

1. Record Nr.	UNINA9910461508803321
Autore	Davidson Lawrence <1945->
Titolo	Cultural genocide [[electronic resource] /] / Lawrence Davidson
Pubbl/distr/stampa	New Brunswick, N.J., : Rutgers University Press, 2012
ISBN	1-280-49341-0 9786613588647 0-8135-5344-X
Descrizione fisica	1 online resource (162 p.)
Collana	Genocide, political violence, human rights series
Disciplina	305.8009
Soggetti	Ethnic conflict Persecution - Social aspects Assimilation (Sociology) Indians, Treatment of - North America - History Jews - Russia - Social conditions - 19th century Palestinian Arabs - Israel - Social conditions - 20th century Electronic books. Tibet Autonomous Region (China) Social conditions
Lingua di pubblicazione	Inglese
Formato	Materiale a stampa
Livello bibliografico	Monografia
Note generali	Bibliographic Level Mode of Issuance: Monograph
Nota di bibliografia	Includes bibliographical references and index.
Nota di contenuto	Theoretical foundations -- Cultural genocide and the American Indians -- Russia and the Jews in the nineteenth century -- Israel and Palestinian cultural genocide -- The Chinese assimilation of Tibet -- Conclusion.
Sommario/riassunto	Most scholars of genocide focus on mass murder. Lawrence Davidson, by contrast, explores the murder of culture. He suggests that when people have limited knowledge of the culture outside of their own group, they are unable to accurately assess the alleged threat of others around them. Throughout history, dominant populations have often dealt with these fears through mass murder. However, the shock of the Holocaust now deters today's great powers from the practice of physical genocide. Majority populations, cognizant of outside pressure and knowing that they should not resort to mass murder, have turned instead to cultural genocide as a "second best" politically determined

substitute for physical genocide. In Cultural Genocide, this theory is applied to events in four settings, two events that preceded the Holocaust and two events that followed it: the destruction of American Indians by uninformed settlers who viewed these natives as inferior and were more intent on removing them from the frontier than annihilating them; the attack on the culture of Eastern European Jews living within Russian-controlled areas before the Holocaust; the Israeli attack on Palestinian culture; and the absorption of Tibet by the People's Republic of China. In conclusion, Davidson examines the mechanisms that may be used to combat today's cultural genocide as well as the contemporary social and political forces at work that must be overcome in the process.
