

AP Human Geography

Guided notes.

This includes the Rebirth of Nationalism in Eastern Europe, The revival of Ethnic identity, and Ethnicity and Communism

Rebirth of nationalism in eastern Europe.

- Ethnic identities in Eastern Europe were suppressed by the Soviet Union communists.
- In the 1990's nationalism became important in reforming people's ethnic identity in Eastern Europe.
- The break up of the Soviet Union and Yugoslavia in the 1990's gave many ethnicities the opportunity to form nation-states
- This wasn't fair for the smaller ethnicities, they either had to form multination states or exist in newer states.

Rebirth of Nationalism in Eastern Europe Continued.

- Severe problems have occurred in the rugged mountainous region called the Balkans.
- The nations in the Balkans could not coexist peacefully.

Rebirth of Nationalism in Eastern Europe Continued...

- Bulgaria's Turkish minority wanted more rights.
Ex: Permission to teach the Turkish language in schools.
- The Bulgarians did not agree. They wanted only their language to be taught, they did not care about the minorities of Bulgaria.

Rebirth of Nationalism in Eastern Europe Continued..

- Communism was replaced by an ideology that encouraged traditional cultural features such as language and religion.
- The Soviet Union, Yugoslavia, and Czechoslovakia were dismantled because minority ethnicities opposed the dominance of the most numerous ones in each country.

Rebirth of Nationalism in Eastern Europe Continued...

- Slovenia is a nation state formed from former Yugoslavia in the 1990's.
- 2 million Slovenes live in Slovenia. They relatively close coincidence between the boundaries of the Slovene ethnic group and the country of Slovenia has promoted the country's relative peace and stability.

Rebirth of Nationalism in Eastern Europe Continued...

- New nation-states in Eastern Europe sovereignty has brought difficulties in converting to a global economy system from a communist economy.

Revival of Ethnic Identity

- Europeans thought that ethnicity was not important.
- Karl Mark wrote that nationalism was a way to maintain social power.
- In the late 20th century ethnic identity became very important.

Ethnicity and Communism

- From 1940's to the late 1990's communism and economic cooperation was more important than nation-states in Europe.
- The communist government in Bulgaria banned the Turkish language and the practice of some Islamic religious rights.
- The communist did this to make the nation uniform.

Ethnicity and Communism continued...

- About 1 million of Bulgarian citizens that had Turkish ancestry that migrated to Turkey.
- The town of Bursa became the largest settlement for Turkish refugees from Bulgaria.

Ethnicity and Communism continued...

- Up until they lost power in the late 1980's and early 1990's, the communist leaders in Eastern Europe used centripetal forces to discourage ethnicities from expressing cultural uniqueness.
- The writers and artist were pressured to change a style know as "social realism", they emphasized communist economic and political values.
- The use of the Russian Language was promoted as a centripetal device throughout the former Soviet Union.

Ethnicity and Communism continued...

- Russian was taught as the second language in most Eastern European countries.
- The role of organized religion was minimized, suppressing a cultural force that competed with the communist government.
- The Russians didn't completely suppress ethnicities in Eastern Europe.
- That is the main reason why the communist government failed so badly.