

Unit 3:

Day 14 Religious Conflicts

A series of horizontal stripes in various colors (yellow, green, blue, purple, orange, red, white, green) running across the bottom of the slide.

What role does religion play in political conflict?

Many of the “religious” differences are symbolic for deeper political or cultural differences

Case Studies

Israel Palestine

Horn of Africa

Northern Ireland

Former Yugoslavia

The Islamic State

Israel and Palestine

History

Post WW1 territory becomes a British mandate

Zionist desire for a homeland

After WW2 the British leave and Palestine was to become two states

1948 Jews declare an independent state

Independence War 1948-49

Suez War 1956

Six Day War 1967

Yom Kippur War 1973

Camp David Peace Accords 1979

Oslo Peace Accords 1995

Palestinian Loss of Land – 1946 to 2000

Palestine 1946



UN Partition plan 1947



1949 – 1967



2000



= Palestinian land

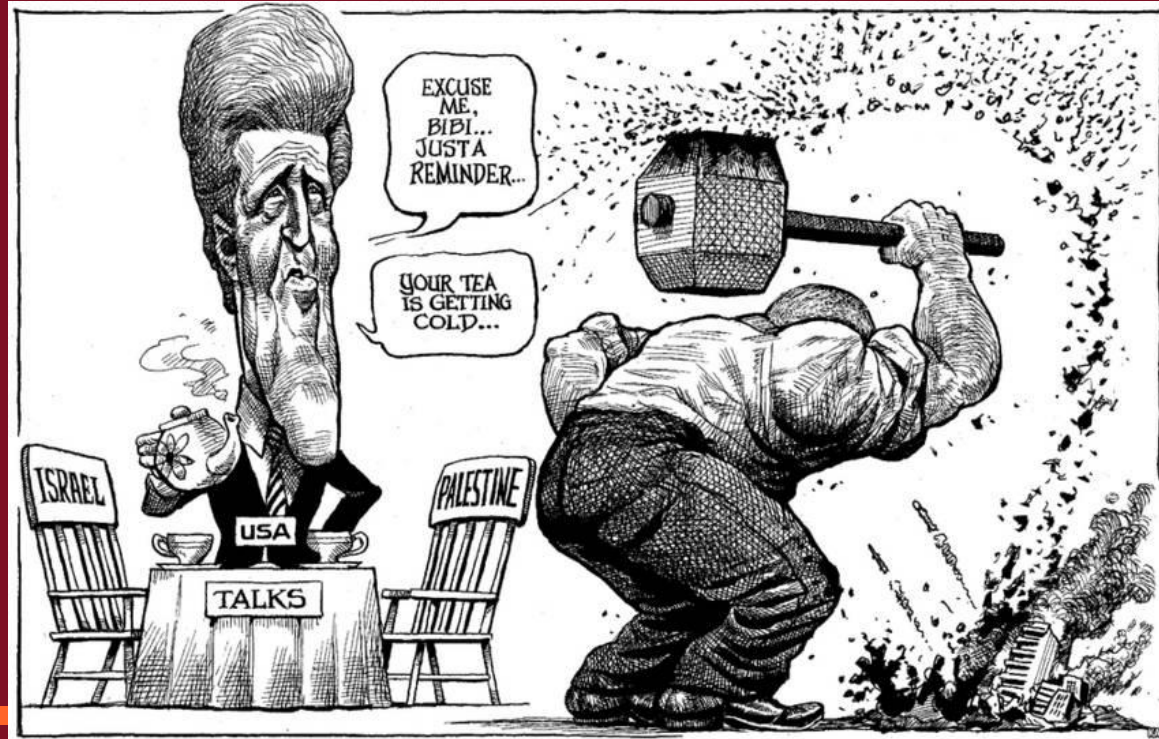


= Zionist land

More recently

Israel Military
invades Gaza
this past July

Currently
under a cease
fire



Horn of Africa

Al Shabab



Northern Ireland

1300s English migrate to Ireland

By 1700 control as a colony until 1922

Ireland is partitioned (Republic of Ireland and Northern Ireland)

IRA (Irish Republican Army) 1968

Anglo Irish Peace Agreement 1998





IRA graffiti in Northern Ireland

Painted curbs to identify Catholic and Protestant neighborhoods



Former Yugoslavia

A country thrown together after WW1, when Josip Tito dies (1980) the country falls apart

Groups

Croats Catholic, Pro Nazi,

Serbs E. Orthodox, Anti Nazi,

Muslims attacked by both eventually allied with the Croats

New countries Slovenia, Croatia, Serbia and Montenegro,

Macedonia, and Bosnia and Herzegovina

1990s Albanian Muslims in Kosovo faced ethnic cleansing and

NATO was called in



Kosovo is currently attempting to join the EU

The Islamic State



Other Examples

Boko Haram in Nigeria

<http://www.cfr.org/nigeria/boko-haram/p25739>

Uighurs in China

<http://www.bbc.com/news/world-asia-china-22278037>

Languages and Conflict

- Explain the languages in conflict, plus identify the groups that are in conflict and explain how exactly the conflicts in language have led to political instability
 - 1) Quebec
 - 2) Belgium

**KEY ISSUE 4:
WHY DO PEOPLE PRESERVE
LOCAL LANGUAGES?**

Why Do People Preserve Local Languages?

- Language Diversity
 - Difficulties can arise at the boundary between two languages.
 - Varying degrees of difficulties
 - Belgium
 - » Southern Belgians (Walloons) speak French.
 - » Northern Belgians (Flemings) speak Flemish.
 - » Pressure from Flemish speakers led to the division of Belgium into two independent regions with each controlling their own cultural affairs, public health, road construction, and urban development.



Languages in Belgium

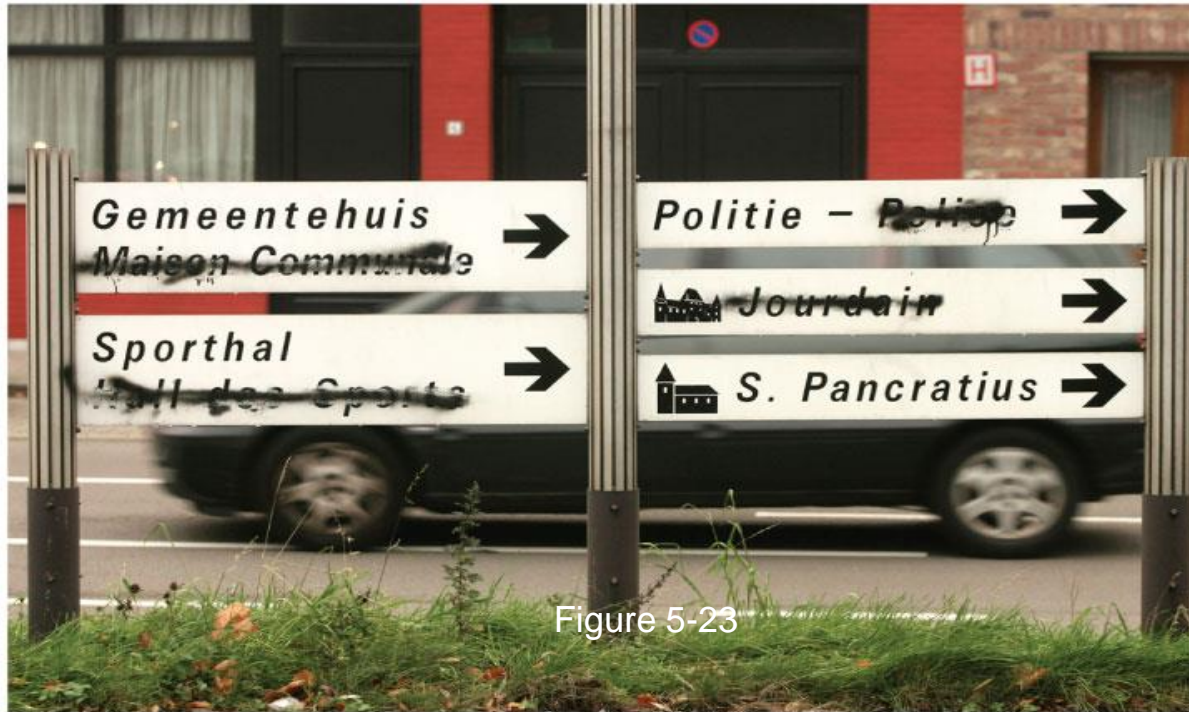


Figure 5-23

Why Do People Preserve Local Languages?

French in Canada

- French and English are both Canada's official languages
- French speakers make up 25% of population, mostly in Quebec
- Québec government has made the use of French mandatory in many daily activities.
- Québec faces challenges integrating a large number of immigrants from Europe, Asia, and Latin America who don't speak French.
 - Immigrants prefer to use English as the lingua franca because of its greater global usage.