

| | |
|-------------------------|---|
| 1. Record Nr. | UNINA9910511339803321 |
| Autore | Troch Pieter |
| Titolo | Nationalism and Yugoslavia : education, Yugoslavism and the Balkans before World War II // by Pieter Troch |
| Pubbl/distr/stampa | London : , : I.B. Tauris, , 2015 |
| ISBN | 0-7556-2153-0 0-85772-850-4 |
| Edizione | [First edition.] |
| Descrizione fisica | 1 online resource (257 p.) |
| Disciplina | 949.7021 |
| Soggetti | Education - Political aspects - Yugoslavia - History - 20th century Nationalism - Yugoslavia - History - 20th century European history Yugoslavia History 1918-1945 |
| Lingua di pubblicazione | Inglese |
| Formato | Materiale a stampa |
| Livello bibliografico | Monografia |
| Note generali | Description based upon print version of record. |
| Nota di bibliografia | Includes bibliographical references and index. |
| Nota di contenuto | Front Cover; Title; Copyright; Contents; Acknowledgements; 1. Introduction; Part 1 The Framework: Yugoslavism, Politics, and Education; 2. Yugoslavism and the Politics of Interwar Yugoslavia; 3. Modernity will be Yugoslav: The Organisation of the Yugoslav Education System; Part 2 The Possibilities: The Inclusive Approach to Yugoslav National Identity; 4. The Serbo-Croato-Slovenian National Language; 5. Merging 'Tribal' Histories; 6. Making Sense of the Yugoslav National Territory; 7. Religious Diversity and Yugoslav Nationhood; Conclusion Part 3 The Limitations: Exclusionary Understandings of Yugoslav Nationhood8. The Divisive Use of Yugoslavism in Historical and Religious Commemorations; 9. The Popular Resonance of Nationhood: Yugoslav Teachers as National Educators; 10. The Comparative and Long-Term Significance of Interwar Yugoslav Nation Building; Notes; Bibliography; Back cover |
| Sommario/riassunto | "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 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 Pieter Troch draws on previously unpublished sources from the domain of education to show how the state's nationalities policy initially allowed for a flexible and inclusive Yugoslav nationhood, and how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' 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."--Bloomsbury Publishing.
