

*Claims in Jack Snyder's From Voting to Violence*

p. 93 and 105

1. Germany's industrialization in the late 1800s and early 1900s threatened the interests of the country's political elites, so they promoted aggressive nationalism to maintain their dominant social position.

p. 112

2. German political parties that reflected the social interests of the masses shunned nationalism, imperialism, and militarism.

p. 134

3. British citizens strongly supported the British government's policy of imperial expansion in the mid-eighteenth and mid-nineteenth centuries.

p. 137

4. British ruling elites were not highly threatened by the process of democratization.

p. 156

5. French nationalism differed from British nationalism because the former was based on participation in a collective community while the latter was based on individual civil liberties.

p. 164-66

6. Revolutionaries in France used the mass media to manufacture threats to the French nation and launch France on a militaristic foreign policy.

p. 170

7. Serbia gained its independence in the early 1800s because of the interests of Serbian pig merchants.

p. 172

8. Serbian leaders fostered the creation of a sense of ethnic nationalism to build an alliance between the central state and the peasantry in the nineteenth and twentieth centuries.

p. 176

9. Serbian democratic political parties were extremely nationalistic in the late 1800s.

p. 195-6

10. Early economic development in Poland enabled the creation of functional democratic and market institutions, which moderated nationalism and prevented nationalist violence.
11. Early economic development in the Czech Republic enabled the creation of functional democratic and market institutions, which moderated nationalism and prevented nationalist violence.
12. Early economic development in Hungary enabled the creation of functional democratic and market institutions, which moderated nationalism and prevented nationalist violence.
13. Early economic development in Estonia enabled the creation of functional democratic and market institutions, which moderated nationalism and prevented nationalist violence.
14. Early economic development in Latvia enabled the creation of functional democratic and market institutions, which moderated nationalism and prevented nationalist violence.
15. Early economic development in Slovenia enabled the creation of functional democratic and market institutions, which moderated nationalism and prevented nationalist violence.

p. 196

16. An extremely low level of economic development in Turkmenistan prevented the formation of organized mass nationalist movements which in turn led to an absence of nationalist conflict.
17. An extremely low level of economic development in Uzbekistan prevented the formation of organized mass nationalist movements which in turn led to an absence of nationalist conflict.
18. An extremely low level of economic development in Kazakhstan prevented the formation of organized mass nationalist movements which in turn led to an absence of nationalist conflict.
19. An extremely low level of economic development in Kyrgyzstan prevented the formation of organized mass nationalist movements which in turn led to an absence of nationalist conflict.
20. The civil war in Tajikistan was not caused by nationalism but by the collapse of an authoritarian state.

p. 198

21. Rivalries between communist-era political elites drove nationalist conflict in Yugoslavia.

22. Former communist political elites in Ukraine did not strongly oppose the transition to democracy and used moderate nationalism to put a popular veneer over a superficially reformed communist state and not to build a mass-based political movement.

p. 199

23. In Slovakia, mass opposition groups were relatively inert and disorganized, so former communist elites did not use intense nationalistic appeals to mobilize support from these groups.
24. In Romania, mass opposition groups were relatively inert and disorganized, so former communist elites did not use intense nationalistic appeals to mobilize support from these groups.

p. 222

25. Corrupt patronage networks based on clan and ethnicity, combined with a lack of democratic political institutions, created violent nationalist conflict in Armenia.
26. Corrupt patronage networks based on clan and ethnicity, combined with a lack of democratic political institutions, created violent nationalist conflict in Azerbaijan.
27. Corrupt patronage networks based on clan and ethnicity, combined with a lack of democratic political institutions, created violent nationalist conflict in Georgia.

p. 235

28. Russian president Boris Yeltsin launched the war in Chechnya to save his regime.

p. 267

29. In the developing world, political opposition groups that are more nationalist than existing governments create violent conflict during elections.

p. 268

30. Unconditional freedom of public debate in democratizing developing societies increases the likelihood of violent nationalist

p. 275

31. Greater authoritarianism (less democracy) decreased ethnic conflict in Malaysia
32. Greater democracy (less authoritarianism) increased ethnic conflict in Sri Lanka.

p. 289

33. Increased ethnic nationalism and violence in India during the 1980s and 1990s were caused by rising demands for participation and the declining ability of civic institutions to integrate formerly passive groups into the political life of the country.

p. 300-1

34. Tutsi commanders launched a coup against a moderate Hutu because they feared that election results threatened the power of Burundi's Tutsi-dominated military.

p. 302

35. International pressure on the Rwandan government to be more democratic by sharing power with other political interests led to genocide.

p. 306

36. Long periods of economic development and institution-building must occur in developing states before free speech and free elections can occur without ethnic conflict.
37. Large-scale ethnonationalist collective action is prevented in Tajikistan by a lack of literacy, organizational skills, and methods of communication.
38. Large-scale ethnonationalist collective action is prevented in Somalia by a lack of literacy, organizational skills, and methods of communication.

p. 323

39. Ethnic Russians in Estonia prefer being non-citizens in Estonia to being citizens in Russia.
40. Israeli Arabs tolerate various forms of economic and political discrimination because of the economic opportunities that Israel affords them.
41. Ethnic Chinese in Malaysia tolerate severe discrimination in access to higher education and government jobs because Chinese businesses are booming in the pro-capitalist environment fostered by the Malaysian state.
42. Armenians, though holding second-class status in both the Ottoman and Russian Empires, were often loyal subjects when their community was protected from external foes or given rights to regulate their own affairs.