

WHY HAVE ETHNICITIES BEEN TRANSFORMED INTO NATIONALITIES?

Rubenstein, pp. 217 – 224

1. Define nationality:

2. Though they are very similar, use the table below to show how nationality differs from ethnicity. (2nd paragraph of reading.)

Ethnicity	Nationality

RISE OF NATIONALITIES

3. Define each of the following related terms:

a. self-determination

b. nation-state

4. Why is Denmark a fairly good example of a nation-state?

5. Why is Denmark not a perfect example of a nation-state?

6. Regarding “NATIONALISM”

(a) What is it?

(b) How do nations and states foster it?

(c) What are centripetal forces?

MULTINATIONAL STATES

7. What is a multiethnic state? Give an example.

8. What is a multinational state? Describe how the United Kingdom is an example.

9. When the Soviet Union dissolved into 15 countries in the 1990s, the new countries were based on ethnicities. They can be divided into 4 groups based on their location. Complete the chart below to indicate the countries in each group. NOTE: Be sure to look at the map on p. 220 to familiarize yourself with the locations of these countries.

Baltic region (3 states)	
Eastern Europe (3 states)	
Central Asia (5 states)	
Caucasus (3 states)	

10) Note the major religion and language of each of the Baltic states.

a)

b)

c)

11. The ethnic divisions among the Eastern European states are blurred for what reasons?

11b. What did the majority of Moldovans want when they gained independence? Who opposed this?

12a. What religions and languages are most common in the Central Asian countries?

12b. Have there been ethnic problems in Central Asia and, if so, where? If not, why not?

Label all the former Soviet Union states (countries within the USSR) on the map below:

