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**Schemelinin Konstantin Sergeevich**

**ORCID:0000-0002-3636-1583**

### **CYCLES OF NATIONALISM AND PATRIOTISM-SEPARATISM**

**Abstract.** Ethnic and state (civil) nationalisms are a single whole: if a given ethnos can create its own state over time, then the ethnic nationalism of the people in question will inevitably turn into state nationalism, which, in turn, after strengthening and weakening, will be destroyed by the ethnic nationalism of others ethnic groups - after which the cycle of nationalism will begin again.

Patriotism and separatism are also a single whole, called patriotism-separatism or patrioseparatism. It changes cyclically, in the same stages as the cycle of nationalism: first, patriotism prevails in the country, which is gradually destroyed by separatism, which, after the collapse of the state, begins to exist in the form of patriotism.

The stages of the cycles of nationalism and patrioseparatism: the creation of one's own state, the expansion of the new state, the old state, the growth of the share of the population that cannot be assimilated, the defeated steles for winners, the death of the state and the return to the first stage.

**Keywords:** nationalism, chauvinism, genocide, patriotism, separatism, state nationalism, civil nationalism, ethnic nationalism.

Nationalism has two forms: state and ethnic [Tishkov: 176-177], and ethnic nationalism precedes civil one on time [Vakhitov: 66].

These two forms are often opposed to each other, although in fact they are part of a single whole - nationalism, which during the cycle of nationalism turns from one type of nationalism to another.

**Definition № 1.** The cycle of nationalism is the process of transformation ethnic nationalism into state and back.

Nationalism is impossible without a people or without a state, but states are created by the will of peoples, therefore, both the state and nationalism are based on the people or ethnos. The original for the cycle of nationalism is a certain people, which is a new (emerged as a result of ethnogenesis) or an existing people that has its own ethnic identity, which is preserved within a foreign (not your own!) State.

Patriotism and separatism are opposites, but they pass into each other, therefore they are part of a single whole of patriotism-separatism (patrioseparatism, or separapatriotism, or some other name for this new category).

The unity of patriotism-separatism is manifested in how it reacts to the successes and failures of society: economic growth and victory in the war reduce the level of

separatism and raise the level of patriotism; economic downturn, ethnic pressure, famine and epidemics increase the level of separatism and lower the level of patriotism.

Also, the unity of patriotism and separatism can be seen in the example of any stable community of each ethnic group: when this group of people lives in a state that it considers its own, then this community is a source of patriotism, when this very group of people ends up in a state that it does not consider its own, then the community in question is the source of separatism.

Each ethnic group always has at least two stable communities - one group of people is a source of patriotism (supports this state, which it considers its own, and does not want to emigrate), and the other - separatism: it does not support this state (they are trying to destroy or change it), and seeks emigration (internal or to other states).

**Definition № 2.** Patriotism-separatism is the manifestation of people's attitude towards a given state, which directly depends on the comfort of the people in question in a given country.

The level of living comfort in a given state depends on economic, national, political and other reasons; the level of living comfort is individual, but the sum of individuals forms stable communities of people.

**Definition № 3.** The cycle of patriotism-separatism is the process of destruction of patriotism by separatism, which, after its final victory, turns into patriotism.

Stages of the cycles of nationalism and patriotism-separatism:

Stage № 1. Creation of your own state.

Ethnos wages a struggle, often armed, against those who hinder the establishment of a new state; also, struggling people can choose the path of migration to unpopulated areas. The newly formed state is actually mono-ethnic, therefore the ideology of ethnic nationalism reigns in it. The level of patriotism in such a country is high, and separatism is practically absent.

The form of nationalism is exclusively ethnic nationalism, the form of patriosepartism is only patriotism.

An example is modern Japan and other mono-ethnic states of modernity and antiquity.

Stage № 2. Expansion of the new state.

The newly formed country expands (usually with military force) and conquers new territories. The general level of patriotism is increasing significantly, while the level of separatism is increases slightly. The main problem of this period is to capture what can be assimilated. The seizure of regions with a population that is difficult to assimilate or does not lend itself to it at all is a significant public problem. If the proportion of such a population turns out to be large, then the state gradually moves from a policy of ethnic nationalism to a policy of state nationalism.

Examples: the transition from the Russian kingdom to the Russian Empire, the transition from England to Great Britain, the transition from Prussia to the German Empire.

The form of nationalism is the process of transition from ethnic to state nationalism, the form of patrioseparatism is the beginning of the process of destruction of patriotism and the rise of separatism.

Stage № 3. The old state.

The old state is a multi-century entity (it is no longer new!) With a consistently high level of patriotism and a consistently low level of separatism. The old state supports the ideology of state nationalism, but relies on the ethnic nationalism of the main people who created this country. The state widely uses the practice of racial and religious segregation.

The form of nationalism is state nationalism; form of patrioseparatism - the deepening of the process of destruction of patriotism and the rise of separatism.

Examples: many empires - Roman, Russian, British and others, as well as other large states.

Stage № 4. An increase in the proportion of the population that cannot be assimilated in the country.

The proportion of the population that has not been assimilated by the country's main ethnic group becomes critically high, imposing the main ethnic group cultural and political attitudes. The general level of patriotism in the country is falling. The people who created the country become the object of ethnic pressure, which causes the rise of ethnic nationalism in it, which can turn into chauvinism, which, in rare cases, can lead to outbreaks of genocide.

The form of nationalism is the process of destruction of state nationalism under the pressure of ethnic nationalism, the form of patrioseparatism is the destruction of patriotism and the powerful rise of separatism.

Examples from the 20th century: Holocaust, genocide in Rwanda, end of the practice of racial segregation in the United States and the apartheid regime in South Africa.

To combat an excessively large proportion of peoples that does not work be assimilated, states also use the practice of colonialism or dependent territories - then the metropolis does not fully assume responsibility for the dependent territory, and if nothing can be done, then the country chooses to disintegrate, although or rather, the dumping of unnecessary territories with a population that neither control nor assimilate does not work.

Examples: colonial empires of past centuries, vassal state relations, and the collapse of the colonial empires of the Western world.

Stage № 5. The losers became the winners.

When the proportion of those peoples who have not assimilated in a given country becomes overwhelming, then the ethnos that created this state ceases to be the main one and becomes a guest in its own home. Those conquered peoples who were previously subjected to ethnic pressure for the purpose of assimilation try to assimilate the people of the former main ethnos themselves, but also unsuccessfully, because the success of assimilation lies in the sensual, not the political plane, therefore the emphasis of the

winners is shifted to stimulating the forced emigration of the defeated from the former his country. During this period, political nationalism completely perishes in the country and ethnic nationalism flourishes.

The form of nationalism is the death of state nationalism and the domination of ethnic nationalism, the form of patrioseparatism is the domination of separatism.

Examples: Late Western Roman Empire, colonial empires before collapse.

Stage № 6. The death of the state.

A country created by an ethnos, which actually does not exist in the state, ceases to exist, being torn apart by the ethnic nationalism of previously conquered peoples.

The form of nationalism is only ethnic nationalism, the form of patrioseparatism is only separatism.

Modern examples are the collapse of colonial empires, the collapse of Yugoslavia, the collapse of the USSR; historical examples - the collapse of the empire of Alexander the great, the collapse of the Western Roman Empire.

Stage № 7. Coincides with stage number 1 - the cycles of nationalism and patriotism-separatism are closed.

The movement in the cycle of nationalism is like movement in a spiral, conditioned by the three laws of dialectics; and the state and ethnic nationalisms themselves are the very opposites that are in unity and eternal struggle. The movement along the cycle of patriotism-separatism looks exactly the same.

In general, ethnic and state nationalisms, as well as patriotism and separatism, are in antiphase to each other: the more one, the less the other.

Table 1. Cycles of nationalism and patrioseparatism

№	Stage	Nationalism	Country	Patrioseparatism
1	Creation of his state	Ethnic nationalism	Created	Patriotism
2	Expansion of a new state	The transition from ethnic to state nationalism	Widen	The beginning of the process of destruction of patriotism and the rise of separatism
3	Old state	State nationalism	Persistently preserved	Deepening the process of destruction of patriotism and the rise of separatism

4	The growth of the share of the non-assimilable population in the country	The destruction of state nationalism under the pressure of ethnic nationalism	Weakens	Strong destruction of patriotism and powerful rise of separatism
5	The losers became the winners	Remnants of the state and the dominance of ethnic nationalism	Weak	Dominance of separatism
6	Death of the state	Ethnic nationalism	No	Separatism
7	Stage №1	See № 1	See № 1	See № 1

**Conclusions:** It has been determined that ethnic and civic nationalisms are a single whole, manifested in different ways at different points in time. It was also revealed that patriotism and separatism are a single whole, depending on the comfort of living in the state. The article describes the cycles of nationalism and patriotism-separatism, which occur in a spiral in accordance with the laws of dialectics.

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