

**Committee:** SPECPOL  
**Issue:** Rise of Nationalism in Europe  
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## **I - Introduction**

Over 75 years ago, a wave of nationalism was present in Europe and especially in Germany where NSDAP(The National Socialist German Workers' Party) became the major party. This party is more commonly known as Nazi Party which was lead by Adolf Hitler. His policies mainly prioritized Germany over other nations and focused on making Germany great again. During this time, nationalism was present in other nations as well and such examples can be given from Italy, Spain etc. Currently in 2017, we may discuss that the rise of alt-right/nationalist parties and ideologies is quite alarming and it is present in many European nations. In Germany, AFD, the nationalist party, has won 13% of the seats in the parliament. In United Kingdom, UKIP gained popularity and Brexit was voted and in France, Marie Le Pen and the Front National party has risen with Ms. Le Pen reaching the final stage in presidential elections, yet losing to Emmanuel Macron.

Mainly, the goals of the delegates are to ensure that Europe and European Union save their current integrity and prevent extreme nationalism take over the countries and tear the union apart.

## **II - Involved Countries and Organizations**

### **Germany**

Germany has suffered from nationalism in the past multiple times and currently political parties such as AFD have emerged which must be evaluated by delegates to ensure that they are kept in check and radical instead of turning to extremist parties.

Additionally, the number of refugees in Germany, has displeased the public and the nationalist parties promote Germany over anything and suggest that the current refugees shouldn't be Germany's responsibility.

## United Kingdom

In 2017, United Kingdom Independence Party (UKIP) has risen and they have lead the the campaign to Britain to leave European Also known as British Unionism, it can summarized as the unison of all the British descent (Wales, Ireland, Scotland,England). Also, the Brexit could be considered as a nationalist movement.



## France

It started when Napoleon Bonaparte supported the ideals of the French Revolution: “Liberty, equality, fraternity” The new president Emmanuel Macron is known to support nationalist movement.

Marie Le Pen, Front National

## Spain

The most recent Spanish nationalist movement is the successful Catalonia referendum that ended with a positive result for the Catalans.



## IV - Definition of Key Terms

**Nationalism:** loyalty and devotion to a nation; especially : a sense of national consciousness; it can also be identified as extreme patriotism where you would believe that your country is better than others and you should care about your own interests before other nations

**National Identity:** A sense of a nation as a whole in terms of culture, traditions and language.

**Refugees:** People who flee their home countries due to war, fear of death etc.



**Sovereignty:** Having independent and legal control on your own country.

## V - Important Events & Chronology

Date	Description of the Event
July 1921	Hitler becomes the leader of the National Socialist German Workers' Party in Germany
June 26th 1945	The United Nations Charter was signed to preserve international order and prevent Violent events such as what has

	happened due to nationalistic ideologies in the Second World War.
2015	The world's biggest refugee crisis emerges from the Middle East. (Syria, Iraq etc.)
June 23rd 2016	Brexit referendum was held in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland causing the UK to exit the European Union.
May 7th 2017	French presidential elections result in loss for nationalist candidate Marine Le Penn

## VI - Past Treaties

### Some Important Treaties

#### Treaty of Versailles

In the 1st World War after Germany gave up on November 11, 1918, and every country stopped fighting and the peace discussions started. Germany and the Allied Nations ( Britain, France, Italy and Russia) signed the **Treaty of Versailles**, formally ending the war.

#### UN CHARTER

## VIII - Possible Solutions

Delegates must choose how they might solve this issue according to their countries' policy. Some way to tackle this issue include:

- Integration of refugees into the society that they live in to ensure that both the refugees and civilians can live in peace and refugees are not harassed by nationalist parties
  - Offering asylum and improving their living conditions
  - Teaching the laws of the nation they live in
  - Provide jobs, education, basic human rights

- Events to help these groups to unite
- Raising awareness on extreme nationalism and making workshops and other platforms to keep extreme nationalism in check
- Surveillance and investigation of extreme nationalism in social media and if required shutting them down
- Discuss political parties and preventing extreme parties from making new nationalist laws that would be against EU and UN
- Educate the youth about the topic and in cases where violence occurs due to nationalism, create consultation programs for these people
- Help promoting EU and globalistic point of view to prevent extreme nationalism
- Have experts investigate extreme nationalism in member states

Please keep in mind that you should be aware of your countries policy on these topics and all ideas suggested should not intervene with the internal politics

### **IX - Useful Links**

<https://kids.britannica.com/kids/article/nationalism/602879>

[https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=qtp7ms\\_Yp4k](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=qtp7ms_Yp4k)

Your country's parliament website,

(e.g. [www.bundestag.de](http://www.bundestag.de), [www.aph.gov.au](http://www.aph.gov.au))

### **X - Works Cited**

<https://www.crossculture.com/latest-news/mass-migration-or-refugee-crisis/>

<https://financialtribune.com/articles/international/51221/catalonia-approves-independence-referendum>

<https://www.spectator.co.uk/2017/07/a-view-from-germany/>