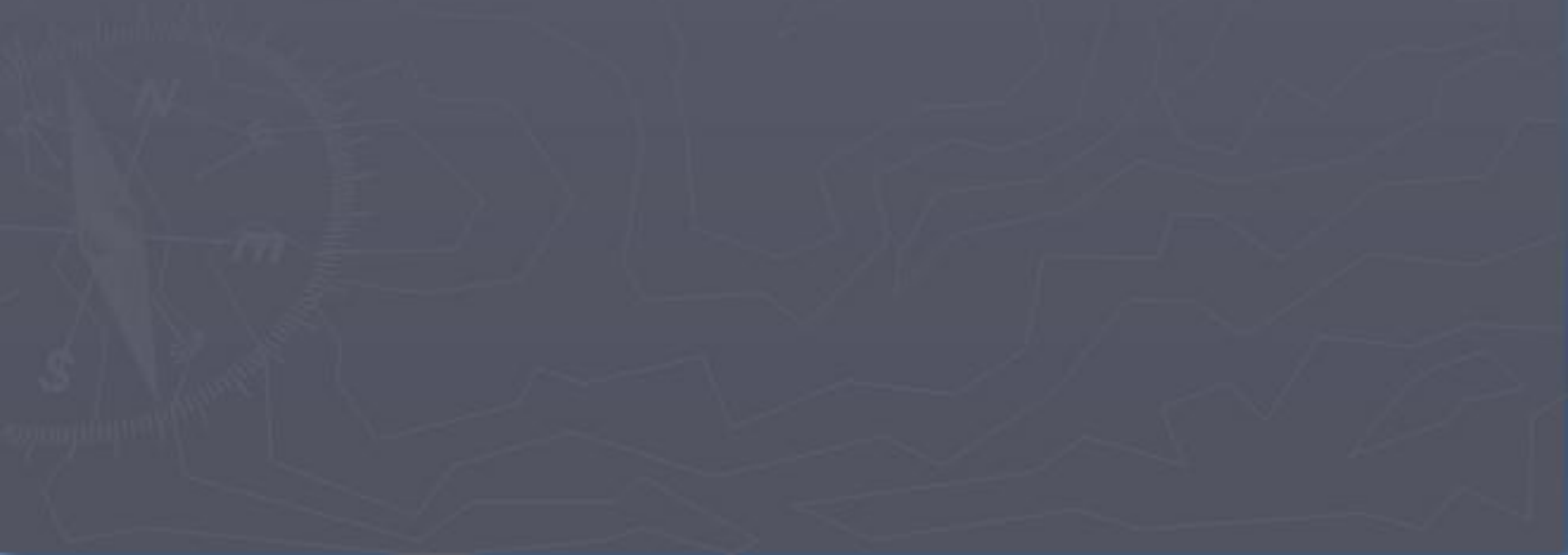


The Geography of Nationalism



Defining Nationalism

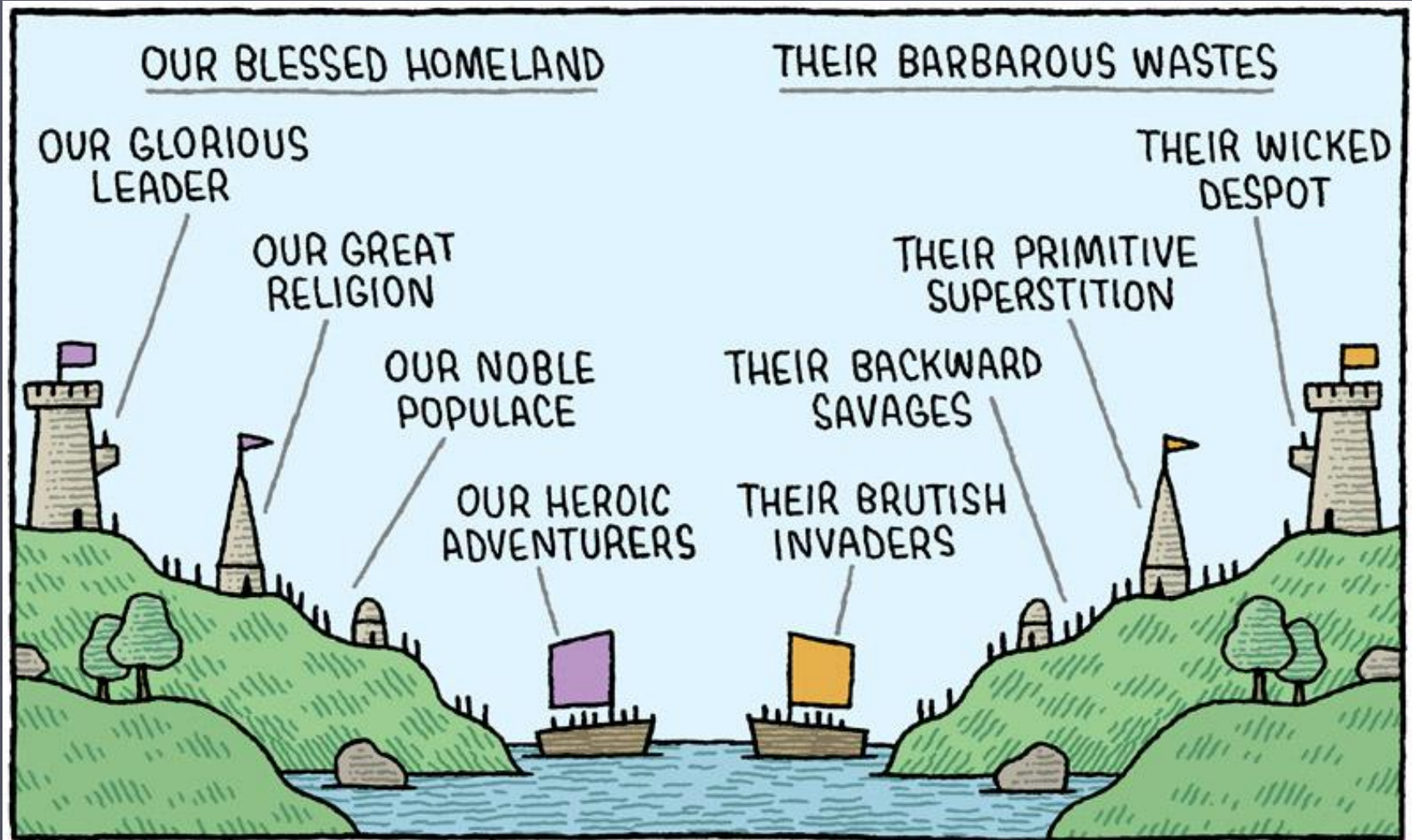
- Historic Definition
 - A desire by a large group of people to form a separate country with a government that represents them or rejoin a country it had been separated from
- Modern Definition
 - A group of people being loyal and showing love for their country, often with a feeling of supremacy
 - Semi-Synonymous with Patriotism

Patriotism

- Love and loyalty felt towards ones own country
- Different from nationalism as it is more inclusive of people living inside the state



Patriotism Explained



TOM GAULD

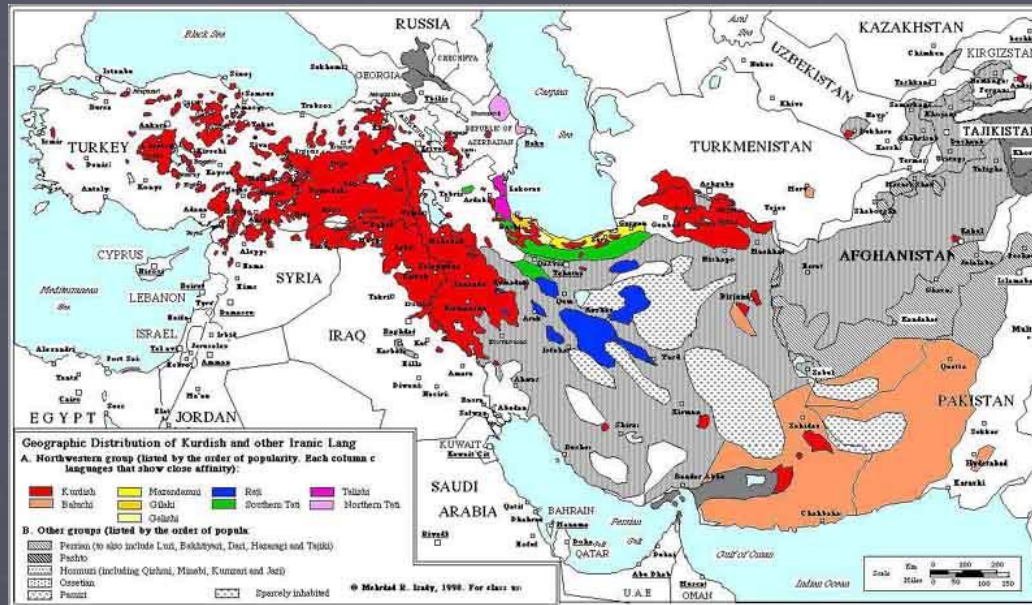
Problems of Nationalism: Multinational States

- Country with multiple nationalities contained within its borders
 - Can lead to cultural convergence and the creation of a hybrid culture
 - Can result in conflict



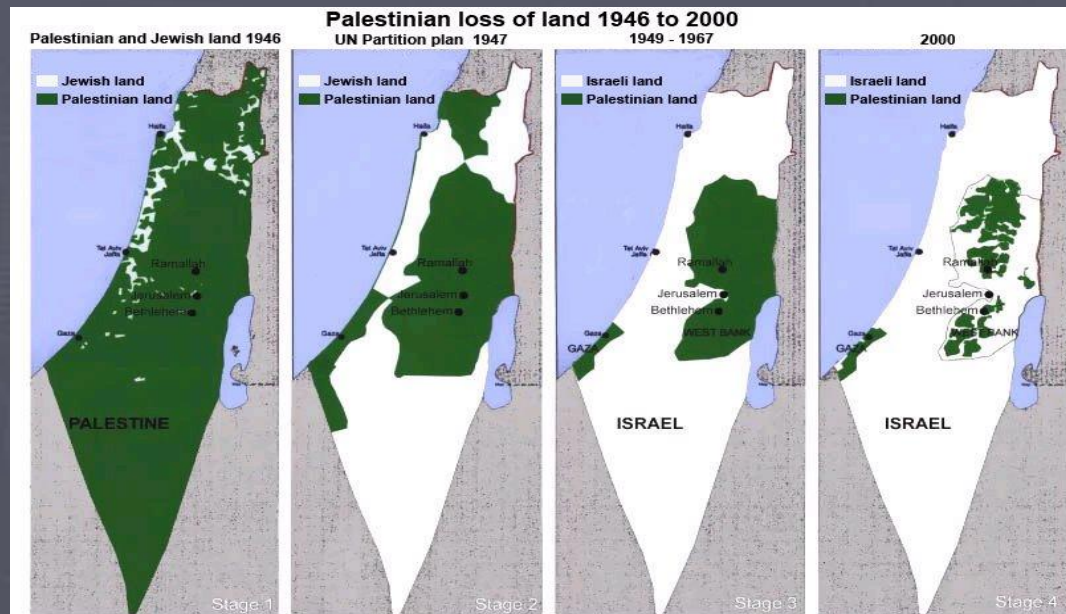
Case Study: Kurdistan

- Ethnic Kurds scattered throughout Western Asia
 - Especially in Turkey, Iraq, and Iran
- Persecuted throughout history by hosts



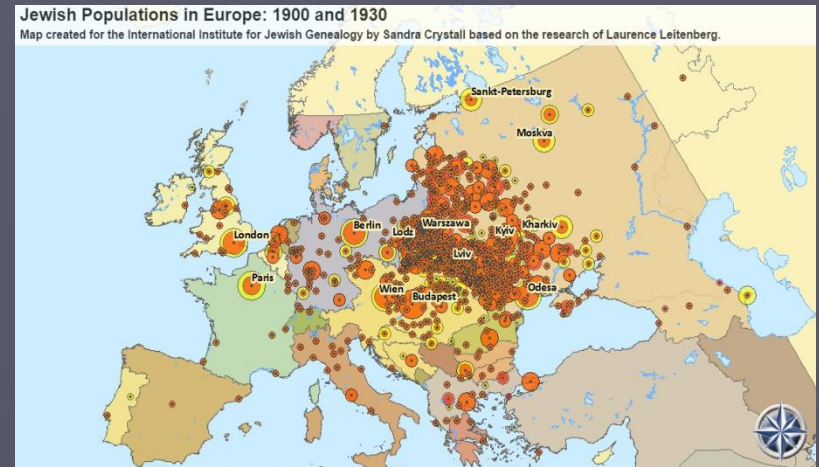
Problems of Nationalism: Nation-less States

- Forming new states
 - Often at the expense of pre-established states
 - Often results in the relocation and displacement of current residents



Case Study: Israel

- Jewish peoples scattered over thousands of years of history
 - Often facing brutal persecution
- Jewish state formed in 1948
 - Zionist movement: Encouraged the movement of Jews back to historic homeland
 - Created heavy tension with residing Palestinians



Case Study: Palestine

- Creation of Israel immediately displaced 700,000 people
- At current Palestinians only occupy Gaza and West Bank
 - Leading to major conflict between Israel, Palestinians, and Arab neighbors



Case Study: Palestine



Map of countries that support creation of Palestine

Case Study: Yugoslavia

- Created in 1918 but faced many problems due to many ethnicities
 - Nationalist movements resulted in division of Yugoslavia in 1993

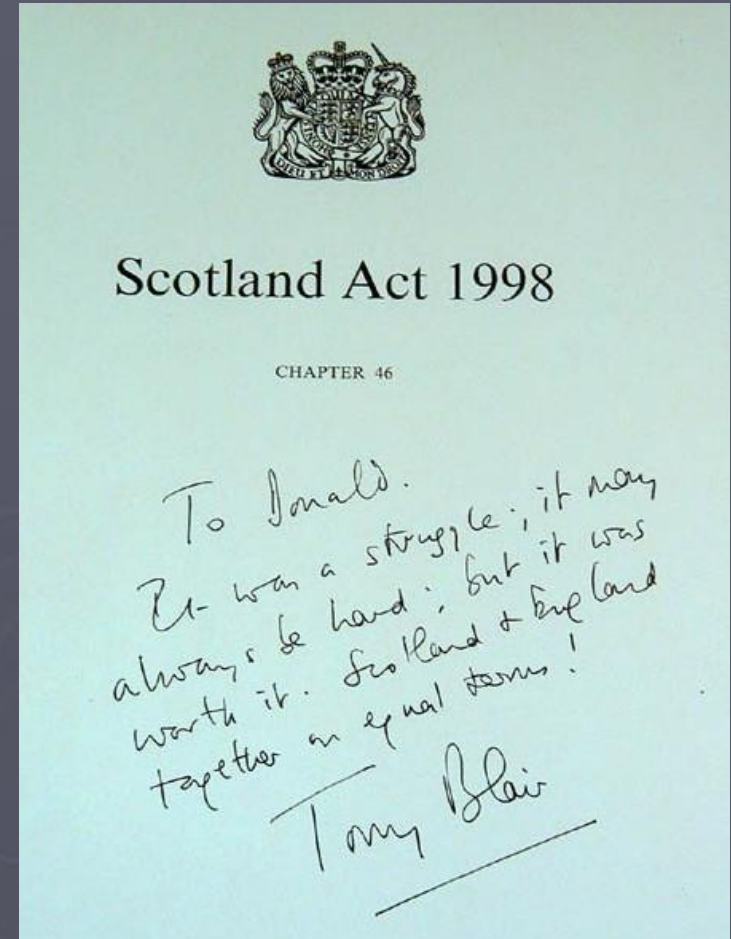


Effects of Nationalism: Devolution

- Transfer or delegation of power to a lower level, especially by central government to local or regional administration.

Case Study: Scotland Act of 1998

- Effectively established a Scottish Parliament and government to handle most of the affairs of Scotland
 - Still member of the United Kingdom but provided more autonomy
 - Supported by 74% of Scottish voters



Effects of Nationalism: Separatist Movements

- The desire of a group of people to break away from existing government and create a new state
- Main reasons for movements
 - Cultural differences
 - Governmental Differences
 - Military Occupation
 - Ethnic/Racial Conflict
 - Economic differences
- Often spark counter-Nationalist movements

Separatist Movements of Europe



Case Study: Kosovo

- Kosovo is mostly ethnic Albanians, not Serbs
 - Predominantly Sunni Muslims, not Orthodox Christians like serbs
- Could set precedent in area that would allow for redrawing lines of nearby countries



Case Study: Quebec

- Many cultural differences between Quebec and “English Canada”
- Referendum for separation in 1995 barely failed
 - 50.58% of Quebec voted against separation

