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| 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 Tibet Autonomous Region (China) Social conditions |
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| 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.
