

## RACE - ETNOS - PEOPLE - NATION. LECTURE FOR STUDENTS STUDYING THE COURSE "SOCIOLOGY".

**SONYA ILIEVA**

PROFESSOR DSC  
AT KONSTANTIN PRESLAVSKY – UNIVERSITY OF SHUMEN  
PEDAGOGICAL FACULTY,  
DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WORK

**BULGARIA**

[SONYAILIEVAA@GMAIL.COM](mailto:SONYAILIEVAA@GMAIL.COM)

**ABSTRACT:** THROUGH THIS LECTURE STUDENTS SHOULD KNOW AND LEARN THE BASIC KNOWLEDGE TO DISTINGUISH THE CONCEPTS OF RACE, ETHNOS, PEOPLE NATION, AND THEIR MANIFESTATIONS IN THEORETICAL AND PRACTICAL ASPECT. THE AIM IS TO BUILD THEIR CRITICAL ATTITUDE TOWARDS THE SURROUNDING REALITY AND EVALUATIVE NATURE OF POLITICAL AND SOCIAL EVENTS ASSOCIATED WITH THE ISSUE TERMS.

**KEYWORDS:** RACE, RACISM, RACIAL DISCRIMINATION, ANTI-SEMITISM, THE HOLOCAUST, THE KU KLUX KLAN, APARTHEID, ETHNICITY, ASSIMILATION, SEGREGATION, INTEGRATION, GENOCIDE, ETHNIC CLEANSING, PEOPLE, STATE NATION, NATIONALITY, BULGARIAN NATIONALITY, NATION, NATIONALISM, NATIONAL IDEAL, NATIONAL INTERESTS, PATRIOTISM, CHAUVINISM, SUPERPOWER CHAUVINISM, JINGOISM, ZIONISM, SERBO CHAUVINISM, GREEK CHAUVINISM - MEGALE IDEA

The human society evolves globalistic. In this aspect blurs the concept of nation, people, ethnicity and race. For most people people and nation coincide, because choosing to be part of the nation defined by the people in which they were born. For example, a Bulgarian-born and emigrated to Spain, it is part of the Bulgarian people, but he chose the Spanish nation. Even such a man says he feels Bulgarian and treasured for Bulgarian interests, he is now part of the Spanish nation because develop the Spanish economy with their labor, and that's a basic national interest.

On the other hand the assumption that nation and state are two faces of the same coin, too, is a mistake. Only about one-nation states, such as Bulgaria and is valid that nation and citizenship coincide. For multinational countries such as Russia, this is not so.

Breeds of such delusions generally accepted in the public mind is necessary concepts *race, ethnicity, people and nation* be distinguished from a sociological point of view.

1.

### 2. Race

The concept of *race* can be explained by several different languages: French - *race*, in Italian – *razza (tribe)*, and in Arabic - *ra's (beginning, root)*, by moisture meaning of head start, origin. Usually used to categorize humans into large separate populations or groups heritable *phenotypic characteristics* - the set of all visible signs of an organism, developed as a result of a specific genotype (genetic program) and the influence of environmental factors (morphologically and physiologically, such as color of skin, eyes and hair, height and construction of the body, etc.). and common origin. Phenotype concept formulated by Danish botanist, physiologist and geneticist VILHELM YOHANSON at the beginning of XX century.

The application of the concept of race to the *human species* is arbitrary and its definition is controversial, since it's usually on the concept superimpose different political and sociological concepts. *The people who inhabit the earth belong to a single species - Homo sapiens, which is divided on some common characteristics - phenotypes of smaller units called races.*

In the course of socio-historical development of mankind is united for later or longer in social groups with one or another racial composition. On this basis, the races began to come into contact with one another and to mix. In this mixing was done not only on the border of the occupied territory of the races, as with animal varieties, but also on the entire territory of the social group. As a result of this process in human racial differences do not deepen, and gradually erased contrary to the animals, which varieties are more and more moving away from each other, and finally evolve into new species.

Each race arose and developed on a specific area. Later, however, with the gradual improvement of material production in larger or smaller rasovisastavki began to be displaced in neighboring and even in very remote areas. In some cases whole racial formations lagged behind initially occupied territories and settled in other territories. So human races contrary to animal varieties are typical tear and change in relevant areas.

For contemporary sociology is of utmost importance for understanding *social races*, which presupposes social absolutism and distortions of biological conception of races. They suggest racial consciousness - an explanation of the differences between people based on their racial nature. Racially prejudiced people perceive its superiority over other races based solely on racial differences. This appear different based racist practices: different approach in hiring, wages, receiving education, the exercise of political rights, restrictions on movement and others.

In this context should be provided so-called. School of scientific racism, whose most prominent representatives are Earl ZHOZE DYU GOBINO, HUSTAN CHEMBARLANE, ALFRED ROSENBERG and others.

By studying and explaining human races is focusing on science Anthropology (from Greek *ἄνθρωπος* - *human*) - generally defined as the science of man and mankind, the origins and the resettlements of human beings in kinship systems and their cultural practices and behavior.

In science intertwine two basic concepts of anthropologists about the origin of the races of those monofilistite and polifilistite.

The number of signs in which the races differ about 100. But researchers - anthropologists united mainly about these **racial signs**:

1. *Morphological signs* - refer to the external appearance and internal structure of man: the color of skin, hair and iris - depends on the amount of contained therein pigment; form of hair - straight, wavy and curly; shape of the skull – long, medium or wide; index is defined in the head, i.e. the ratio of the greatest width and the greatest length; height - the height of the body; other signs - kind of a person, according to the zygomatic bone - flat or wide; size of the nose, lips, cochlea and others.

2. *Physiological signs* - They studied less than morphological. They are: rhythm of growth - different for different races; the growth of the body is different for different races, for example - blacks and the Chinese grow very rapidly from birth to age 7, after which growth slows, contrary to evropeoidnite that grow most rapidly between 7 and 15 years; basic metabolism - in evropeoidnite it is higher than the Chinese, but is lower in comparison to that of Eskimos; skin secretion - In the skin of blacks contain more sweat glands than the skin of

white. It seems, therefore, heat regulation in the Negro is perfect. Sweat and sebaceous glands of the secret Negro issued a strong smell. The same goes for the skin glands of evropeoidite. American Indians and Japanese did not issue a specific smell.

All the racial signs are mostly external characteristics and irrelevant to the vitality or mental capabilities of men and their prospects for realization in society. The races are not achieved by the evolution of racial choveka. Po your signs any race showed no proximity or remoteness of man shaped monkeys may be called "lower" or "higher".

Accordingly, the above-forward racial signs and human races are defined as: **Europeid, Mongoloid and Negroid - Australoid** (briefly referred to as Negroid). All races have a common origin and belong to the genus *Homo sapiens - reasonable man*, they have incurred as a result of adaptation to different environmental conditions.

**The Mongoloid race**, understood as an Asian-American occurs in Asia and has spread to East and Central Asia, Siberia, Indonesia, Oceania, America. Racial characteristics are: yellow or yellowish olive skin, black, straight hair and sharp, narrow eye slits, dark brown color of the iris. The face is large and looks flat because of strong projecting forward and sideways cheekbone. The nose is wide and slightly protruding. The lips are thin or moderately thick. The growth was average or below average. Typical representatives: the Mongols, Native Americans, Turks and Ural peoples. Among men this race is the most numerous, accounting for 1.6 billion people.

**Europeid race** to the XV century. it is presented primarily in Asia and North Africa, but after this period displaced by drought throughout the land. Racial signs, characterized by high or low growth, light to dark skin, developed hair, shades of blue to black eyes. Hair varies by color between bright red and black. As nose size is small or large, but is strongly convex. This race is presented in two branches - Northern whose members are Russia and South, whose representatives are dark. The representatives of this race numbering 1.3 billion people.

**Negroid – Australoid race** forms of paleoantropi in Southeast Asia before 40,000, the displaced are in Australia and America, Polynesia, Melanesia and the Japanese Islands (Ainu). Racial signs: dark skin, black eyes and chopped curly hair, broad, slightly prominent nose with transverse nostrils wide cleft lip with thick lips, maxillary prognatizam (profile face), growth varies from very high, such as nylon, Sudanese to very low, as pygmies. Pelvic race is around 300 million. People.

As a result of mixed marriages or cohabiting appear called. mixed races. Mixing becomes especially areas of contact, forming a large number of transient **mixed races** and racial types. Under the transition usually means races are formed in such a distant past that it is difficult to determine whether they are the result of mixing two races or preserved ancient traits that existed in the big races. Mixed racial types were formed not only in antiquity but also in the Middle Ages and in modern times. Typical representatives of the transitional races are dravidians from South India and of mixed races - mestizo and mulatto in America. Usually it emphasizes mixed racial type among the population of Madagascar. Polynesia, Micronesia and Hawaii, which is characterized by a combination of Mongoloid, Caucasoid avstraloidni and racial types. Most of the modern nations of America were formed by mixing two or even three racial components. Racially mixed population of Africa is mainly concentrated on the border between Negroid and Caucasians.

**Here is the place to ask about race and ethnicity.**

In the scientific literature and political practices *distinguish between ethnicity and race*. Race refers to the appearance of the person: color, eye color, hair color, etc. While ethnicity refers primarily to cultural factors such as language, beliefs, traditions, etc.

It is however to be noted that back in 1950, UNESCO issued a document called "racial issue" signed by major scholars like KLOD-LEVI STORS – French social anthropologist; ASHLEY MONTAGYO - British-American anthropologist and humanist; JULIAN HUKSLEY - British biologist and first director of UNESCO and others. This document stresses that national, religious and cultural groups do not necessarily coincide with racial groups. Cultural features of these groups did not demonstrate a genetic connection with racial traits. According to them, it is better not to use the term race, but to talk about *ethnic groups*.

**Racism and Racial Discrimination**

Racism is a complex of theories based on the belief that human races have different physiological characteristics and other characteristics by which they differ among themselves, determine their culture and intellectual abilities.

The name comes from the French: *rasisme* – resulting from *rasa* - human type explained further in the text.

When racism dominate the idea that one of the existing human race is superior and has the right to rule and dominate others. Affiliation of a person to any of the races is considered important for its social status and prestige. In the most general sense, racism affects three positions: 1. a belief or doctrine that inherent differences among the various human races determine cultural or individual achievement, usually involving the idea that their race is superior and has the right to dominate others or that a particular racial group is smaller than the rest; 2. The policy management system, etc. based or promote such a doctrine; discrimination; 3. omraza or intolerance of another race or other races.

But the modern definition of racism is not justified dosatachno due to lack of rigorous scientific definition of race in both the biological sciences and the social sciences, which was noted even further.

*Racism and racial discrimination reflect the same process - intolerance towards other races and cultures.*

*Racism exists in all human history.* In recent years 500-1000, racism on the part of Western societies to non-Western has a significant impact on history. The most famous example of racism on the part of the West is the enslavement of other human beings from Africa and the New World - America. This enslavement is done due to racist belief that black Africans and Indians are less men than white Europeans and their descendants.

This conviction does not appear automatically. Initially, Africans and Indians are not Africans are not perceived as "low quality". When the conquerors of America and Africa are starting to explore in the XV and XVI century. Encountering empires and cities that are advanced not less than theirs, and see them as serious contenders. But over time, these civilizations fail to develop appropriate technological advances of Europe and then the major European powers began to plunder continents and violently forcing their inhabitants to work as slaves in the new colonies, considering them as "savages". From this perspective justify the slave trade at a time when Western culture began to promote individual rights and human equality.

In the XIX c., Many scientists are convinced that human populations are divided into separate races. The advent of Darwinism, rocking the Christian faith and make a lot of white

people perceive this as a threat to their cultural control. European and, to a lesser extent, American scientists and philosophers developed false racial "science" to prove the supremacy of whites.

In this period appear called *human zoos*. They are also known by the name ethnological exhibitions, exhibition of people and others. They show foreigners from Asia and Africa in their natural, even possibly primitive, wild appearance. Are placed alongside monkeys to show their closeness with them. Similar zoos have and Paris (France), Hamburg (Germany), Antwerp (Belgium), London (UK), Milan (Italy), New York (USA) and others. They have a pronounced racial subtext.

The most famous of these human zoos began to operate in 1870 and in the period 1935-1936, were closed last of them - those in Basel and Turin. In 1935 - 1936, were closed last "zoos" for blacks in Europe - Basel (Switzerland) and Turin (Italy).

Nazi extermination of the Jews during the XX century. Discredited most of these supposedly scientific efforts to elevate one race over another. A very small number is that of scientists and sociologists who continue throughout this XX century., who continue to argue that there are inherent flaws of some races, especially blacks. At the same time, some public figures in the American black community defend the superiority of their own race and the inferiority of the white, using almost identical language to that of white racists.

In the United States racism, especially shown by whites against blacks creates deep racial tensions and conflicts in almost all aspects of American society. Created and pursuing black organization the Ku Klux Klan, which is considered later in the lecture. To breakthroughs in the status quo is reached by the civil rights movement, which in the period 1950 - 1960 laying opposed to white supremacy over blacks, institutionalized and maintained at all levels of government; against the denial of civil rights of black people and their ability to participate in political, economic and social communities.

From that period, only about 50 years the attitude of Americans radically changed. A manifestation of this change is the choice of the 44th and current President of the United States Colored People Barack Obama, elected for the first time in 2008 (took office in January 2009), of which the American nation delegate and second term started in January 2013.

Some scholars argue that in the US the previous violence and aggressive forms of racism have become a more subtle form of prejudice at the end of XX century. It could be called *contemporary racism* and characterized by externally bezpristrastnopovedenie and acceptance of blacks, but inwardly maintain prejudiced attitudes towards them. This translates into positive reactions to them in the social context, but a manifestation of negative views and a private context. This ambivalence (inconsistency) is seen as making decisions when job applicants are assessed against racial affiliation. their race. This contemporary racism is expressed in personal aggression or avoid people of other races.

Known in theory and public life expressions of racism is *xenophobia* – (from Greek ξένος– *unknown, stranger* and φόβος – *fear*) irrational dislike or fear of people from other races and others. In the most general sense can be defined as a fear of strangers. The concept was introduced by French writer ANATOL FRANS AHATOJI in 1901 in his novel "Monsieur Bergère in Paris" (based on the Dreyfus Affair - Jewish officer in the General Staff of the French Army, sentenced to life hard labor) for spying for Germany).

Contemporary expression of xenophobia is the movement PEGIDA (Germany), which since the end of 2014 and beginning of 2015 systematically brings its members and sympathizers against Islam, Muslims, foreigners in general, the media (which they lie) and multiculturalism. Their starting position is associated with the fact that according to the



Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) in 2012. Germany ranks first in the number of immigrants in Europe and second after the United States among OECD countries: the country has adopted only in 2012, nearly 400,000 immigrants leaving in the rankings behind Britain 286 000 France 259 000.

### **Anti-Semitism and Holocaust**

Manifestations of extreme hostility and prejudice against Jews does the term anti-Semitism. It has its different manifestations, which are expressed as hatred as an individual and as to institutional violent repression. The term appears as a result of so-called *Jewish question* - the name given to a wide debate in European society relating to the respective status of Jews as a minority in society, particularly in Europe. This debate began with debates in the British Parliament of 1753 on the civil rights of Jews in England.

The term also has been used from 1880 as the supporters of the anti-Semitism of the 1880s and later opponents of the creation of the Jewish state. He was introduced by German journalist WILHELM MAR in 1879, as it shows hatred toward Judaism and Jews.

This hatred in XX c., During the Second World War in 1939 - 1945 was manifested in the so-called. Holocaust - extermination of Jews on the European continent, which the Nazis called *final solution* (*Die Endlösung der Judenfrage*). The exterminated European Jews are 6 billion people.

The concept comes from ancient Greece. Then it meant *sacrifice* – from Greek *όλόκαυστον* — *όλόν* - *completely and whole animal* and *καυστον* – burn. It is still used in XII., Also when there were mass killings of Jews identified with this ancient Greek name. It is interesting to note that this word is used only for persecution over the Jews and for no other genocide - for example, the Armenian genocide or massacre of Bulgarians during the April uprising can not be called so.

The Holocaust is as follows: intentional murder, extermination of a people. The figures at the end of World War II shows that were killed - mainly in concentration camps, 60% of Jews in Europe; conducting horrific medical experiments conducted by the Nazis with people from concentration camps; expulsion of part of the Jewish people in different parts of the world; all accompanied by looting of their property to the smallest value for these items and others.

In some countries, Holocaust denial is Nakazawa by imprisonment. Some of them are: Austria - from six meters. Until '20; Germany - 1 month o 5 years; Poland - 3 month to 3 years.; Israel - 1 to 5 years; Switzerland - 15 months to 15 months, etc.

### **Ku Klux Klan / KKK /**

It is assumed that the name derives from the Greek word *κύκλος* – *circle* and from the *Celtic word clan* Which has a wider meaning: *tribal community, tribe, party, group, clique*. Mostly means a group of people united by kinship and heredity, with common ancestor. Klan members wear white robes covering their bodies completely and pointed white hoods with holes cut for the eyes. Clan membership is secret. Like many fraternal organizations there are signs that members can use to known each other. The most typical way of "impact" of the KKK on people of color is called. lynching - from English *lynching* – *murder*. It applies mostly by hanging and objectives intimidate other coloreds. But apply other practices: Nha burning pyre, torture, deportations outside the settlement and others. All these practices lynch constitute a means of suppression and subjugation them. What are inherently unauthorized by the right actions.

It is interesting to note the fact that, according to researchers of his KKK membership grew after the inauguration of Colored the president of USA Barack Obama, as such massive interest for inclusion in the organization there has been about 100 years.

### **Apartheid**

**Apartheid** is the official racist policy and legal system, on which is formed *society based on racist principles*. Such a society is South Africa during the period 1948 - 1990, the first time the term was used in 1948 by one of the Prime Ministers of South Africa - Jan Smuts. The literal translation from African (the language of the Dutch storms) *apartheid* means *separation, split or isolation*. Ie, it is the policy of dividing the population into racial South Africa.

Apartheid has its roots back in the 17th century when the East India Company puts Holandsakata dividing line between white and colored, hiring the robot only white people. He developed centuries as an important point in this process is the adoption in 1953 of the Act for certain public places, introducing separate public transport, hospitals, schools and universities beaches. Black Africans are forbidden to live in the cities of whites without special permission or even just to visit them.

Created more prez1927 the Law on immorality and updated in 1950, and in 1957 introduced the strict separation of South Africans - sexual relations between whites and blacks is absolutely prohibited, as violated the law provides 7 godshna sentence.

In addition, established and other rules prohibiting non-whites to participate in government; not to pursue professions in areas foresee for whites; in such areas non-whites can reside only pass; whites and non-whites must use different vehicles Means - both personal and public transport

Only in 1990 under President Frederik de Klerk began full reform degradation of apartheid from the state system. Establish a new constitution and the first free elections based on it is selected fighter for racial and civil freedom Nelson Mandela.

### **3. Ethnos**

**Ethnos** (from Greek - *ἔθνος* - *tribe, clan or family*) or **ethnic group** is a *nice group of people whose members identify with each other based on*: 1. biological origin; 2. appearance 3. kinship; 4. race; 5. nationality; 6. language; 7. culture; 8. religion; 9. history; 10. territory. The members of the ethnic group belonging to realize it, but people outside recognize its separateness.

Leading or even cover ethnicity named as the state and nation and language. For example, of the title ethnic Bulgarians - a country Bulgaria, official languages - Bulgarian language. Countries that have a federative (USA, India) or Confederate (Switzerland) type of management no cover ethnicity.

It is important to note that the concept of ethnicity is not covered by the concept of race - often one ethnic group is a mixture of races and sub-races.

Processes leading to the formation of ethnicity are: Consolidation - *connection of kinship, close to each other ethnicities in the nation*; Mixation - *connecting unrelated ethnic groups in a political union - country*; Assimilation - *melting of one ethnicity (mostly smaller and weaker) than other - larger and stronger ethnicity. Assimilation is of two types - natural (mixed marriages) and violent - the prohibition to speak the language of ethnicity, children going to school and others*; Genocide - *the physical destruction of one ethnic group by another. Genocide is ethnic, religious and others*.

The process which leads to the emergence of ethnicity is called **ethnogenesis** from Greek *ἔθνος* – *people*, nation and *γένεσις* – *origin*.

Very interesting and provocative gaze is DESI KARAVELIKOVA for ethnogenesis of Bulgarian ethnicity in terms of extensive DNA research. According to her, the Bulgarians have a connection between a Basques, Georgians, Druze and North American tribes. There is a very close relationship between Bulgarians and Romanians etc.

Currently, representatives of the Bulgarian ethnic group living outside Bulgaria, especially in Albania, Bessarabia, Greece, Macedonia, Malaysia, Moldova, Romania, Serbia, Turkey, Ukraine, Hungary.

Within the immigrant diaspora many ethnic Bulgarians live in: Australia, Austria, Argentina, UK, Germany, Spain, Italy, Canada, USA, Czech Republic.

Historically, the Greek philosopher and historian Herodotus was the first in the 5th century BC. presents the main features of the ethnicity of the Greeks, among which are: kinship - "same blood", "speak the same language 'customs and traditions - "the same habits or life. "

The first modern use of the term ethnicity or ethnic group began in 1935 and is indicated in the Oxford English dictionary in 1972. Since then today in everyday language, the words ethnic and ethnicity still connect with exotic peoples, minority issues and race relations.

In the social sciences the two concepts are introduced by the German sociologist Max Weber, as their meaning is directed to human groups considered each other through the prism of the culture significant differences.

DONALD NOEL developing a theory of the origin of ethnic stratification that certain relatively fixed characteristics of the group, for example, race, religion or nationality, are used as the main criterion for assigning social positions. According to him, ethnic stratification is one of many different types of social stratification. It occurs only when ethnic groups come into contact with each other and only when these groups are characterized by a high degree of ethnocentrism, competition and powerful.

Supporters of the so-called. contemporary constructivism, which correlates with the emergence of ethnic movements aimed at a nation-states, among which and ERIC HOBSBAWM argued that ethnicity and notions of ethnic pride, like nationalism, are purely modern inventions, appearing only in the modern period of world history. They say that before this period ethnic homogeneity is not considered ideal or necessary factor in the creation of large-scale societies.

It can be concluded that the current use of the terms ethnicity and ethnic group mainly reflect different attitudes that states have with outside groups relative to traditional population. So opposes national people with different cultural identities through migration or nyakakkav another process was carried out, for example conquest with different cultural mainstream (from English *mainstream* – *fashion, prevailing*) - the dominant perception and understanding in a given area or for a particular object; most widespread thought to which adheres majority.

*With **ethnos and ethnicity** are related to other concepts, such as:*

- *Ethnic identity (belonging)* - category related to awareness of belonging to a particular ethnic group. Recent studies show that ethnic identity plays an important role in the life of the individual. Ethnic identity not only enables people to realize their uniqueness through their group but also affects the tolerance and evaluation related to "others." The positive ethnic identity leads to a sense of respect towards other ethnic groups, ie tolerance.



- *Ethnic tolerance* – (from English *toleration – patience, tolerance, application, admission*). It is expressed in behaviors, approaches, ways of support, understanding and non-discrimination between ethnic groups in a national society or within different societies. Ethnic tolerance promote stability, respect for different ethnic groups and their decisions, opinions, attitudes. It is related to an objective evaluation of the various ethnic communities and their actions. Tolerance is harmony in difference. It is not only a moral duty but also a political and legal requirement, It is recognition of the right and freedom of others to be as they are to look different, think and create freely. The main thing is to respect their identity. Or is widespread maxim: Treat others as you would have them treat you. People differ naturally in their appearance, situation, speech, behavior and values, have the right to live in agreement and simultaneously preserve their individuality. It also means that one's views can not be imposed on others.
- *Ethnic intolerance (xenophobia)* – from Greek *ξένος – unknown, stranger* and *φόβος – fear* - means a permanent underlined hatred, fear or hostility towards foreign things usually people, but also accepted foreign cultural units - artifacts, ideas and more. Such feelings and actions affect and generate hostility towards one or more ethnic groups to varying degrees. Ethnic intolerance may concern: ethnic hatred, ethnic conflict, discrimination, racism, ethnic nationalism.
- *Ethnocentrism* - This is the tendency to look at the world primarily in terms of their culture, and to downgrade all other groups outside their culture. So any be assessed solely in the standards of their own culture in their own cultural practices, defining as the only correct. In this context, ethnocentrism is associated with nationalism examining their own nation as superior to others and often proclaims it as a superior race, nation or divine God's Chosen People. By ethnocentrism is to saototnasyat various social phenomena to the usual and considered endemic to the ethnic group characteristics. These are unconscious practices that are judged others and different, whether it be ethnic groups or individuals. Individuals whose conduct is at odds with these ideas are discredited and treated differently, sometimes as a marginal types.
- *Ethnic minorities* – The term refers to that portion of any society which is not a social majority, i.e. those who hold the majority of positions of social power in society. An ethnic minority in a nation-state has the following characteristics: 1. It is numerically smaller than the other inhabitants of the country or part of the state; 2. It is not dominant; 3. Is culture, language, religion, race, etc. distinct from that of the majority of the population; 4. The members are willing to maintain their specificity; 5. members are citizens of the country where they have minority status; 6. have a long-term presence in the territory where he lived.
- *Ethnocracy* - type of political regime in which the state apparatus is assigned by the dominant ethnic group, mostly hidden behind the "thin" democratic facade. Usually it is the key to securing energy resources and power. An ethnocracy facilitates etnizatsiya the state of the dominant group, by expanding control, often through conflict with minorities and neighboring countries. A comprehensive model of etnokratichen standby mode is first formulated by political and legal terms of Ouray IFTACHAL in a series of articles and books. As a typical example the author gives Israel, Ireland, Sri Lanka, Malaysia and others. He named ethnocracy in Israel "settler ethnocracy. In November 2014 the Israeli government approved a bill declaring Israel to be a "Jewish state." Countries of this type tend to be unstable in the long term and suffer from recurring conflicts and crises. Ethnocracy are characterized by specific control system - the legal,

institutional and physical instruments of power are considered necessary to ensure ethnic superiority. They differ mono ethnocracy - where one ethnic group dominates and skirts ethnocracy - where more than one ethnic group controls the state.

- *Ethnic tensions* – They represent the state of hostility, distrust, mutual claims and dissatisfaction occurs or may occur periodically among all ethnic groups living in one country or ethnic groups of neighboring countries. Phenomena and processes that have significant influence on the formation of inter-ethnic tensions could be: 1. The lack of a consistent policy of condemnation and suppression of acts of ethnic violence; 2. The sense of national enmity towards those nationalities in terms of population in many regions, live better and different. The consequences of ethnic tension can be represented mainly in the following categories: *assimilation, segregation, integration, genocide and holocaust.*

### **Assimilation**

Usually this term is used to describe the absorption of different cultures in which one ethnocultural group voluntarily or not adapted to the customs and values, lifestyles of the dominant culture in societies in which it is located. This is a process in which part of the society or an entire ethnicity lose their traits and replace them with other, mostly borrowed from another ethnicity - usually dominant in society. After several generations in such assimilation members of minority groups tend to become culturally and even physically indistinguishable in the local population.

In politics - absorption, assimilation of one ethnicity (people of other ethnicity), people or language. Derived from Latin - *assimilation* – *assimilation, absorption, ingestion.*

*The assimilation can be:*

- *Voluntary Assimilation* - Infatuation with other more developed and attractive culture, assisted by between national and confessional marriages. In this case digested ethnicity is forced to live by the standards of the dominant ethnic culture. An example of this is the imposition of the Latin language and culture, gradually and voluntarily accepted by the conquered peoples of the Roman Empire.
- *A compulsory (forced) assimilation* – Following the conquest, extermination, external migration and others. Forced assimilation can lead to feelings of inferiority, self-condemnation and self-hatred, etc. It is explained by the desire for psychological defense against possible aggression and enhancing positive image. Here again is an example of the Roman Empire - it imposes Hellenistic culture among the conquered peoples and ethnicities.

### **Segregation**

**Segregation** (from Latin *segregatio* — *separation, excommunications of whole*) It is an example of an isolated, independent existence of ethnic cultures. Mostly understood as isolating racial groups in different locations and restriction of their right to move freely, to enter into mixed marriages and others. Within a society can at the behest of the overwhelming majority, are looking for ways to eliminate some minority groups various public positions.

Segregation occurs in all parts of the world, where different races communities instance, Jews across Europe were forced to live in highly segregated ghettos. This segregation is spreading across Europe during the XIV and XV. In the Russian Empire, they were limited to so-called. Pale of Settlement - which represents the western border of the Russian Empire, corresponding roughly to today's countries Poland, Lithuania, Belarus, Moldova and Ukraine.

The concept of *segregation* is associated with the term ghetto. This is a place where people of a certain race or ethnicity live violently or in some cases, voluntarily number of reasons, mainly social, economic and political.

The concept bears the name of the first known settlement like segregation originated in the XVI century. Venice. Jews appear there in XII., But after the expulsion of their ethnicity from Spain because propovyaneto of Judaism, their number in the marine Republic grew enormously. Pope ogravva request that they be expelled from the heart of Europe, but the Council of Ten (Council of the Venetian Republic) compromise causes them to live outside the island city - in areas another island - Cannaregio known as Getto Nuovo, hence the name ghetto.

Jews were allowed to leave the ghetto with special hats and wearing a yellow badge. Allowed their only practice of manufacturing production, usury and medicine. Have strict access control. Increasing the number of Jews in the ghetto over the years led to the construction of tall buildings him to 8 floors, so-called. Venetian skyscrapers. Later, the area includes the so-called Ghetto Vecchio and Ghetto Novissimo.

In recent history, near large cities or large towns are built practically new segretatsionni complexes - ghettos. Most famous among them are those in the USA. Например, *New York City - Harlem, Brooklyn and the Bronx; San Francisco - Chinatown*. Such slums and there are some other major cities in the world - for example, near Paris, London, Johannesburg and others.

A typical example of voluntary aggregation is concentration of Roma in Bulgaria called Roma ghettos. Among them are: in the town. Sofia - Fakulteto, Filipovtsi and partly Hristo Botev and Freedom, Sugar Factory, Batalova mill, Tatarli etc .; in Plovdiv. - Stolipinovo and Sheker Mahala; Burgas - Komluka; in the town. Varna - Maksuda; in the town. Lom - Humata and Momin Brod; in the town. Haskovo - Republic; in the town. Dobrich - Igluka; in the town. Pazardzhik - Tokaito and others.

### Integration

The name of this process comes from Latin – **integratio** - *Recovery merge into one individual parts and components; merging components of thing.*

*This concept reflects the state of society in which different ethnic groups retain their inherent cultural identity while at the same time are united on an equal footing.* This is intercultural interaction in within which members of ethnic groups fully deal with difficulties arising from their different lifestyle, a different worldview, as are positive aspects to the differences in the name of coexistence. It is known that most successfully integrate into a new ethnic people with high levels of tolerance. Tolerance or intolerance appear as inseparable social and perceptions, as indicators of ethno-cultural adaptation of ethnic groups.

In this context, to consider *the integration of the Roma in Bulgaria*. This is the process of inclusion of Roma in Bulgarian society. This process dates back after the Liberation of Bulgaria from Ottoman rule in 1878, continued in XX century. And has its manifestations in the XXI century. Among the problems of integration of Gypsies isolate them in ghettos with unsanitary living conditions, their non-participation in the process education, unemployment and their high crime.

According to some estimates, the reason for the failure of integration is the sense of ethnic identity of Gypsies, their attachment to their way of life and a common among them negatively or even racist attitudes towards other ethnicities. They call other people with the

word *gadjo* – non - *Gypsies and Slavs in particular* - by *das* - coming from *staroindiyska word for servant, a slave*.

According to a report of the "Open Society" - Bulgaria, integration of the Roma community is the state of things in which she participated in public life as if there was not a community in guaranteed individual rights and protection from discrimination. *Non-integration* is the opposite state of affairs, and in the case of the Roma community in Bulgaria - current situation. As far as non-integration as status quo is clearly visible, integration - as a future desired state - it is subject to various scenarios. But according to the same report, the *positive effects of the integration of Roma in society are higher than the annual amount of the consolidated state budget of Bulgaria*. These effects are equivalent to between 35 and 70 percent of gross domestic product for 2006 and comparable to funds that Bulgaria will receive from the European Union for the same 10-year period. For the integration to be successful, the politicians have to risk some of their resources to support reforms that at the time of many of the parties (the public) seem undesirable.

The bulk of the report's authors LACHEZAR BOGDANOV and GEORGI ANGELOV rely on increase of certain social or "integration" public expenditure. From their analysis shows that the necessary conditions for the realization of a successful scenario for Roma integration are will and in reforming some aspects of state policy. Most of these changes can argue not only eager for action against Roma, but as a tool to reduce overall poverty and welfare, and to form a workable policies for their realization.

### Genocide

**The genocide** is a situation where one ethnic or cultural group, usually numerically dominant and having the necessary technological resources, destroying the remaining members of ethnic groups with which it comes into contact. It is an expression of the greatest intolerance (intolerance) to a different way of life resulting from another ethnic or cultural worldview, the physical destruction of its vehicles. The basis of this intolerance lack of confidence standing positive attitude to "us" and negative attitude towards the "they" as a result of defense mechanisms leading to hatred and aggression against others.

The term genocide is Greco-Latin origin: from Greek: *γενο* – *pod*, tribe and from Latin: *caedo* – *kill*. This term is interpreted mostly as deliberate and systematic destruction, in part or in full, a national, ethnical, racial or religious group. This systematic destruction is as follows: the murder of an ethnic group as a whole or of its individual communities and members; causing serious physical or mental disabilities the same; forcible withdrawal of children from one ethnic group and their transfer to another ethnic group.

The term was first introduced into service by the Polish lawyer RAFAEL LEMKIN in the 30s of XX century. And legal term was first mentioned after WWII in "Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide" of 1948, where genocide is defined as a crime against humanity. It's a crime not to the state, and the specific power of the state. In Bulgaria this essay crimes punishable under the Penal Code with imprisonment for a term of 10 to 20 years.

Typical examples of genocide are:

- **Genocide of American natives** (*Indians*) lasted from the end of the XV century. by the end of XX century. The discovery of America by Christopher Columbus in 1492 marked the beginning of the colonization of the American mainland - (Pre-Columbian era). This includes tehnorolgii genocide by deliberately poisoning of water sources, forced labor in inhuman conditions, destruction of food stocks and more. In the XIX



century. Indians of North America are persecuted and killed an official of the US Army. Historical estimates suggest tens to hundreds of thousands killed. In the opinion of many izslezovateli extermination of the indigenous population of America is the largest genocide in human history.

- **Genocide of the Australian** aborigines in XVIII - XIX century. Sample evaluation when in 1788 liaison with European colonizers began the conquest of Australia, local Aborigines are about 750 000 people. Following a massive genocide against them in 1911. They are now just 31,000. One of the most terrible acts of genocide that is called. Stolen generation - the beginning of the 1910 European colonizers given are growing in white families or were sent to institutions and orphanages, where they were forced to merge with the white society. Between 1910 and 1970, when this practice ends, the data show that more than 100,000 children (for the period) were separated from their families and their culture. According to the demographic study of the population of Australia in 2008 Aborigines today constitute only 2% of the continent's population state.
- **Armenian (Armenian holocaust)** in the late nineteenth century. In the Ottoman Empire by the Young Turk authorities and between 1915 and 1916 Between Ott 1895 to 1921 were massacred 1,543,271 men, women and children, many others have been displaced. The successor of the Ottoman Empire - Turkey still does not recognize the genocide as opposed to the international community. The first pogrom of Armenians began in 1980 in the period of the Ottoman Empire lived about 2.5 million. Armenians backed by Russia in their attempts to win autonomy to weaken the empire. In response, the Sultan Abdul Hamid II incited the Kurds against their neighbors Armenians, as it came to war, which killed more than 50 thousand. Armenians. The second pogrom against Armenians was during the First World War, when Turkey and Russia are two opposing camps. At this time in Turkey perceive Armenians as a "fifth belt" or "Trojan horse" of Russia, which is why mobilizart over 60 thousand. Armenian troops in 1915 as were killed by the Turkish authorities in closed camps. Frightened Armenian community goes beyond flee Turkey, heading mainly to the deserts of Syria and Mesopotamia. In modern Armenian Genocide officially recognized by the European Parliament, the Vatican, US, UK, Australia, France, Russia, Argentina, Brazil and others. Failure to recognize this genocide is punishable under special laws of Canada and France.
- **Plan Ost (Generalplan Ost) Hitler's fascist Germany** in the period 1939 - 1944, his victims is the population of Eastern Europe and the USSR, which is mainly Slavic. This genocide is carried out under the flag of the Nazi plan to "release the living space" (Lebensraum) for German and other Germanic peoples at the expense of "inferior races", including and Slavs. By estimates of Hitler's government 50 years after the end of the war, the number of Germans who will live in the acquired areas should reach 250 million. To realize this task the Nazis organize a Territory Eastern European concentration camps as the largest and most sinister among them Auschwitz - it killed more than 1 million people; Dachau - killed him 70 000 people; Oswiecim - killed him over 1 million people; *Buchenwald - killed him 56 000 people. Only in Belarus Nazis organize 260 camps and 170 ghettos where they are killed or left to die in frantic conditions 2, 5 mln. People, representing 25% of the population of the then country. Plan for Ost clear of Nuremberg 1945 - 1949, the of which were convicted guilty officials and organizations for the excesses of the Nazi regime (1933-1945).*



- **Genocide in Rwanda** is killing about 937 000 Tutsis and moderate Hutus committed in large part by two extremist Hutu groups fighting for a period of 100 days from April to July 1994. At the core of genocide stands fact that in Rwanda in the high echelons of society are dominated mostly Tutsis but among them there were Hutus - called moderate. Hutu majority, making up 82-85% of the population were poor slaves. Genocide ignites political reasons, when a coup by the military Hutu and this signals a crackdown on Tutsis.

It is necessary to distinguish between the concept of genocide and concepts ginocide and democide.

**Ginocide** represents mass killing of women in different political, ideological or religious reasons. For example, women are murdered en masse during the pogroms over Jews and Christians through the ages, not to have more children in the group. Ginotsid also represents the burning of large groups of women in the Middle Ages under the pretext that they were witches.

**Democide** concept introduced by RUDOLF RAMEL in 1992, however, need to be examined in more detail: according to its creator it's hyped concept, covering all categories containing the suffix **cide** (from Latin: *caedere* – kill): *genocide, ginocide, cultural genocide, religiocide, ethnocide, ekonomocide and class genocide*.

## 2.1. Ethnic cleansing

This is a purposeful policy pursued by one ethnic group by violence and terror seeks to expel the population it another ethnic group geogrefski certain areas in order to make this geographic region inhabited by a homogeneous population of one ethnicity. This concept should not be confused with the genocide it is a physical destruction of certain itnos or ethnicities. According to Resolution № 780 UN ethnic cleansing is a crime against humanity and is considered a war crime.

Examples of ethnic cleansing:

- **Eviction of ethnic minorities in Spain XV – XVI.** In XV century. Spain chase beyond the country's Jews, and in the XVI century. - Muslims who parvanochalno forcibly Christianized. But after their revolt about 80 000 of them also have been pushed beyond the borders of Spain.
- **Exodus of Thracian Bulgarians in the beginning of XX century.** - Ethnic cleansing are seizing their property by the Turkish state, which still have not been returned or compensated for their heirs.
- **Ethnic cleansing of Germans after World War II in 1945.** In the final months of the war ethnic Germans ethnic prochesteni from Yugoslavia, Poland and Czechoslovakia. At the Potsdam Conference (July 17-August 2 1945) reported that chislotoim is about 14 million., Assuming that about 2 million. Died in this cleansing.
- **Libyan "Day of Vengeance" from 1970** - After Muammar Gaddafi mastered positions of power in Libya, he ordered the forced eviction of 150,000 Italians living in the country. T is his response - retaliation for the colonization of the country from Italy in 1911. This act was named as the Day of retribution.
- **Former Yugoslavia** - in the 90s of XX century. Ethnic cleansing was committed to making separate from the former Yugoslavia, Croatia, Bosnia and Herzegovina where Serbs, Croats and bosnentsi to inflict mutual harm through ethnic cleansing. They clean by killings, torture, arbitrary arrests and detention, extrajudicial executions, rape and

sexual attacks, forced displacement, military attacks or threats of attacks against civilians and civilian areas and others. These practices constitute crimes against humanity and can not be equated with war crimes.

#### 4. People

The concept of **people** mostly use understood as synonymous with the nation, while moisture same sense: people united politically in one country; inhabitants of a country or nation nationality.

From the ethnological point of view, people and nation are identical concepts that define biolgochniya origin of a group, but in the socio-political aspect they are not identical.

***The people are single biological group, united by blood and other kinship.*** Schematic its formation can be presented in the following order: FAMILY - KIN - TRIBE - PEOPLE.

Following a long existence tribes were mixed. For example:

- French people - appeared to be the result mixing between Romans, Celts and Germans;
- Ukrainian people - is occurring due to mixing between Turks and Slavs;
- Russia (Moscow people) appeared thanks to the mix between Slavic, Finno-Ugric, Mongolian and Tartar tribes.

But the essence of the people is not limited to biological origin insofar as they live in a particular space, although it is very important for its existence. People from ancient times associated with wild, habitat, which for them is "their" and any different from them is "foreign". Thanks to the collective efforts they ennoble your space, its territory and gradually among them is formed concept **homeland**. To gradually there comes another component of co-existence - **language, speech**. With its help people begin to communicate with each other and thereby begins the spiritual life of the people. Every social phenomenon is popular phenomenon: folk culture, folk art, folk relegiya and others.

*In particular, in people understood ethnicity*, i.e. a certain group of people who differ in a number of community features - language, culture, territory, religion, historical background, etc. Although most important sign from figures given is the common language, it is not the only condition for the existence of people - there are different ethnic groups speaking the same language, but do not feel representatives of a nation. For example, Scots and irlanditse valiytsite almost completely adopted the English language, but not considered British.

Also particularly words people used in the importance of the nation. It is also used to refer to the entire population of a country beyond dependence on his ethnic background.

In political terms often used another term rodeesht with the word people - the masses of the people, mostly drug user is to distinguish neprivilegirovanana of the population of the elites and vrlastta.

Sometimes, people word is marked crowd - much people gathered in one place.

It is necessary to distinguish the concept of nation concept population. In sociology population is the sum of the people who inhabit a certain geographical area or space. Animals and other organisms using a term corresponding population. I.e. population means pure numerical value, quantitative collection of people in a given territory, not including those that identify them as ethnic groups, nations and peoples. Demography is the science that explores population.

In distinction from universal term population, population-term is used mainly in the socio-economic characteristics of the population.

**Nationality. Bulgarian nationality.**

With the concept of people connected concept nationality. It means belonging to a person, group of people or communities to certain people.

The prevailing theory Bulgarian nation was formed mainly as a result of the merger of three separate tribal groups in the Balkans in the period V - X in. - Thracians, Slavs and Bulgars.

Next phase in the formation of the modern Bulgarian nation begins with the formation of Danubian Bulgaria of Asparuhovite Bulgars and resettlement of Kuberoite Bulgarians in today. Macedonia in the VII century. And approved after the adoption of Christianity as a unified religion and naslavyanskiya language official in the country over the IX century. The creation of Ohrid and Preslav Literary School play an important role in the imposition of a Slavic language as an official language in the Bulgarian church and state. Complete victory of the Slavic language in Bulgaria, introduced as a liturgical and written after the arrival of Cyril and Methodius students finally been reinforced by the Preslav council in 893 years, convened by Boris. During this period, the Balkans and approve ethnonym Bulgarians in the next millennium to the ethnogenesis of the Bulgarians contribute Vlachs, Cumans, Pechenegs and other European and Asian peoples who settled in the Bulgarian lands.

After the conquest of the First Bulgarian Empire of Byzantium in the beginning of XI century. In the country again settled compact masses of Romans. Fallen recently after its approval under foreign rule, Bulgarian nationality is deprived of one of the main ethniforming factors - state. She received however already enough inner strength and resilience to be able to continue their independent existence and the changed too favorable for its development circumstances. During the nearly two-century Byzantine rule acts already existing "historical memory" of the Bulgarians. In terminological terms this means gradually imposing an ethnic name Bulgarians.

The formation of the Bulgarian nation as it is a complex and lengthy process. It starts from the settlement of Slav peoples in the Balkans and their relations with local authorities and population. Perhaps the most important event that contributes to the formation of the Bulgarian nation is coming to Protobulgarians Khan Asparuh and the foundation of it to the Bulgarian state. It follows a long period of Slavic assimilation, which of course is not painless for the young country. The processes of consolidation and centralization of the country in Krum, the adoption of Christianity and the work of Cyril and Methodius's students are the main events in our history that contribute to the formation of the Bulgarian nation and its preservation until today.

#### 4. Nation

Latin term **natio** itself be understood as a nation, tribe, people. In this sense the nation is a community of people, formed in the presence of intinzifitsirashti economic ties throughout the community within a single territory, language unity, commonality of culture and spirituality, common historical destiny and organized in the country.

The term nation does not mean people and therefore nations are not just collections of people of the same origin. Nation in the strict sense of the word, is the combination of all the citizens of a country. These citizens may be from different ethnic groups and different religions. Self-definition of a community as a nation necessarily contains within itself the exclusion of others. Shared belonging to a culture requires behavior and communicate in the ways that this culture as a system of ideas, beliefs, symbols and associations have. The affiliation of individuals as belonging to a particular nation develops not only identity, loyalty and solidarity between members established joint rights and responsibilities, but also the sense

to exclude others from this determination. In other words, the definition of nation is closely linked not only with the characteristics ascribed to the community by its members, but also with perceptions of others who are excluded from the "nation." In determining the "nation" through exclusivity, general psychological, historical, religious, linguistic and genealogical attributes play an important role. But most important of them is the language community, although not in all cases linguistic integrity is the main determinant in the perception of identity and nationality.

For many communities it is not uncommon to express nationalistic feelings and ideas in a language other than inherent in the community. The most important duty of language is to create solidarity of the imagined community, allowing for defined "nation". Therefore although the language unites generation of nationality is not necessarily to be a "national". In many colonial countries natural means of communication used by nationalists, mostly the language of the colonizers, and with it a feeling of nationality.

It is assumed that nations are products of countries like political-territorial communities, affecting all its citizens through its legislation and government policy.

The nation consists of one or many nations, nationalities and ethnic groups. They are united by a politico-legal organization of public life, which they consider fair.

*In Bulgaria it is customary to speak for the nation as a people.*

*The concept of nation can be presented by different researchers the problem differently.*

*Below are listed some of these different views of nations:*

SETON-WATSON notes that there is a nation where a significant number of people in the community accept that formed the nation, or behave as if they have done so. For it is not enough all individuals and a certain percentage of them support this vision, as though this percentage holding of national consciousness must be sufficiently high;

According to ERNEST GELLNER says that a person belongs to a nation only when all other members recognize it as such;

ANTHONY GIDDENS uses the term "nation" as a community differentiation holding political power. Such an approach is too close to the definition of nationalism as an ideological view of the state from society. He regarded the nation as a collective existence within a clearly defined territory, the subject of an administration seen as the internal state apparatus and those of other countries. For these reasons manifestation of "the nation" by specific language, the belief that society is naturally cohesive around and under a unique management and common history that gives the individual distinct identity, a process closely linked to the development of the modern state under the influence of economic changes incurred in the development of capitalism;

ERIC HOBSBAWM postulate that nationalism requires too much faith in things that are obviously not true. Nationalism preceded nations. Nations do not create states and nationalisms, it just obratnoto. Spored him, the nation is the corresponding territorial state form of community guarantor of civic loyalty after dropping the traditional foundations of this loyalty. When the formation of the nation precedes that of the territorial state, the nation think as a civil community, whose political expression is the state (Enlightenment model of a nation historically earlier, England, France). When the opposite - the nation be thought of as ethno-cultural community (romantic model nation, Germany, Italy, Bulgaria). The two models are merged in the practice of the nation state.

A different perspective on nations give DARON ADZHEMOGLU and JAMES A. ROBINSON in his scientific work "Why nations fail? ". They see nations through the lens of poverty. According to them, the huge disparities in income and living standards that separate

rich nations such as the US, UK and Germany, the poor, such as those in sub-Saharan Africa, Central America and South Asia. The reason for discontent in these nation-states is poverty. The average Egyptian has income amounting to about 12% of that of the average citizen of the United States and life expectancy 10 years less than that of American; 20% of the Egyptian population lives in extreme poverty. While these differences are significant, in fact they are quite small compared to the differences between the US and the poorest countries in the world such as North Korea, Sierra Leone and Zimbabwe, where more than half of the population mired in poverty.

In view of the relation: COUNTRY - NATION can define two types of countries: one-nation / unitary - Uniform / and multinational.

1. **One-nation / unitary / countries** - Its sovereignty is indivisible, ie the right to exercise supreme authority over its territory is indivisible. In almost every unitary state, this law is in the hands of one ethnic community (nation) imposed a confluence of historical circumstances, its actual domination over the territory of darzhavata. Takiva unitary states are France, Greece, Italy. One-nation is the Republic of Bulgaria.
2. **Plurinational State** - This is a sovereign state that is seen as consisting of two or more countries. This contrasts with the national state in which dominates a nation and it represents the majority of the population. Multinational states are the United Kingdom, the Russian Federation, India, South Africa, Bolivia, Canada and others. Further indicating some concrete examples of multinational states which are formed by numerous ethnic groups: PRC - formed by 56 ethnic groups, predominantly from them, "Han" - 91% of the population (as of 2010); Vietnam - formed by 53 ethnic groups, predominantly from Cmax "Viet" / or "Kin" / - 86.2% of the population (as of 1999); Thailand - formed by 38 ethnic groups, with predominant among them that of "Thai" - 74% of the population (as of 2012) and others.

As first pointed out the one-nation BULGARIA E / unitary state. In Article 2 of the Constitution of the Republic of Bulgaria from 1991 stipulates that: Bulgaria is a unitary state; it does not autonomous territorial formations; territorial integrity of the Republic of Bulgaria is inviolable; the official language of the Republic.

According to the latest Census of 2010, the composition of the single Bulgarian nation has the following ethno-cultural composition:

- Bulgarian ethnic group comprises 5,664,624, or 84.8% of persons voluntarily declare their ethnic self-determination.
- Turkish ethnic group is the second largest - 588 318 persons. They represent 8.8% of the population voluntarily declare their ethnic self-determination.
- Roma ethnic group traditionally is the third number and amounts to 325,343 people, according to self-determination of persons with a share of 4.9%.
- Individuals who do not identify themselves, were 53 391 - 0.8%. Among them, the proportion of the youngest to 19 years, 51.7% of those who do not identify themselves.

### Nationalism

Along with the theories of the nation develops the concept of **nationalism**.

*Nationalism is associated with the conscious personality to national values, ideals and aspirations historical and defend the national identity and sovereignty.* ANTHONY GIDDENS defines it as a phenomenon that is mostly psychological - the devotion of



individuals to a network of symbols and faith, emphasizing communality of membership in political conditions; nationalism is directed to mobilize the population through the establishment of the idea of a better future on specific characters such distant past, common traditions and language, religion, common identity and geographical location. *Thus nationalism manifests itself primarily as a political principle by homogenizing the population under the control of a political authority aims to create a suitable political and national boundaries.*

*National consciousness fundamentally differs from ethnic* insofar formed in the process of awareness by the public of its interests in the state. At the same time, ethnic identity lies in the relationship of an ethnic community with others. Ethnic groups are generally not tied to a specific territory and the nation is not necessarily based on the myths of common ancestry.

Nationalism is a product of the modern era. The term nationalism was first used in the 70s of the XVIII century by the German philosopher JOHANN GOTTFRIED HERDER. Exactly when and where nationalism arises is difficult to determine, but its development is closely linked to that of the modern state and attempts to create nation-states.

In the Middle Ages unifying links that connect into a whole disparate ethnic groups state religion and ethnic culture. Later form regional communities coinciding with certain geographical areas that have some political differentiation and specific to each cultural values. In these rapidly formed communities began to gradually emerging consciousness of belonging to a common group of people bound by a uniform and specific to each identity, which is the nascent nationalism.

Nationalism is primarily a political principle that politicheksta and national unit should match. It is a theory of political legitimacy that requires ethnic boundaries do not conflict with political - and more - special case - ethnic boundaries within a country does not divide powerful than the others, if in the common formulation principle formally excluded.

*The term nationalism is used differently.* It can mean the whole process of planting and maintaining the nation and the nation state; awareness of belonging to the nation, along with the feelings and aspirations of its security and prosperity; language and symbolism of "nation" and its role; ideology, which includes cultural doctrine of nations and national will and recommendations on how to realize national aspirations and national will; social and political movement to realize the goals of the nation and implementation of the national will.

**The central allegations in the ideology of nationalism are:** The world is divided into nations that have their own personality, history and destiny; The nation is the source of all political and social power, and loyalty to the nation is higher than any other loyalty; If you want to be free and to realize human beings must be identified with any nation; In order to have lasting peace and justice in the world, nations should be free and secure.

Nationalism is the ideology of the nation, not the state. He is interested above all of the nation and its description of the world and its recommendations for collective action apply only to the nation and its members. The idea that the nation can be free only if it has its own independent state is neither compulsory nor universal. Not necessarily every nationalist movement declare a priority the establishment of their own state.

It should be noted and called **irredentist nationalisms**, do not yet have their own state (and probably will never have), but struggled for obtaining such and therefore have a legitimate reason to be included in the number of actual, not just potential nationalisms. **Irredentism** (from Italian: *irredento* - *unreleased, located under foreign domination*) It is a political movement for the annexation of foreign territories to supposedly one-nation state. From XIX c. There has been a most successful in Europe.

The creation and maintenance of *national solidarity* nationalists seek to establish objective links between nationality and state building. National solidarity is based mainly on religious or linguistic homogeneity, community population of existing or historical areas and natural division of physical geography. These cultural traits of nationalism have always been associated with the political state, in terms of both striving for independence or change the status quo and simply legitimize the government defend the national interest.

The number of potential nationalities in the world today is greater than the number of autonomous political units. In various neoretichni sources noted that the number of independent political units in Europe declined from about 500 in 1500 to the year to just 25 in 1900's.

Ernest Gellner creates **Typology of nationalisms** through the introduction of three factors: *government, education and common shared culture*. It offers 8 scenarios constructed by model. Five of them are, so to speak, nenatsionalisticheski, 4 of them are because there is no cultural differentiation and 2 - because it never raises the question of access to centrally sustained high culture. So are formulated with 3 forms of nationalism:

1. **Classic "Habsburg" form of nationalism** – It has its eastern and southern features. In this form in power have privileged access to the central high culture, which is actually their own culture, but also to the whole range of ways to cope in modern conditions. The powerless are deprived of education. This model has been applied in various locations around the world, sometimes with significant changes in the form of t. Pomegranate. African (although it was applicable not only in Africa) type that occurs when local folk cultures are not able to become new high culture of newly born country - because they are too numerous or too jealous to each other or for any other reason.
2. **Classical liberal Western nationalism.** Historical reality on which this model corresponds are unifying nationalism in Italy and Germany in the XIX century. Most Italians are managed by foreigners and therefore politically disadvantaged. The majority of Germans living in fragmented states, many of them small and weak at least by the standards of a great European power, and therefore unable to provide German culture as a centralized modern environment suitable political roof. So the political protection of Italian and German culture is an insult themselves Italians and Germans, apparently weaker than the one that provided the countries concerned as the French or English culture. But in terms of access to education opportunities provided by these two tall crops for those born within their language dialect variations actually never been smaller.
3. **Nationalism of the Diaspora.** As historical fact it is a separate, very obvious and very important kind of nationalism. Diaspora (from Greek: διασπορά - displacement). It is a term meaning a distinct ethnic community living permanently outside during their historic homeland. The primary use is to indicate the Greek population and communities overseas ancient Greek city-states. Nationalisms of Dysport are related to the fact that people there have preserved remnants of some old territory, have the same, but not quite as acute problems. Their biggest fear of assimilation alternative makes supporters of nationalism to embrace in this situation their cause.

Outside typology E. Gellner can be built **conditional typology of nationalisms about the distinction between ethnic and territorial model**, taking into account the overall situation in which specific communities and movements are both before and after independence. From this follow:

### 1. Territorial nationalisms

A. Before independence movement, whose ideas of the nation are mainly civil and territorial, will seek first to eliminate the first foreign leaders to impose a new nation-state in the old colonial territory. These are anti-colonial nationalisms.

B. After independence movements whose ideas about the nation remained mostly civil and territorial, will seek to collect and integrate into a new political community even underestimated ethnic groups and create a new "territorial nation" from the old colonial state. These are the integration nationalisms.

## 2. Ethnic nationalisms

A. Before independence movements whose ideas about nation are mainly ethnic and genealogical will seek to secede from the the big political entity (or to secede and to bring in the targeted ethnic homeland) and establish in its place a new political "ethnic" nation. These are separatist nationalism or nationalism Diaspora.

B. After independence movements whose ideas about the nation remain mostly ethnic and genealogical will seek to expand and include ethnic "relatives" who live outside the present boundaries of "ethnic nation" and their land, or build a much larger "ethnic national" state through the union of culturally and ethnically similar ethnic national states. They are irredentist or pan-nationalisms.

**Collective memory is a tool of nationalism.** Through it can be attributed to a larger community of the nation. This is done by creating a national historical narrative - national myth such as "Slav-Bulgarian History" or national pantheon of heroes - like "Epic of the Forgotten." Used as their conductors social mechanisms of memory tombstones and mounds, holidays and rituals, mass education, museums, etc.

Examples of nationalist projects are:

1. **Megale idea** - (from Greek: Μεγάλη Ιδέα) - The great concept or big idea is an ideological project of Greek nationalism to restore Byzantium. The symbolic start of the project puts Ioannis Koletis with one of his landmark speech delivered in 1844 in the Greek Parliament. The dream of restoration of Byzantium as "Greek State" ceases to exist among the Greek community since the time of the conquest of Constantinople by the Ottoman Turks in 1453. But after World War Greece embarks on Asia Minor military adventure of the 20s of XX century. The collapse of its ends and allusions that former Eastern Roman Empire, named after the fact by historians Byzantium can be restored as a Greek nation-state.
2. **National Socialism** (from German: *Nationalsozialismus*) or called for short **Nazism**, an ideology which was formed in Germany in the 1920s and 1930s years. After coming to power in 1933 Nazi Party building political regime, which is also called National Socialism and is a totalitarian dictatorship in the country, structured nationalist model. Nationalist outlook provided the ideological basis for WWII criminal ethnic killings and death camps (concentration camps). The main features of Nazism connect racism, glorification of "Aryan and Germanic race", "racial hygiene", "positive selection" of a master race "policy of living space", "living space in the east", protection of native blood land, "a reference to the" Prussian virtues "and others. The phrases are quoted in quotes as they are presented by the Nazi propaganda.
3. **Pan-Arabism** - movement for unification of all Arab countries in the EU, similar to today's European Union. There have been several attempts of pan-Arabism for the creation of such a union: 1. 1958 Iraq and Jordan create a confederation, which subsequently decays; 2. 1958 Egypt and Syria are teaming up in confederation existed until 1961.; 3. separated North and South Yemen were united in a single country

Yemen existing today; 4. Emirates 7 united and the so created. United Arab Emirates (1971-1972).

In relation to understanding the concept of nation should be clarified and other social phenomena associated with it: national ideals and national interests.

### **National ideal**

*The ideal* (from Latin *idealis* and from Greek: *ἰδέα* — image, idea) is a high value or high principle that a person pursuing a goal, both in terms of reaching more sophisticated personal qualities and abilities, moral conduct, and striving for perfection in human relations or more perfect structure of society.

**The national ideal is a cherished dream of a nation.** Reflecting on the future of this ideal is a dynamic category that reflects the resolution of future goals and tasks facing the nation. It incorporates criteria for assessing the present and that which must seek every nation. Strengthens its unity idea of creating future values that it needs to pursue. Meanwhile, the national ideal is a fundamental core of national identity.

The national ideal occurs at a certain stage of development of the nation and is determined by the combination of different factors: historical, political, social, cultural, etc. It is not eternal and can change over time in case those factors.

**The ideal of the Bulgarian nation** *includes covenants for freedom and dignity of the Bulgarian nation alone sashtestvevane the political map of the world and the unification of all Bulgarians in the common state. Progress and prosperity of all Bulgarians worldwide.*

What are the stages Bulgarian national ideal during the Renaissance to the present day.

Aspirations of the Bulgarians during the Ottoman rule are: obtaining ecclesiastical and political freedom. This is the line at which the ideologues running the two currents - of Plovdiv, Sofroniy Vrachanski, Neophyte Bozveli, Ilarion Makariopolski, ekzarsite Antim I and Joseph I; Georgi Rakovski, Vasil Levski, Stefan Karadja and Hadji Dimitar, Hristo Botev, Angel, Panayot Volov, Georgi Benkovski Stefan Stambolov, Zahari Stoyanov and others.

Liberation ideal is characterized by aspirations to build a modern Bulgarian state in the period 1878 - 1944, at the political, economic, cultural, educational and religious activities. This period is characterized by the desire for national unity to fragmented Bulgarian territories.

The transition from totalitarianism to democracy and the changes over the last 22 years in our socio-political life imposed discussing new doctrines related to Bulgarian national ideal at the end of XX century and the first decade of the XXI century.

The national ideal has a complex structure reflecting different aspects of the activities and interests of the nation. Determines the content and priorities of our national interests in domestic and foreign policy. Reflects national values, understanding of national identity and spirit.

### **National interests**

**National interests** still labeled with the French expression *raison d'État* cover all issues relating to the conservation and preservation of the national community and ensure its security, unity and prosperity. In different historical periods they are different because they are driven by the specific political, socio-cultural and economic conditions.

*National and state interests overlap in meaning, only when the state is a national.* When the state is not national interests and the interests of its nation may be diametrically opposed.



National interests are long-term or short-term priorities of the nation and the state, different in different historical periods of existence and development. Striving for their timely and full settlement favors the winery and the nation. In this context, the current priorities for the Bulgarian nation are aimed at: 1. National security; 2. Health and reproduction of the nation; 3. National education and upbringing; 4. Development of Science; 5. Development of culture and maintain the spiritual unity of the nation; 6. Development of national production; 7. Development the national economy; 8. ekologiya and reproduction of Bulgarian nature; 9. Development of energy; 10. Development infrastructure.

May be mentioned various examples of national interest, such as its dominant theory of stability, the United States expanded his concept of national interest, including maintaining open sea lanes, as well as maintaining and expanding free trade.

### **Patriotism**

In etymology, terminological aspect patriotism *means love, love of country and the desire to protect its* – from Greek Πατριώτης - *compatriot* and πατρίς - *homeland*. Patriotism includes: 1. a strong attachment to their own country; 2. sense of personal identification with the country; 3. The personal care for the welfare of the country; 4. willingness to sacrifice associated good of the country.

Patriotism is a moral and political principle, social feeling associated with subordination of personal interests for the sake of the people and their homeland. His historical source comes from centuries of strengthening economies and this attachment to his native land, traditions and language.

Historical patriotism was born during the polis organization of society. In ancient Greece the concept **politeyya** *means belonging to the polis, the city - state saobshtonsto between citizens, ie citizenship*. Polis organization involves high demands on every citizen.

Ancient Rome gives Polis patriotism peculiar pathos. Rome and Roman citizenship to the Romans core values. The dignity of citizens associated with subordinated to the interests of Rome. All feats of Roman citizens are dedicated to the greatness of his native city.

During the Middle Ages, when there is feudal fragmentation of territories sense of patriotism correlates with the love of his native land. In terms of the domination of religious worldview patriotic feelings are aggravated at protecting the faith.

Only in the early Modern Age when starting the formation of the modern centralized states, patriotism is filled with contents. In periods of bourgeois revolutions concepts of "homeland" and "patriotism" are penetrated by the spirit of constitutionalism, citizenship, human rights protection.

*Currently can distinguish basically two types of patriotism:*

1. **Personal patriotism.** He is emotional and voluntary. Patriot adheres to certain patriotic values such as respect for the flag of their homeland or honoring veterans of the society. Other forms of personal patriotism today participation in the political process through voting or other forms of civic activism.
2. **Official patriotism.** Encouraged by governments and has a high symbolic and ceremonial content. This stems from the logic that the state is an expression of the common good of the political community. The official patriotism relies heavily on simvochini acts as preslonenei to the state flag, singing the national anthem, solemn ceremonies of remembrance or even placing a patriotic stickers on vehicles. It has the following varieties: *Patriotism during the war* - a formal and symbolic Cleaners



increases the morale of the army in order to crown the military efforts of the state with success; *Patriotism in peacetime* - measured excellence in favor of the welfare state.

Levels of patriotism vary both in time and according to the nature of political needs. Usually patriotic intensity is higher when the state is under external threat.

In the scientific literature are described and called **pseudo patriotism** - *bogus, false patriotism*:

For example, in Russia talk about leavened patriotism. The name comes from the favorite drink of Russians - leaven, which is made from bread with malt and fruit and vegetables.

This is the ironic name of pseudopatriotite. This concept also expresses infinite love for all native, stubborn, foolish commitment to detail national life. It should be noted that in each country there are things elevations represented by its characters predizvisvat similar leavened patriotism: in Terme - beer and sausages; England - pudding; Finland - sauna, etc.

Such patriotism in France is called *menial patriotism*.

In Bulgaria pseudo patriotism is called the concept of patriotism lie. The best content is revealed by the great poet and revolutionary HRISTO BOTEV in the poem his "Patriot" under the pressure of strong hatred for those Bulgarians who use the patriotic feelings of the people for their own personal, mercenary purposes, posing as true patriots. Lying patriot pretending to be a patriot, ready to give his life for the people and the people's cause, however just words, but when you have to make a sacrifice - it will do the people; passes for a good Christian and regularly attends church, but uses it to trade; shown mercy on the poor of the people, while at the same time exploit them. At this time revealing the true face of lazhepatriota (a common type in the era of natsionalnorevolyutsionnite rebounds) Botev achieves its full denial.

### **Chauvinism**

**The chauvinism** can be defined as *exaggerated patriotism, extreme nationalism, national hatred and smug irrational belief in the superiority of their own race, party and others. conjure up enmity or hatred between peoples.*

The concept appeared in 1831 in the play brothers I. and T. Grooming "tri-color cockade", where the image of the character N. Chauvet is borrowed from the real personality of the same name - a veteran of Napoleon's army. Without considering the unpopularity of Bonapartism during the Bourbon restoration Chauvet remains an outspoken supporter of the deposed emperor Napoleon Bonaparte wearing lapel constantly violets in his honor. He remained fanatically loyal to Napoleon, regardless of poverty and insults. Emperor is worshiped and was always ready to fight on his side.

Later, in 1935 it appears the notion male chauvinism associated with the belief that the male sex is better and inteleginetne of women. And in 1960, the term "chauvinist" appears in the movement for women's liberation; it applies to men who refuse to see women as equals.

According to HANNAH ARENDT, chauvinism is almost a natural result of national perception insofar as it derives directly from the old idea of "national mission" ... The mission of the nation can accurately be interpreted as an elucidation of other, more unfortunate people who, for whatever reason miraculously been left by history without a national mission. As long as this view does not break out in chauvinist ideology and to remain relatively vague realm of national or even nationalistic pride, it often results in a well-developed sense of responsibility for the welfare of backward peoples.

**Great state chauvinism.** It occupies an important place in the ideology and politics of countries claiming to be superior nation. The greatest expression has this phenomenon during

colonial empires. Enslaved peoples were enslaved and declared "second grade" and are discriminated against in economic, political and cultural terms.

Superpower chauvinism, and chauvinism each is characterized by incitement of enmity and hatred between peoples as well, persecution and harassment of individuals of different nationalities. For example, during the Austro-Hungarian Empire, the Ottoman Empire and the Russian Empire, the dominant policy was to conduct superpower chauvinism in terms of living on them numerous nations.

Militant carrier of superpower chauvinism is German fascism, which during the Second World War in 1939 - 1945 has considered the Germans for superior race that is called to stand above all nations of the world, while trying to destroy many other nations - Jews, Poles, Russians and others.

Chauvinism has different incarnations at different places of the world map, but the most popular ones are listed below.

**Jingoism.** This type of chauvinism is manifested in the form of an aggressive foreign policy. *Jingoism* (from English: *jingoism*) is chauvinistic nationalism in England. It is characterized by propaganda and incitement expansion of a nationwide feuds. In practice this means using threats or force potiv other countries to protect themselves understood their interests natsiyata. Spored some interpretations - and protection of God himself.

The term came into operation in the UK during the Russian - Turkish war of 1877 - 1878, the War of Liberation of Bulgaria from Ottoman rule. In Turkish waters English squadrons are trying to counteract the movement of Russian troops and amplifies chauvinistic sentiment among the British. The expression by Jingo is part of the refrain of a popular at that time soldier's song. Later Jingoism appears as a term in the American press in 1893

Perhaps the first applications of the term in the US press may arise in connection with the proposed annexation of Hawaii in 1893 after a coup led by resident foreigners, mostly Americans and assisted by the US ambassador in Hawaii.

**Zionism.** In 1897 Austrian journalist Theodor Herzl founded this chauvinistic movement. *The Zionism* (from Hebrew: *תּוֹרַת צִיּוֹן* — *tsiyonut*) is a form of nationalism of Jews and Jewish culture that supports the idea of a Jewish nation-state territory, defined as the Land of Israel. The word "Zionism" derives from Mount Zion, one of the ancient names of Jerusalem, established by King David. In a softened version Zionism can be interpreted as strict service of Israeli interests. Its real purpose, however, are not covered by this "humane" mission. It is known that besides rasovatoto superiority Zionists accepted "holy land" of Jewish belonging given to them by God. This is where the influence of Judaism and the various interpretations of the rabbis. Interpretations of the scale of these lands are varied, but in all versions include large areas of around and outside Israel. As a "Jewish" State of Israel is a logical starting point for Zionism as an ideology.

**Serbian chauvinism.** It aims at building a new pan state based on former Dushanova State (Empire) survived 25 years in the XIV c. As one of the strongest countries in the Balkans and one of the largest countries in Evropa. Tya is svoeobrazenpredhodnik existing several decades in XX c. Yugoslavia. The self-proclaimed king Stefan Dusan declares ruler of Serbs, Greeks and Bulgarians, and their lands. According to Serbian chauvinism South Slavic ethnic groups are Serbo Slovenian, Serbo Croats, Serbs and Macedonians Serbo Bulgarians. The ideology of sarboshovinizma became state policy of Serbia during the rule of Slobodan Milosevic is basically a bloody wars led to the breakup of Yugoslavia.

**Greek chauvinism - Megale Idea.** Greek chauvinism has its expression in the so-called *Megale Idea* – from Greek *Μεγάλη Ιδέα* - *The great, the big idea*. This is the dream of

Greeks to be restored Eastern Roman Empire - Byzantium as a Greek nation-state. This idea stems from the middle of XIX century. When in a speech to the Greek Parliament Ioannis Koletis outlines its basic parameters. But this dream has its genesis more with the capture of Constantinople by the Turks in the XV century.

Great Idea Greece opposes not only the Ottoman Empire and the forces that hold its entirety. She opposed the Greeks and most Balkan nations aspiring to their own national states. This idea gave birth to the Greek megalomaniac national stereotype, evidenced by the sense of superiority over other neighboring nations based on the greatness of Ancient Greece and the Byzantine Empire.

## REFERENCES

1. **Adzhemoglu, D., Robinson, D., A., 2013:** Zashto natsiite se provlyat? Kude sa korenite na silata, prosperiteta I bednostta. Izd. "İtok-Zapad", Sofia, 2013
2. **Karavelikova, D., 2015:** Proizhod na bulgarite spored DNK izsledvaniyata, razraboten material spetsialno za saita: [www.rodenkrai.com](http://www.rodenkrai.com); Accessed on 06.01-2015
3. **Prebroyavane 2011 /okonchatelni danni/,** Natsionalen statisticheski institut, <http://www.nsi.bg/sites/default/files/files/pressreleases/Census2011final.pdf>
4. **Hobsbom, E., 1996:** Natsii I natsionalizum ot 1780 do dnes: Programa, mit, realnost. Izd. "Obsidian", Sofia, 1996
5. **Anderson, J., 1986:** Nationalism and Geography, IN: The Rise the Modern State, Britghon, Harvester press, 1986
6. **Arendt, H., 1945:** Imperialism, Nationalism, Chauvinism, The Review of Politics 7 (4): 457, October 1945
7. **Barth, F., ed. 1969:** Ethnic Groups and Boundaries: The Social Organization of Cultural Difference; Eric Wolf, Europe and the People Without History, 1982
8. **Bar-Tal, D. and E. Staub, 1999:** Patriotism, Wadsworth Publishing, 1999
9. **Beinart, W., Dubow, S., (Hrsg.) 1995:** Segregation and Apartheid in Twentieth-Century South-Africa. Routledge, London 1995
10. **Bell-Fialkoff, A., 1993:** A Brief History of Ethnic Cleansing, Foreign Affairs 72 (3): 110, Summer, 1993
11. **Berenbaum, M., & Peck, Abraham, J., 1998:** The Holocaust and History: The Known, the Unknown, the Disputed, and the Reexamined, Bloomington, 1998
12. **Eriksen, T.H., 2001:** Ethnic identity, national identity and intergroup conflict: The significance of personal experiences" in Ashmore, Jussim, Wilder (eds.): Social identity, intergroup conflict, and conflict reduction, Oxford: Oxford University Press, 2001
13. **Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination,** <http://www.ohchr.org/Documents/ProfessionalInterest/cedaw.pdf>
14. **Giddens, A., 1985:** The Nation-State and Violence: Volume Two of a Contemporary Critique of Capitalism, Berkeley: University of California Press, 1985
15. **Korda, M., 1973:** Male Chauvinism! How It Works. New York, Random House, 1973
16. **Levene, M., 2005:** Genocide in the Age of the Nation-State , IBTauris,London, 2005
17. **Mamdani, M., 2002:** Victims Become Killers: Colonialism, Nativism, and the Genocide in Rwanda. Princeton University Press. Princeton, NJ. 08540, 2002
18. **Mullan, B., M. Garry, 1998:** Zoo culture: The book about watching people watch animals, University of Illinois Press, Second edition, 1998

19. **Smith, A.D., 1987:** The Ethnic Origins of Nations, Blackwell, 1987
20. **Schaefer, R., 2008:** Encyclopedia of Race, Ethnicity and Society, 2008
21. **UN,** International Convention on the Elimination of All of Racial Discrimination, New York, 7 March 1966
22. **Viroli, M., 1997:** For Love of Country: An Essay on Patriotism and Nationalism. Oxford University Press, 1997

SOCIOBRAINS