



# War, militarism or martial politics?

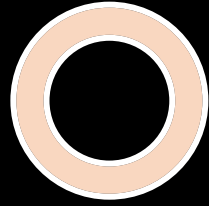
Week 3

PO307A Gender, Race and Militarism

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War vs Militarism?

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- What is common between racism and militarism?

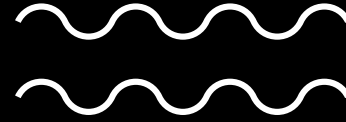
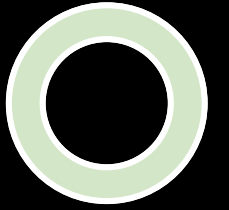


“Militarism became a means through which the European imperial nation-state sought to mitigate its civilizational anxiety and assert itself at the top of a constructed hierarchy.” Gani 2021  
- The Muslim Orient as the main threat and inferior neighbour?

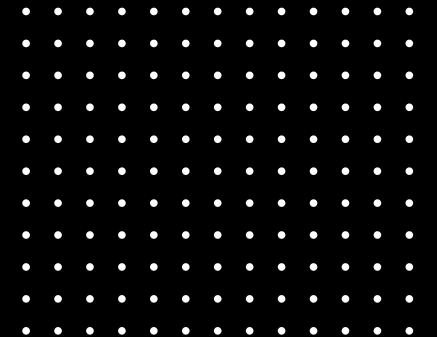


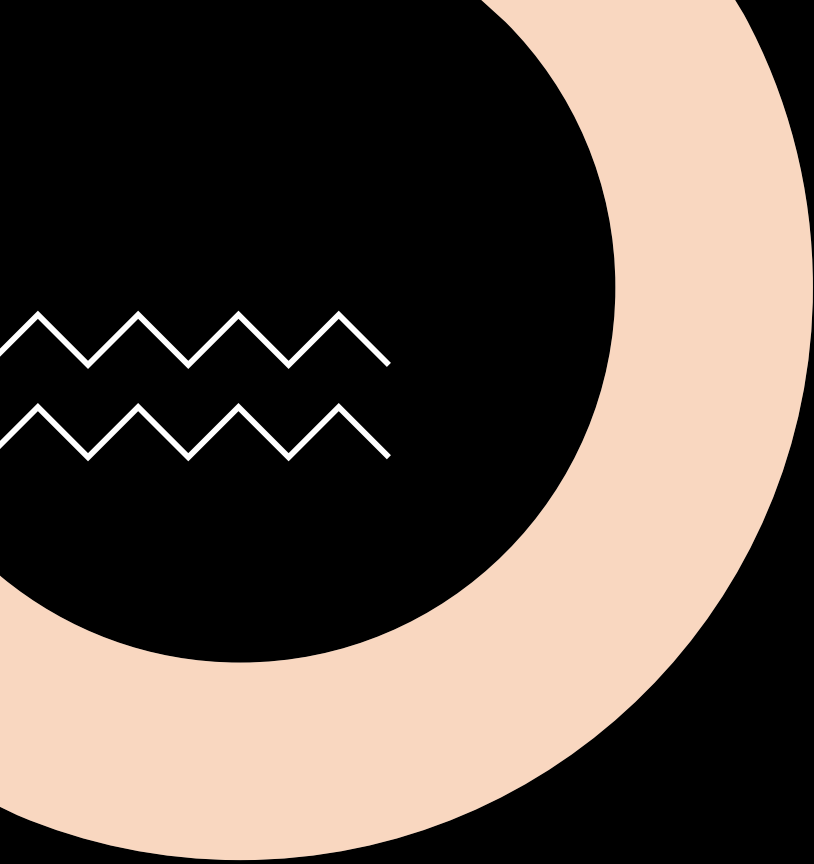
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- Write a short (150-300 words) reflective piece on how war and/or militarism has shaped or impacted your life. Think about the ways that these are 'everyday' concepts, not things relegated to the abstracted 'out there' of global politics.

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- How are domestic violence and modern international warfare part of a single complex of violence? (See Pain 2015)



- What is security?
- Reframe security as a human as well as state condition...
- “Thus, historically, masculinity combined with militarism defined who was a good nationalist, while the perceived lack of these traits became a source of shame and delegitimation of one’s nationalist credentials (Mosse, 1996: 7; Nagel, 1998: 249). A key function of gendered militarism, then, is not only to confer identity, but also to enact exclusionary politics within the nation-state. Thus, citizens who choose not to participate in – or, worse, denounce – the nation’s militarism are feminized and stigmatized. In this way, non-militarized citizens are rendered to the private sphere. (Gani 2021)

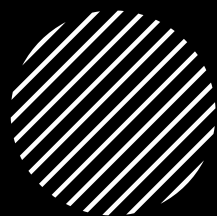




- Women in the military... progress? Or?







- Is nationalism inherently militaristic and violent?



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# Next week...

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- Locate one image or film clip of a woman/women in war – e.g. a picture from the news/film or TV clip/military recruitment imagery. What does this representation tell us about women, femininity and war/militarism?