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Symbolic Geography and Its Consequences
The Comparative Approach to National
Movements
Slavdom
Wars and Betweenness
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20th-Century Europe
Subjects, Citizens, and Others
Comparative Hungarian Cultural Studies
Mainstream Party Competition and Electoral
Fortune
Radical Right Parties in Central and Eastern
Europe

Choosing Slovakia (1795-1914) Slavic Hungary,
the Czech Language, and Slovak Nationalism
Writing the History of Nationalism
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The Making of the Slovak People's Party
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A Selection of His Writings, in Prose and Verse
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and Habsburg Empires, 1867-1918
Illustrated Slovak History

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**ELLIANA
LYONS**

**Symbolic
Geography
and Its
Consequences**
Choosing
SlovakiaSlavic
Hungary, the
Czechoslovak
Language and
Accidental
Nationalism
Once upon a
time an
American girl
moved to a

little town in
Slovakia. And
she fell in love
with the
country, and
with a boy.
And then
another boy.
And then
about a dozen
boys fell in
love with her.
Many
linguistic and
romantic
antics ensued,
and a happy
ending unlike
any she could
have
foreseen. This
is a story for

everyone—the
armchair
traveler and
the real one,
the lover of
love stories
and the
connoisseur of
culture
clash—but
above all, it's
a story for
anyone who is
always
homesick for
somewhere
else.
**The
Comparative
Approach to
National
Movements**

BRILL
 The region between the Baltic and the Black Sea was marked by a set of crises and conflicts in the 1920s and 1930s, demonstrating the diplomatic, military, economic or cultural engagement of France, Germany, Russia, Britain, Italy and Japan in this highly volatile region, and critically damaging the fragile post-Versailles political arrangement. The editors, in naming this region as "Middle Europe" seek to revive the symbolic geography of the time and accentuate its position, situated between Big Powers and two World Wars. The ten case studies in this book combine traditional diplomatic history with a broader emphasis on the geopolitical aspects of Big-Power rivalry to understand the interwar period. The essays claim that the European Big Powers played a key role in regional affairs by keeping the local conflicts and national movements under control and by exploiting the region's natural resources and military dependencies, while at the same time strengthening their prestige through cultural penetration and the cultivation of client networks. The authors, however, want to avoid the simplistic view

that the Big Powers fully dominated the lesser players on the European stage. The relationship was indeed hierarchical, but the essays also reveal how the "small states" manipulated Big-Power disagreements, highlighting the limits of the latter's leverage throughout the 1920s and the 1930s. Slavdom Berghahn Books 'Why do you whimper and wail, O Tatra streams and rivers, who

carry your plaintive lament resounding to the sea?' asks the narrator toward the end of *The Slovaks*, in *Ancient Days*, and *Now*. They respond: 'Because our human compatriots do not join together in memory, as we our waters mix with our origin, and because their lives do not resound booming, but roll on unconsciously, like hidden streams, silently to the sea of the life of the nations,

young man!' This quotation from the most famous prose work of Ľudovít Štúr (1815 - 1856) might be set as a motto to the literary career of Slovakia's greatest Romantic poet, publicist, and political activist. For all of Štúr's writings aim at one goal: the propagation of the national traditions of the Slovaks in an age when their nation was threatened with such repression from the

<p>Magyar majority in Hungary, that the complete extinction of the Slovak language and culture was a real possibility. Slavdom: A Selection of his Writings in Prose and Verse presents the reader with a wide selection of the creative output of a great Slovak writer, and an important Pan-Slav thinker. Divided in three parts: 'Slovakia,' 'Pan-Slavism' and 'Russia,' it reflects the development</p>	<p>of Štúr's thought, from his insistence on the importance of the Slovak past and the quality of Slovak culture, through his attempts to find a <i>modus vivendi</i> within the Austro-Hungarian Empire by uniting all of the Slavic nations of Austria together in a federation under the Habsburg crown (Austro-Slavism) to his arguments for all Slavs to unite under the hegemony of Russia,</p>	<p>when the events following the Spring of the Peoples in 1848 proved Austro-Slavism a dead alley. Slavdom offers a generous selection of Štúr's writings, from Slavic apologetics such as <i>The Contribution of the Slavs to European Civilisation</i> though selections of his poetry, chiefly, the two great <i>chansons de geste</i> centring on the ancient Great Moravian</p>
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Empire: Svatoboj and Matúš of Trenčín. A must read for anyone interested in Slovak literature, Pan-Slavism, and European Romanticism in general. This book was published with a financial support from SLOLIA, Centre for Information on Literature in Bratislava.	study of nationalism since it first appeared in English translation, particularly because of its famous three- phase model for describing and analyzing national movements in Eastern Europe. Contributors to this book explore Hroch's continued relevance to the field of nationalism studies with four case studies and two theoretical/his toriographic essays. Two case studies	apply Hroch's thinking to Eastern Europe in light of subsequent historiography , finding that Hroch's ideas remain useful for understanding national movements in Belarus and among the Kuban Cossacks. Two further studies apply Hroch's schema to the Mexican independence movement and contemporary Pakistan - times and places that Hroch specifically excluded from his own
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**Wars and
Betweennes**
s BRILL
Miroslav
Hroch's Social
Preconditions
of National
Revival has
profoundly
influenced the

considerations	of	Central
. The first	Nationalities	European
theoretical	Papers.	Cultural
contribution	<i>Religion,</i>	Studies --
seeks to apply	<i>Nationalism</i>	Literacy,
Begriffsgeschi	<i>and the</i>	Culture, and
chte to	<i>Culture War in</i>	History in the
Hroch's work;	<i>Early 20th-</i>	Work of
the second	<i>Century</i>	Thienemann
suggests that	<i>Europe</i>	and Hajnal --
Hroch's	Bloomsbury	Vámbéry,
phases form a	Publishing	Victorian
useful	Cover -- Title -	Culture, and
typology of	- Copyright --	Stoker's
nationalism,	Contents --	Dracula --
thus	Introduction to	Memory and
facilitating	Comparative	Modernity in
communicatio	Hungarian	Fodor's
n between	Cultural	Geographical
different	Studies -- Part	Work on
branches of	One: History,	Hungary --
nationalism	Theory, and	The
studies. Hroch	Methodology	Fragmented
ends the	for	(Cultural)
volume with	Comparative	Body in Polcz's
his own	Hungarian	Asszony a
commentary	Cultural	fronton (A
on the various	Studies -- The	Woman on the
contributions.	Study of	Front) -- Part
This book was	Hungarian	Two:
published as a	Culture as	Comparative
special issue	Comparative	Hungarian

Cultural Studies of Literature and Culture -- Contemporary Hungarian Literary Criticism and the Memory of the Socialist Past -- The Absurd as a Form of Realism in Hungarian Literature -- On the German and English Versions of Márai's A gyertyák csonkig égnek (Die Glut and Embers) -- Exile, Homeland, and Milieu in the Oral Lore of Carpatho- Rusyn Jews -- Part Three:	Comparative Hungarian Cultural Studies and the Other Arts -- Nation, Gender, and Race in the Ragtime Culture of Millennial Budapest -- Jewish (Over)tones in Viennese and Budapest Operetta -- Curtiz, Hungarian Cinema, and Hollywood -- Lost Dreams and Sacred Visions in the Art of Ámos -- Art Nouveau and Hungarian Cultural Nationalism -- Part Four: Comparative Hungarian	Cultural Studies and Gender Studies -- Hungarian Political Posters, Clinton, and the (Im)possibility of Political Drag -- The Cold War, Fashion, and Resistance in 1950s Hungary -- Sándor/Sarolta Vay, a Gender Bender in Fin- de-Siècle Hungary -- Women Managers Communicatin g Gender in Hungary -- Part Five: Comparative Hungarian Cultural Studies of
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Contemporary Hungary -- Commemoration and Contestation of the 1956 Revolution in Hungary -- About the Jewish Renaissance in Post-1989 Hungary -- Aspects of Contemporary Hungarian Literature and Cinema. <i>Subjects, Citizens, and Others</i> Springer Focusing on Slovakia and East Central Europe, this book examines the cultural economy of protest and considers how	the origins of political movements - progressive and reactionary - derive from resilient agrarian features. It draws attention to how the legacy of rural socialist modernization influences contemporary politics and to the 'village' version of fascism developing in the region. The chapters look at the interplay of post-peasant economic and political habits and representation	s as a result of state- socialism and with regard to the European project, as viewed through an ethnographic lens. Juraj Buzalka describes the bulk of Slovak citizens as post-socialist Europeans with a connection to the countryside who feel that this is where real power in society should be defined and based. He also observes the politicians who are skillfully mobilizing post-peasants
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while exploiting the political-economic context of the European Union. This volume will be relevant to scholars with an interest in European society and politics, particularly protest and populism, from disciplines including anthropology, sociology, political science and history. Comparative Hungarian Cultural Studies Bloomsbury Publishing This book

examines Hungarian nationalism through everyday practices that will strike most readers as things that seem an unlikely venue for national politics. Separate chapters examine nationalized tobacco, nationalized wine, nationalized moustaches, nationalized sexuality, and nationalized clothing. These practices had other economic, social or gendered

meanings: moustaches were associated with manliness, wine with aristocracy, and so forth. The nationalization of everyday practices thus sheds light on how patriots imagined the nation's economic, social, and gender composition. Nineteenth-century Hungary thus serves as the case study in the politics of "everyday nationalism." The book discusses several

prominent names in Hungarian history, but in unfamiliar contexts. The book also engages with theoretical debates on nationalism, discussing several key theorists. Various chapters specifically examine how historical actors imagine relationship between the nation and the state, paying particular attention Rogers Brubaker's constructivist approach to nationalism without

groups, Michael Billig's notion of 'banal nationalism,' Carole Pateman's ideas about the nation as a 'national brotherhood', and Tara Zahra's notion of 'national indifference.' Mainstream Party Competition and Electoral Fortune Cambridge University Press This book explores specific problems related to the phenomenon of the Arab Spring in North Africa.

These topics include sexual minorities, youth, and gender issues, as well as broader themes covering the ideological, social, political, and religious backgrounds of the Arab Spring. **Radical Right Parties in Central and Eastern Europe** Purdue University Press This work focuses on the ideological intertwining between Czech, Magyar, Polish and Slovak,

and the corresponding nationalisms steeped in these languages. The analysis is set against the earlier political and ideological history of these languages, and the panorama of the emergence and political uses of other languages of the region.

Choosing Slovakia (1795-1914) Slavic Hungary, the Czech Language, and Slovak Nationalism
Springer

Bosnian Muslims, East African Masai, Czech-speaking Austrians, North American indigenous peoples, and Jewish immigrants from across Europe—the nineteenth-century British and Habsburg Empires were characterized by incredible cultural and racial-ethnic diversity. Notwithstanding their many differences, both empires faced similar administrative questions as a result: Who was excluded

or admitted? What advantages were granted to which groups? And how could diversity be reconciled with demands for national autonomy and democratic participation? In this pioneering study, Benno Gammerl compares Habsburg and British approaches to governing their diverse populations, analyzing imperial formations to reveal the legal and political conditions

<p>that fostered heterogeneity. <i>Writing the History of Nationalism</i> Routledge Created after World War I, 'Yugoslavia' was a combination of ethnically, religiously, and linguistically diverse but connected South Slav peoples - Slovenes, Croats and Serbs but also Bosnian Muslims, Macedonians, and Montenegrins - in addition to non-Slav minorities. The Great Powers and</p>	<p>the country's intellectual and political elites believed that a coherent identity could be formed in which the different South Slav groups in the state could identify with a single Balkan Yugoslav identity. Pieter Troch draws on previously unpublished sources from the domain of education to show how the state's nationalities policy initially allowed for a flexible and inclusive Yugoslav nationhood,</p>	<p>and how that system was slowly replaced with a more domineering and rigid 'top-down' nationalism during the dictatorship of King Alexander I - who banned political parties and coded a strongly politicised Yugoslav national identity. As Yugoslav society became increasingly split between the 'pro-Yugoslav' central regime and 'anti-Yugoslav'</p>
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opposition,
the seeds
were sown for
the failure of
the Yugoslav
idea.

Nationalism
and
Yugoslavia
provides a
valuable new
insight into
the
complexities
of pre-war
Yugoslavia.

**Language as
a Scientific
Tool**

Lexington
Books
This volume
examines
East-West
rhetoric in
several
different
historical
contexts,
seeking to
problematise
its implicit

assumptions
and analyse
its
consequences
.

**Debordering
and
Rebordering**

Bloomsbury
Publishing
This book
addresses
practices of
bordering,
debordering
and
rebordering
on the
territory of the
former Austro-
Hungarian
Monarchy
after state
borders had
been
remapped on
the
negotiation
tables of the
Paris Peace
Treaties
following the

First World
War. As life in
borderlands
did not
correspond to
the peaceful
Europe
articulated in
the Paris
Treaties, a
multitude of
(un)foreseen
complications
followed the
drawing of
borders and
states. The
chapters in
this book
include new
case studies
on the
creation,
centralization
or
peripheralizati
on of border
regions, such
as
Subcarpathian
Rus,
Vojvodina,

Banat and the Carpathian Mountains; on border zones such as the Czechoslovakian harbour in Germany; and on cross-border activities. The book shows how disputes over national identities and ethnic minorities, as well as other factors such as the economic consequences of the new state borders, appeared on the interwar political agenda and coloured the lives of borderland inhabitants.

The contributions demonstrate the practices of borderland inhabitants in the establishment, functioning, disorganization or ultimate breakdown of some of the newly created interwar nation-states. The chapters in this book were originally published as a special issue of the journal, *European Review of History*. Miroslav Hroch and Nationalism Studies Thornbush Press 'Why do you

whimper and wail, O Tatra streams and rivers, who carry your plaintive lament resounding to the sea?' asks the narrator toward the end of *The Slovaks*, in *Ancient Days*, and *Now*. They respond: 'Because our human compatriots do not join together in memory, as we our waters mix with our origin, and because their lives do not resound booming, but roll on unconsciously, like hidden

streams,
silently to the
sea of the life
of the nations,
young man!'
This quotation
from the most
famous prose
work of
Ľudovít Stúr
(1815 - 1856)
might be set
as a motto to
the literary
career of
Slovakia's
greatest
Romantic
poet, publicist,
and political
activist. For all
of Stúr's
writings aim
at one goal:
the
propagation of
the national
traditions of
the Slovaks in
an age when
their nation
was

threatened
with such
repression
from the
Magyar
majority in
Hungary, that
the complete
extinction of
the Slovak
language and
culture was a
real
possibility.
Slavdom: A
Selection of
his Writings in
Prose and
Verse,
presents the
reader with a
wide selection
of the creative
output of a
great Slovak
writer, and an
important
Pan-Slav
thinker.
Divided in
three parts:
'Slovakia, '

'Pan-Slavism'
and 'Russia, '
it reflects the
development
of Stúr's
thought, from
his insistence
on the
importance of
the Slovak
past and the
quality of
Slovak
culture,
through his
attempts to
find a modus
vivendi within
the Austro-
Hungarian
Empire by
uniting all of
the Slavic
nations of
Austria
together in a
federation
under the
Habsburg
crown (Austro-
Slavism) to his
arguments for

all Slavs to unite under the hegemony of Russia, when the events following the Spring of the Peoples in 1848 proved Austro-Slavism a dead alley. Slavdom offers a generous selection of Stúr's writings, from Slavic apologetics such as *The Contribution of the Slavs to European Civilisation* though selections of his poetry, chiefly, the two great chansons de

geste centring on the ancient Great Moravian Empire: Svatoboj and Matús of Trenčín. A must read for anyone interested in Slovak literature, Pan-Slavism, and European Romanticism in general. This book was published with a financial support from SLOLIA, Centre for Information on Literature in Bratislava. *The Making of the Slovak People's Party* Routledge Winner of the BASEES

George Blazyca Prize In 1945, just six years after coming to power, the Slovak People's Party (SLS) was disbanded as a 'criminal organisation' and its leader - Jozef Tiso - hanged for treason. What made it possible for the SLS, initially founded in 1905 by priests to represent the Catholic Slovak minority residing in the north of the Kingdom of Hungary, to form an

openly pro-Nazi government in 1939? And what put Slovakia on the path to a 'fascism' that would see more than 45,000 Jews deported to their deaths in 1942? To answer these questions, Thomas Lorman draws on more than a decade's research in archives across the region in Hungarian, Slovak and Latin, and studies the party's formative years in depth for the first

time in English. Lorman examines the various strands which fused to form the party and its popularity, including a complex and nebulous nationalism, Catholicism and a resounding mistrust of liberalism and 'modernity'. The Making of the Slovak People's Party is a vital and timely study of the genesis and success of far-right movements that will be essential reading for all scholars

working on 20th-century Eastern European history, nationalism and the interplay of religion and politics. **Nationalism and Yugoslavia** McFarland This multidisciplinary collection of essays provides a critical and comprehensive understanding of how knowledge has been made, moved and used, by whom and for what purpose. To explain how new

knowledge emerges, this volume offers a two-fold conceptual move: challenging both the premise of insurmountable differences between confined, autarkic cultures and the linear, nation-centered approach to the spread of immutable stocks of knowledge. Rather, the conceptual focus of the book is on the circulation, amalgamation and reconfiguration of locally

shaped bodies of knowledge on a broader, global scale. The authors emphasize that the histories of interaction have been made less transparent through the study of cultural representations thus distorting the view of how knowledge is actually produced. Leading scholars from a range of fields, including history, philosophy, social anthropology and

comparative culture research, have contributed chapters which cover the period from the early modern age to the present day and investigate settings in Africa, Asia, and Europe. Their particular focus is on areas that have largely been neglected until now. In this work, readers from many disciplines will find new approaches to writing the global history

of knowledge-making, especially historians, scholars of the history and philosophy of science, and those in culture studies.

The Politics of Water Security

Routledge
From the 1860s onward, Habsburg Hungary attempted a massive project of cultural assimilation to impose a unified national identity on its diverse populations. In one of the more quixotic

episodes in this “Magyarization,” large monuments were erected near small towns commemorating the medieval conquest of the Carpathian Basin—supposedly, the moment when the Hungarian nation was born. This exactingly researched study recounts the troubled history of this plan, which—far from cultivating national pride—provok

ed resistance and even hostility among provincial Hungarians. Author Bálint Varga thus reframes the narrative of nineteenth-century nationalism, demonstrating the complex relationship between local and national memories. Territorial Change and Ethnic Cleansing in the Hungarian-Slovak Borderlands, 1938-1948 Lexington Books
In the immediate

aftermath of the First World War, Upper Silesia was the site of the largest formal exercise in self-determination in European history, the 1921 Plebiscite. This asked the inhabitants of Europe's second largest industrial region the deceptively straightforward question of whether they preferred to be Germans or Poles, but spectacularly failed to clarify their national identity, demonstrating

instead the strength of transnational, regionalist and sub-national allegiances, and of allegiances other than nationality, such as religion. As such Upper Silesia, which was partitioned and re-partitioned between 1922 and 1945, and subjected to Czechization, Germanization, Polonization, forced emigration, expulsion and extermination, illustrates the limits of nation-

building projects and nation-building narratives imposed from outside. This book explores a range of topics related to nationality issues in Upper Silesia, putting forward the results of extensive new research. It highlights the flaws at the heart of attempts to shape Europe as homogenously national polities and compares the fate of Upper Silesia with the many other

European regions where similar problems occurred. *A Selection of His Writings, in Prose and Verse* Routledge In The Nitrian Principality: The Beginnings of Medieval Slovakia Ján Steinhübel offers an account of the early medieval West Slavic realm which laid the national, territorial and historical foundations of Slovakia.

An Introduction to the History of

Economic Thought in Central Europe

Routledge During the last two centuries, ethnolinguistic nationalism has been the norm of nation building and state building in Central Europe. The number of recognized Slavic languages (in line with the normative political formula of language = nation = state) gradually tallied with the number of the Slavic nation-states, especially

after the breakups of Czechoslovakia, the Soviet Union and Yugoslavia. But in the current age of borderless cyberspace, regional and minority Slavic languages are freely standardized and used, even when state authorities disapprove. As a result, since the turn of the 19th century, the number of Slavic languages has varied widely, from a single Slavic language to as many as 40. Through the

story of Slavic languages, this timely book illustrates that decisions on what counts as a language are neither	permanent nor stable, arguing that the politics of language is the politics in Central Europe. The monograph	will prove to be an essential resource for scholars of linguistics and politics in Central Europe.
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