Liberty University
DigitalCommons@Liberty University

Faculty Publications and Presentations

Helms School of Government

1-1-2002

Francis Lieber: Nationalism and Internationalism: Study Guide

Steven Alan Samson
Liberty University, ssamson@liberty.edu

Follow this and additional works at: http://digitalcommons.liberty.edu/gov_fac_pubs

Part of the Other Social and Behavioral Sciences Commons, Political Science Commons, and the Public Affairs, Public Policy and Public Administration Commons

Samson, Steven Alan, "Francis Lieber: Nationalism and Internationalism: Study Guide" (2002). *Faculty Publications and Presentations.* Paper 156.
http://digitalcommons.liberty.edu/gov_fac_pubs/156

This Article is brought to you for free and open access by the Helms School of Government at DigitalCommons@Liberty University. It has been accepted for inclusion in Faculty Publications and Presentations by an authorized administrator of DigitalCommons@Liberty University. For more information, please contact scholarlycommunication@liberty.edu.

FRANCIS LIEBER: NATIONALISM AND INTERNATIONALISM: STUDY GUIDE, 2002
Steven Alan Samson

Study Questions

1. INTRODUCTION: What were the opposing schools of law and political science in the German universities [Progressivism or Transcendentalism vs. Historicism]? The great historian of ancient Rome, Barthold Niebuhr, the Prussian ambassador to the Vatican at the time Lieber tutored his children, was representative of the latter school.

2. How are rights and duties related? How do they differ? In Lieber's early work, *Manual of Political Ethics* (1838), what did he regard as the foundation of the civil order (civil society)? What is the role of public opinion? In *On Civil Liberty and Self-Government* (1853), what were the great English and American accomplishments? How is individual freedom defended? What effect did path-breaking Lieber's code of military conduct, *Instructions for the Government of Armies in the Field* (1863), have subsequently?

3. NATIONALISM AND INTERNATIONALISM: What is the normal type of free (sovereign) community in our epoch? Between what two extremes is it the middle ground? The English were the first to achieve a national polity, along with self-government and an end to tolls. Does Lieber suggest why either here or later? How were nations formed on the continent? When did the National Period begin? (225-27)

4. Identify the chief attributes of a Nation [Lieber blends it with the national polity]. Lieber is opposed to the idea of incorporating ethnic enclaves within a nation ("a nationality within a nationality"). Why are smaller units inadequate "to the high demands of modern civilization?" How is this illustrated by the Panhellenism of the ancient Greeks? How did European leaders, as opposed to the English, generally regard the People (Populus)? Identify the factors that, alone, are insufficient to making a nation [national polity]. What people of ancient times came close to establishing a nation? What attributes usually associated with nationhood are lacking in the United States of America? (227-30)

5. Why does Lieber believe the early states lack a separate existence and identity of their own and were, thus, accidents of geography? What were the larger circumstances that marked the age during which America was settled? What English cultural and legal influences shaped this settlement? Why was the introduction of slavery into the New World an anachronism or paradox? How did the designation "America" originate? What evidence does Lieber provide that the idea of America as a separate nation arose prior to independence? (230-34)

6. How did "puny provincialism" nearly bring the country to ruin in its infancy? Identify some of the early efforts to construct a federal union. What makes the Declaration of Independence a national document? Did the states ever enjoy sovereignty? Why did the Articles of Confederation fail to form a national government? What makes the Constitution of 1787 a national work from beginning to end? (234-39)

7. What are the main characteristics of political development in the modern age? What are some of the great safeguards of civilization? Identify some of the factors that unify civilization. How is internationalization consistent with national existence? (239-43)

Review

philosophical school
national polity (nation-state)
self-government
Albany Plan of Union

historical school
market-republic (city-state)
attributes of a nation
Articles of Confederation

foundation of civil order
despotism
(Pan-)Hellenism
internationalization