increased everywhere, which is proof that “common world forces” are at work

h. Other isomorphic nation-state features:
   i. Constitutions emphasizing both state power and individual rights
   ii. Standardized curriculum in schools
   iii. Economic and demographic record-keeping systems
   iv. Population control policies
   v. Equal rights for females in formal institutions
   vi. Expanded human rights
   vii. Well developed environmental policies
   viii. Economic policies focused on development
   ix. Universal welfare systems
   x. Standards for disease and health care

2. Processes of World Society's Impact on Nation-States (Using rational choice theorizing to see how the above actors developed as a universal cultural order)
   a. Construction of Nation-state identity and purpose
      i. Large-state recognition of small states used to be required, anti-colonialism began a sovereignty movement that seeks recognition through application to the UN alone
         1. Requires: assertions about sovereignty and control of population and territory, aims and purposes
      ii. A custom developed in a specific arena can spread to other societies that copy it and make it thus a universal cultural order
         1. Ex. UNESCO conducted a study that gathered data for a six-year primary level and three-year junior and senior enrollments. Soon, many countries began structuring their school systems as such, even if it was not the best method for the purpose of schooling
      iii. (a nation-state) “will thereby find itself modifying its traditions in the direction of world-cultural forms
   
   b. Systemic maintenance of nation-state actor identity
      i. If a nation-state cannot afford the above “required” policies, other nation states will help
      ii. Resistance to these world models is difficult and will likely inquire resistance from overarching institutions
   
   c. Legitimation of subnational actors and practices
      i. The causes a state promotes abroad will translate to domestic values
         1. Ex: legitimizing the human rights of gays and lesbians: nation-states adopting policies embodying what the world community labels as “appropriate principles” and giving and institutionalization to these groups domestically
         2. If the state does not adopt these policies that citizens see happening around the world, it could result in backlash and thus not be rationally sound for governments to do so