

## Nationalism versus Internationalism

	<b>Nationalism</b>	<b>Internationalism</b>
<i>Definition</i>	The promotion of the culture, economy, or national interests of one's own state/nation as opposed to those of foreign cultures, states or international/multinational organizations	The belief that cooperation among states/nations in order to promote the common good for all countries produces greater peace, human rights, and economic benefits than does nationalism.
<i>Rationale/ Purpose</i>	Based on the principle that the people of a nation-state are one community—i.e., they have a common identity and common culture (ethnicity or belief system) not shared by foreign states—and that it isn't in the self interest of this community (health, welfare, safety, morals, economy) to given elements of foreign cultures equal treatment. ("We have no eternal allies, and we have no perpetual enemies. Our interests are eternal and perpetual, and those interests it is our duty to follow." —Lord Palmerston, 1848)	Based on the idea that the individual's connections to all of humanity are stronger and more important than his connections to his state, which is based on arbitrary divisions of race, culture, or geographical region, and that these latter differences are either relatively minor or can be overcome; also, the belief that nationalism can be oppressive and destructive of human rights, welfare, or economic productivity
<i>Examples</i>	Economic protectionism (tariffs, quotas, and other trade barriers to prevent outflow of money to foreign states)	Free trade/no trade barriers
	Resistance to international agreements, organizations, or actions that seek to restrict or reduce the sovereignty of the state: Unilateral actions in foreign relations (treaty-making and other relations with foreign states) and in military affairs	Membership in international organizations (e.g., the United Nations, the World Trade Organization, the International Monetary Fund, the World Bank), including the ceding of some sovereignty to these organizations; in military affairs, actions are determined by international consensus and are collective in nature
	Tough immigration laws and policing of borders	Lenient immigration laws permitting easy mass immigration and population movements
<i>Advantages</i>	Helps preserve unity by integrating diverse elements into a common nation through process of assimilation.	Allows states to efficiently address issues of a widespread or global nature such as climate change, oceanic resources and threats, natural disaster relief, pandemic, international terrorism, and nuclear proliferation
	Can motivate members of society to look beyond themselves and devote themselves to the good of their national community and its members, promoting tolerance within the state and a sense of patriotism/support for the goals of the state	Better reflects increasing international connectedness in communication and transportation that has resulted from modern technology (rail, air travel, the Internet)
	Enables the people to preserve a united front at the time of need to defend their nation-state from foreign invasion or aggression	
<i>Disadvantages</i>	Can generate intolerance for/hatred of foreign states, cultures, religions, and ideas, possibly leading to war	May require a state to sacrifice national self-interest to a greater or lesser degree, disadvantaging its own citizens in favor of foreign nationals, economies, or cultures
	Can threaten civil liberties by encouraging intolerance and hatred of minorities within the state that appear to be related to or influenced by foreign states, cultures, religions, ideas, or ethnicities	Can threaten individuals' sense of, and ability to express or protect, their own ethnic, cultural, or social identity
	Can allow individual states or groups of states to destabilize international relations or threaten international peace	Can cause members of a state to believe, rightly or wrongly, that their own state won't protect them in the face of competition or threat from members of foreign states, economies, or cultures
		A state's refusal to protect the interests of its own citizens from foreign elements in the name of internationalism may lead to hypernationalist backlash
		Can create an international climate or movement that acts in an aggressive or hostile fashion against the interests of one or more individual states

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