1. Record Nr. UNINA9910792812203321 Autore Krause Peter <1979-> Titolo Rebel power: why national movements compete, fight, and win // Peter Krause Pubbl/distr/stampa Ithaca:,: Cornell University Press,, 2017 **ISBN** 1-5017-0856-2 1-5017-1266-7 1 online resource (265 pages): illustrations, maps Descrizione fisica Collana Cornell studies in security affairs Disciplina 320.1/50904 Autonomy and independence movements - History - 20th century Soggetti Self-determination, National - History - 20th century Political violence - History - 20th century Organizational behavior - History - 20th century Lingua di pubblicazione Inglese **Formato** Materiale a stampa Livello bibliografico Monografia Previously issued in print: 2017. Note generali Includes bibliographical references and index. Nota di bibliografia Power, violence, and victory -- Why national movements compete. Nota di contenuto fight, and win -- The Palestinian national movement: the Sisyphean tragedy of fragmentation -- The Zionist movement : victory hanging in the balance -- The Algerian national movement: the long, bloody march to hegemony -- The Irish national movement: where you stand depends on where you sit -- The politics of national movements and the future of rebel power. Sommario/riassunto Many of the world's states-from Algeria to Ireland to the United Statesare the result of robust national movements that achieved independence. Many other national movements have failed in their attempts to achieve statehood, including the Basques, the Kurds, and the Palestinians. In Rebel Power, Peter Krause offers a powerful new theory to explain this variation focusing on the internal balance of power among nationalist groups, who cooperate with each other to establish a new state while simultaneously competing to lead it. The most powerful groups push to achieve states while they are in position to rule them, whereas weaker groups unlikely to gain the spoils of

office are likely to become spoilers, employing risky, escalatory violence to forestall victory while they improve their position in the

movement hierarchy. Hegemonic movements with one dominant group are therefore more likely to achieve statehood than internally competitive, fragmented movements due to their greater pursuit of victory and lesser use of counterproductive violence. Krause conducted years of fieldwork in government and nationalist group archives in the Middle East, North Africa, and Europe, as well as more than 150 interviews with participants in the Palestinian, Zionist, Algerian, and Irish national movements. This research generated comparative longitudinal analyses of these four national movements involving 40 groups in 44 campaigns over a combined 140 years of struggle. Krause identifies new turning points in the history of these movements and provides fresh explanations for their use of violent and nonviolent strategies, as well as their numerous successes and failures. Rebel Power is essential reading for understanding not only the history of national movements but also the causes and consequences of contentious collective action today, from the Arab Spring to the civil wars and insurgencies in Syria, Afghanistan, Iraq, and beyond.