1. What are the components of just war theory?

The Just War Theory describes the moral limits of war comprised into three main elements: *jus ad bello*, *jus in bello*, and *jus post bellum*. *Jus ad bello* refers to the justice of war. This means that to go to war, the state must have an important reason such as self-defense or defending an ally. Also, a territory that would like to wage war must be a state. No individual, criminal, or business can wage war because they are not a state. A state must have the right intention to wage war as well. The state must address some foreign aggression or abuse from another state rather than waging war for personal gain. *Jus in bello* refers to the justice in war. There must be a lesser or proportional use of force when in war. During war, states may not target civilians, the houses they live in, or retired soldiers. But, civilians that are injured or killed by accidents of war within reason is not immoral. *Jus post bellum* refers to what happens after war. After war, there should be a peace agreement that is within reason. Within the peace agreement should contain basic rights and the original reason for which the war began as well as no discrimination against the civilians involved in the war. After this, there must be a proportionate punishment negotiated as well as fair and public trials for war crimes. Negotiating compensation is reasonable and must be proportionate. Finally, proportional post-war rehabilitation may be determined.

2. What is the difference between civic and ethnic nationalism?

Nationalism is the idea that politics and loyalty to a nation is based on being a member of that nation. Civic nationalism and ethnic nationalism are two subtypes of nationalism that differ in many ways. Civic nationalism describes the commitment of its citizens to the state, political values, and the institutions of the state. Ethn Nationalism describes the commitment of its citizens to an ethnic group over another. These differ because a state with a presiding ethnic nationalist community will be passionate about favoring the leaders ethnic group or favor the leader’s ideas about a certain ethnic group over being passionate about the state itself. A state with a presiding civic nationalist community will favor the state and the organizations of the state no matter what ethnicity its citizens are. For example, in World War II, the United States were the civic nationalists because they were fighting for their state due to the attack on Pearl harbor. The Germans were the ethnic nationalists because they were fighting for their right to exterminate any race that was not their perfect Aryan race. Ultimately, these two types of nationalism differ because civic nationalists are loyal to the state and ethnic nationalists are loyal to the presiding ethnic group of their state.