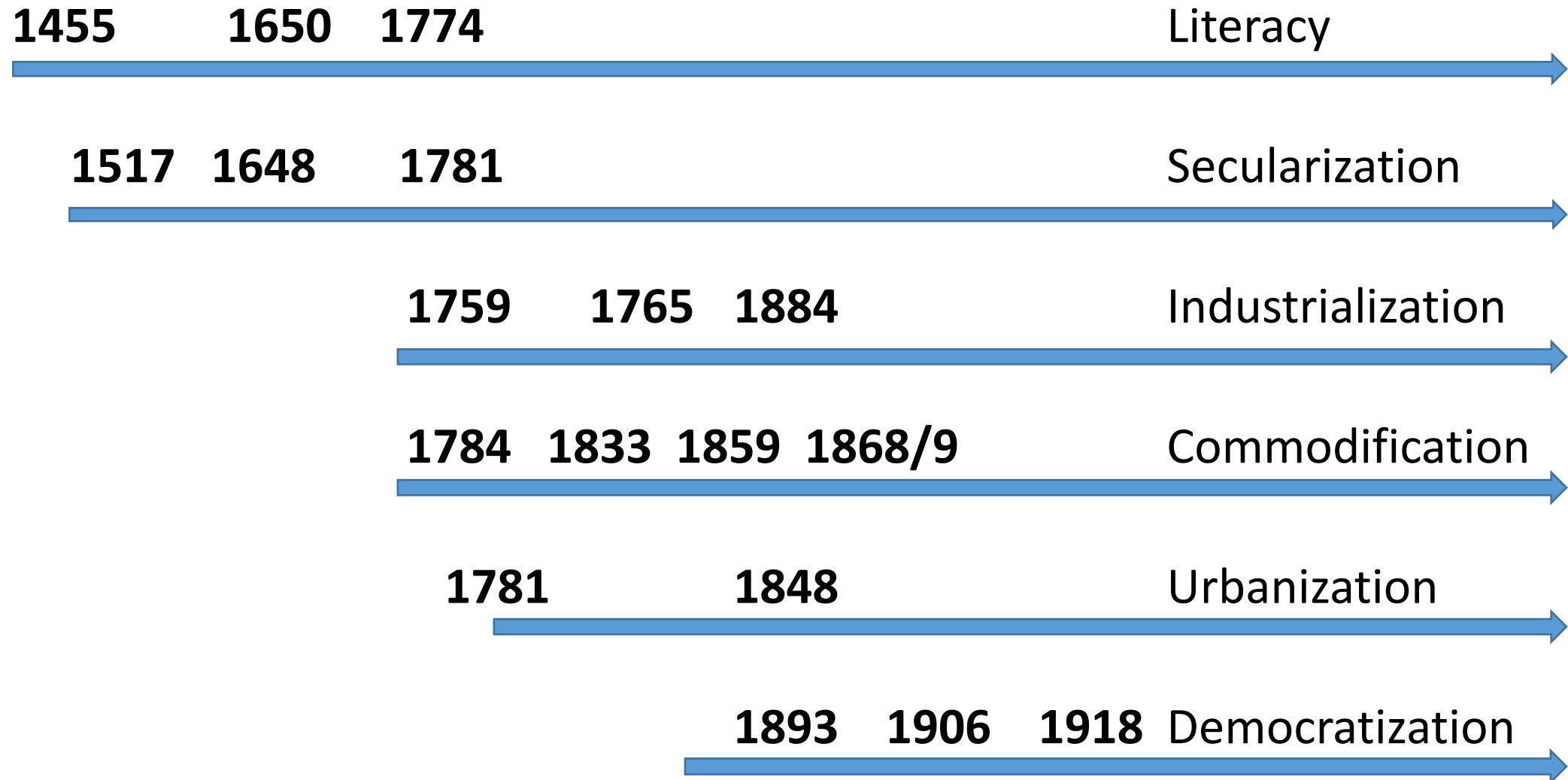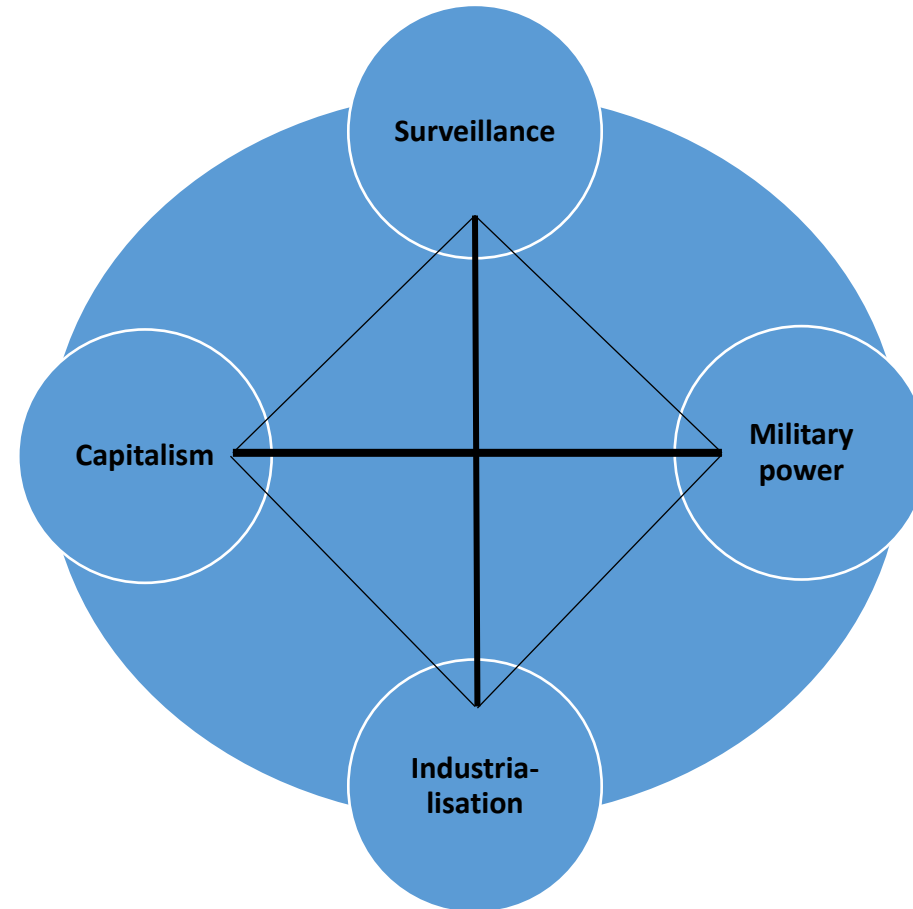
1893   **1906**   **1918** Democratization

Time-Space Distanciation

- SEPARATION
- EMPTY TIME END SPACE
- **DISENBEDDING MECHANISM**
  - EXPERT SYSTEMS (Railways to Internet)
  - SYMBOLIC TOKEN (Money, Language)
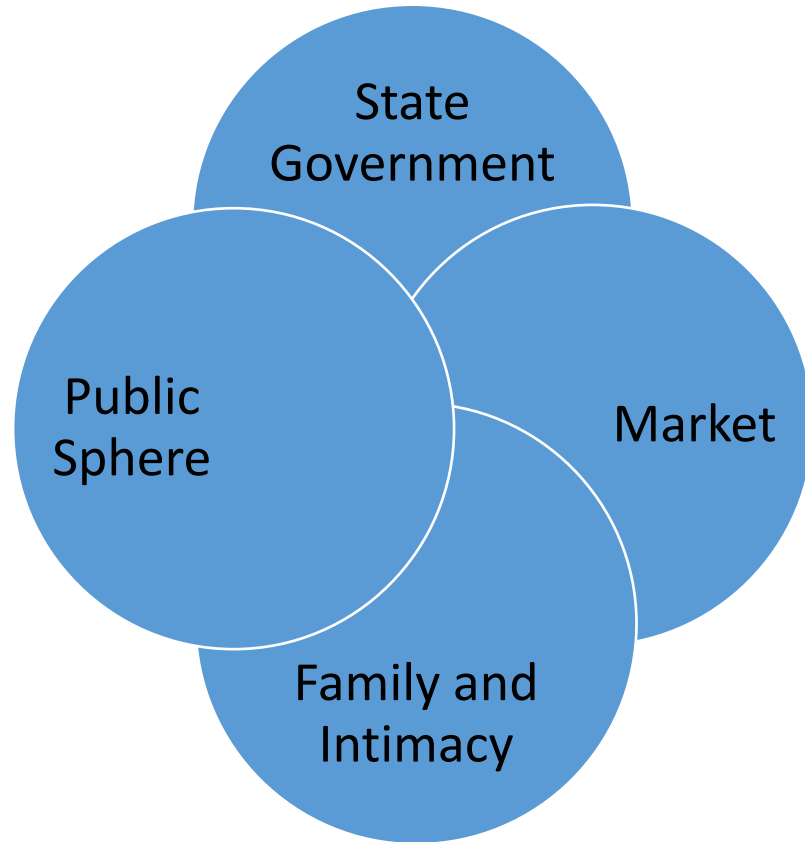
The Institutional Dimensions of Modernity
Anthony Giddens

Social differentiation Media of power/N. Luhmann

State Government

Public Sphere

Market

Family and Intimacy

- *Love, Solidarity*
- *Money*
- *Knowledge, Soft Skills*
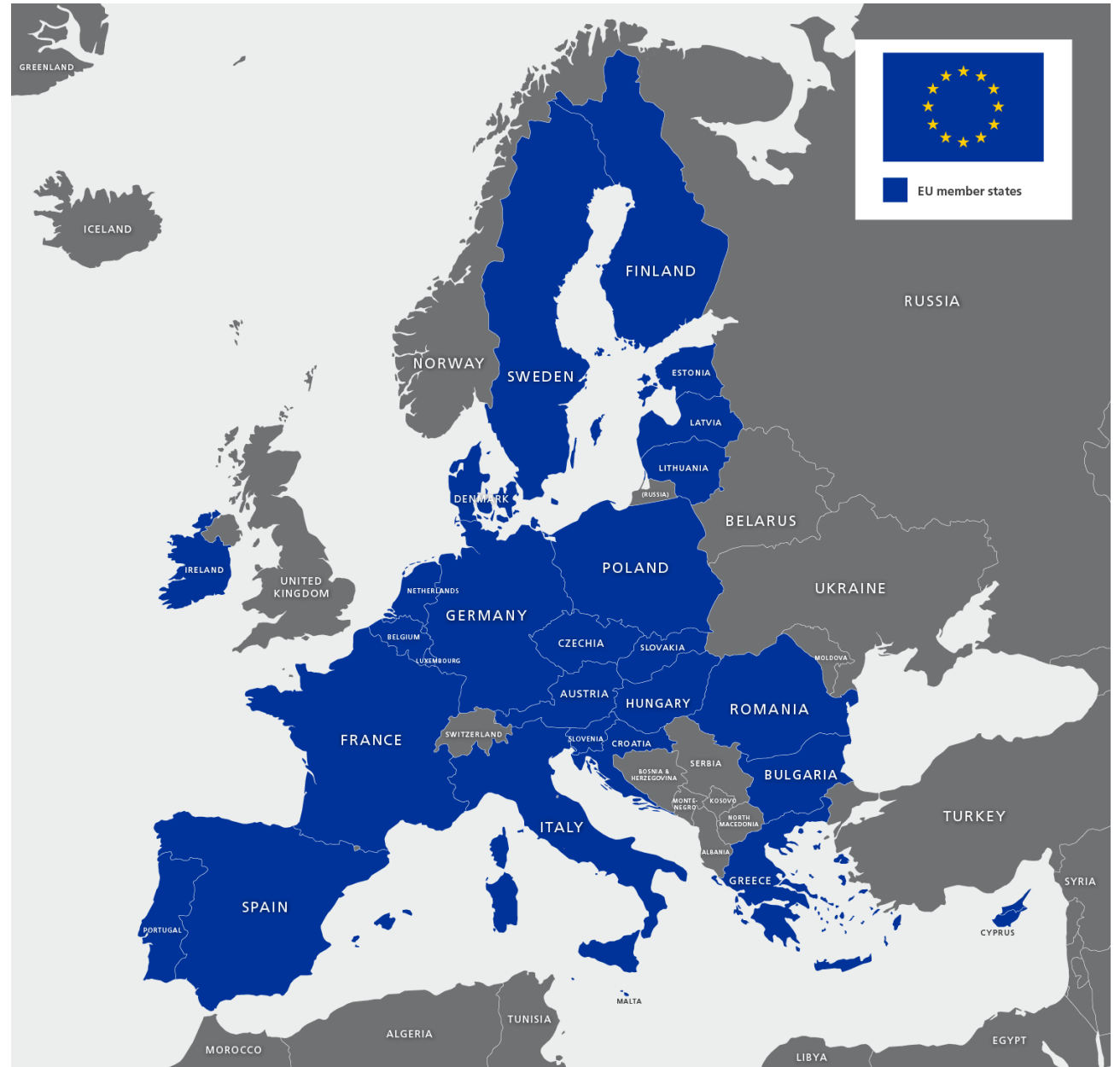- *Reputation, Trust*
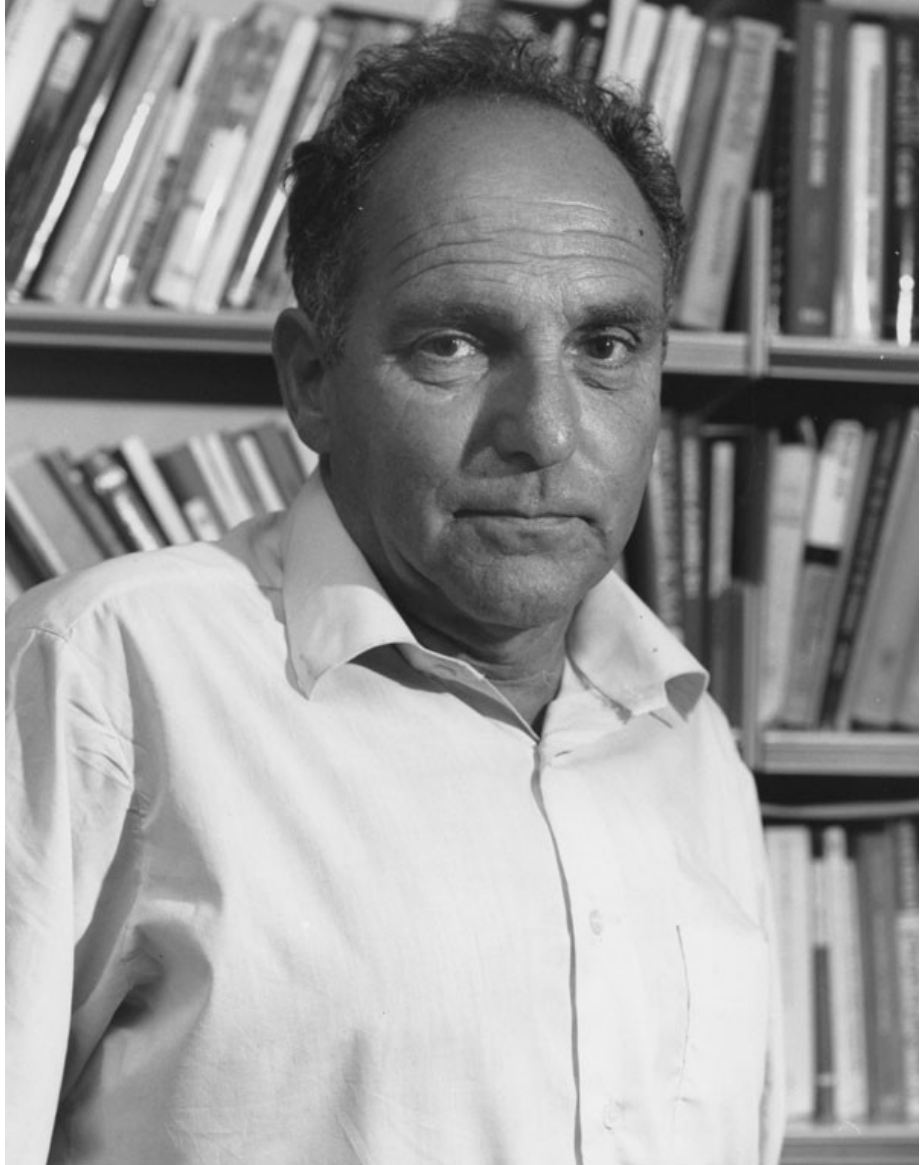
Europe 1500

Europe 1900

Europe 2000

European Union 2023

Ernest Gellner (1925 – 1995)

Nations and Nationalism (1983)

Modern forces inevitably have been working towards the confluence of political and cultural borders, towards merging political and cultural units.

Marriage between a state and culture

2 basic types of nation-forming processes in Europe (*Europe 1700*)

Integrated state-nation societies

{7 states} F, E, D, P, S, Sp., D

- tradition of statehood

- complete social structure (national elites)

- tradition of literary language (language of administration & national elites)

Stateless societies

{more than 30 ethnic groups)

- living within multiethnic states or empires

- non-dominant ethnic groups

Gellner – 4 time zones (West – East direction)

„Modern forces inevitably have been working towards the confluence of political and cultural borders, towards merging political and cultural units."

1st ZONE (*Europe 1800*)

Marriage of state and culture has been achieved during early modernity (age of enlightenment)

States survived from the Middle Ages

Continuity of independent statehood

7 states – politically and culturally integrated

The process of integration lasted centuries

Transformative state nationalism

2nd ZONE (*Europe 1900*)

Marriage of state and culture has been achieved in the second half of 19th century

Germany: 1871 Bismarc

Italy: Risorgimento – the period of liberation and political unification of Italy 1866/1870 (Mazzini, Garibaldi)

No state continuity but other preconditions existed - culturally integrated, political fragmentation, high culture

Integrative (ethnic) nationalism

Forerunner of 3rd ZONE:

Greece: independence war

1821-1829 (1832)

Bulgaria, Serbia, Romania 1878

3rd ZONE (*Europe 1918*)

East Central Europe, 1918-1923

Historical Atlas of East Central Europe

Political + cultural fragmentation, many dialects, it was not always obvious what was a new language and what was only regional dialects (Slavonic languages), linguistic lines were very blurred.

Many of these states became independent after 1st world war – principle of self-determination.

No statehood but remnant {partly remaining} and functioning institutions in multi-ethnic state {Habsburg Empire} – C, H, P, Norway

Disintegrative (ethnic) nationalism

4th ZONE (*Europe 2000+*)

No tradition of independent statehood at all {Slovakia, Slovenia, Finland, Estonia}

Orientation towards cultural/folklore history.

The spread of bolshevism repressed the national emancipation movements

USSR: Ukraine, Baltic States, Armenia, Georgia, etc.

Yugoslavia: Slovenia, Croatia, Monte Negro, Macedonia, Bosnia, Kosovo …

Czechoslovakia: Slovakia …

Stages of Transitions (Ernest Gellner)

- Viennese situation (1815): 1. ZONE
- Age of Irredentism: 2. ZONE
  - GERMANY 1871, ITALY 1866, 1870 (RISORGIMENTO)
- Versailles (Wilson) System: 3. ZONE
  - 1918, self-determination
- Ethnic Cleansing: 4. ZONE
  - 1945/46, 1989 – 1992 (USSR, Czechoslovakia, Yugoslavia)
- Attenuation (?)