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| Nota di contenuto       | Language, Religion and National Identity in Europe and the Middle East -- Editorial page -- Title page -- LCC data -- Table of contents -- Acknowledgements -- Dedication page -- Introduction -- 0.1. Language, national identity, and nationalism -- 0.1.1. Big and small languages -- 0.2. Premodern national churches -- 0.3. Roman Europe and the Caliphate -- 0.4. Evaluating nationalist movements -- 0.5. Civic and ethnic nationalism -- 0.6. Conclusion -- Notes -- Premodern national churches, Roman Europe, and the Caliphate -- 1.0. Introduction -- 1.1. Premodern national churches -- 1.1.1. Middle Eastern national churches -- 1.1.2. The Eastern Orthodox Churches -- 1.1.3. The Reformation -- 1.2. Areas associated with universal churches -- 1.2.1. Roman Europe -- 1.2.2. The Caliphate -- 1.3. Conclusion -- Notes -- Small languages and national liberation -- 2.0. Introduction -- 2.1. The Balkans -- 2.1.1. The Serbs -- 2.1.2. The Greeks -- 2.1.3. The Bulgarians -- 2.1.4. The Romanians -- 2.1.5. The |

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Sommario/riassunto

This book discusses the historical record of the idea that language is associated with national identity, demonstrating that different applications of this idea have consistently produced certain types of results. Nationalist movements aimed at 'unification', based upon languages which vary greatly at the spoken level, e.g. German, Italian, Pan-Turkish and Arabic, have been associated with aggression, fascism and genocide, while those based upon relatively homogeneous spoken languages, e.g. Czech, Norwegian and Ukrainian, have resulted in national liberation and international stability. It is also shown that religion can be more important to national identity than language, but only for religious groups which were understood in premodern times to be national rather than universal or doctrinal, e.g. Jews, Armenians, Maronites, Serbs, Dutch and English; this is demonstrated with discussions of the Holocaust, the Armenian Genocide, the civil war in Lebanon and the breakup of Yugoslavia, the United Netherlands and the United Kingdom.

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