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History. Summary. Throughout the 18th century to the 20th century, the Baltic states were part of the Russian Empire until the four countries gained ... Northern Crusades. Kingdom and Grand Duchy of Lithuania. Baltic Sea dominions of The Swedish Empire. Baltic governates of Russian Empire.

Baltic states - Wikipedia
Baltic states, northeastern region of Europe containing the countries of Estonia, Latvia, and Lithuania, on the eastern shores of the Baltic Sea. They are bounded on the west and north by the Baltic Sea, on the east by Russia, on the southeast by Belarus, and on the southwest by Poland and an exclave of Russia.

Baltic states | History, Map, People, Independence ...
The Baltic states are located along the eastern coast of the Baltic Sea in northern Europe. The countries making up the Baltic are include Lithuania, Estonia, and Latvia. These nations work together via several intergovernmental organizations and are also members of the European Union, North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO), and the Eurozone. Despite sharing geographic proximity, each country displays unique characteristics.

Where Are the Baltic States? - WorldAtlas
The Baltic States The Baltic States are three countries of Europe , with a long history and diverse culture between regions. The three countries were independent, then occupied by the Soviet Union, but they were among the first to break away in 1990—91 and today are members of both the European Union and NATO.

Baltic states - Wikitravel
What are the Baltic states? Largely forgotten by the world, Soviet-occupied Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania hit the headlines in the late 1980s with a near-bloodless (hence "Singing") revolution that...

The complete guide to the Baltics | The Independent
The EBRD ' s project is another step towards having in-depth research available for the Baltic listed companies. " The EBRD has been investing in the Baltic states since 1991. To date, the Bank ' s total investment there stands at more than € 2.5 billion through more than 280 projects.

EBRD expands listed SME support to the Baltic states
Breaking news headlines about Baltic States linking to 1,000s of websites from around the world

NewsNow: Baltic States news | Breaking News 24/7
The Baltic States, in particular, want to know if the new president continues financial, political and economic support to them. The second worrying question is whether the United States continues to provide military assistance to ensure security in the Baltic region. The Baltic countries ' authorities also worry about the future of NATO ...

The U.S. election hits the Baltic States – The Baltic Word
The Baltic States. Discovered Through the Amber Sands of Time by A copy that has been read, but remains in clean condition. All pages are intact, and the cover is intact. The spine may show signs of wear. Pages can include limited notes and highlighting, and the copy can include previous owner inscriptions. At ThriftBooks, our motto is: Read More, Spend Less. </p>

The Baltic States. Discovered Through the Amber Sands of ...
The Baltic Times is an independent monthly newspaper that covers latest political, economic, business, and cultural events in Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania. Born of a merger between The Baltic Independent and The Baltic Observer in 1996, The Baltic Times continues to bring objective, comprehensive, and timely information to those with an interest in this rapidly developing area of the Baltic Sea region.

News from Latvia, Estonia & Lithuania - The Baltic Times
Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania may be small, but they are confident, outward-looking nations, each with their own identity and distinct culture.

Journey through the Baltic States - Europe, Estonia ...
The group of countries presently referred to by the shorthand Baltic states: Estonia, Latvia, and Lithuania. Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania and Kaliningrad Oblast of Russia, exclaved from the remainder of Russia. Historic East Prussia and the historical lands of Livonia, Courland and Estonia (Swedish Estonia and Russian Estonia).

Baltic region - Wikipedia
The independence of all three Baltic states was recognised by most western countries by the end of 1991. This protest was one of the earliest and longest unbroken human chains in history. Similar human chains were later organised in many East European countries and regions of the USSR and, more recently, in Taiwan (228 Hand-in-Hand Rally) and Catalonia (Catalan Way).

Baltic Way - Wikipedia
The Baltic Waffen SS Units are to be considered as separate and distinct in purpose, ideology, activities, and qualifications for membership from the German SS, and therefore the Commission holds them not to be a movement hostile to the Government of the United States under Section 13 of the Displaced Persons Act, as amended.

Forest Brothers - Wikipedia
The EBRD has been investing in the Baltic states since 1991. To date, the Bank's total investment there stands at more than € 2.5 billion through more than 280 projects.

Nasdaq Vilnius: EBRD expands listed SME support to the ...
The Baltic Council meets annually and brings together Baltic states parliamentarians and Foreign Ministers. The Baltic Council is a valuable cooperation platform and an effective platform for discussions between the representatives of the Baltic States parliaments and governments. On January 1, 2021, Lithuania will take over from Estonia the ...

Rinkevics underlines close cooperation between the Baltic ...
Towards the Baltic States ' energy security Among numerous decisions at the recent summit, some are going to be vital both for the Baltic States ' energy security and a perspective " green " transition.

Covid-19: Estonia imposes new restrictions :: The Baltic ...
Despite their geographical proximity, the cultures of the countries of the Baltic States are worlds apart. Lithuania, the last country in Europe to adopt Christianity, is packed with pagan history. Latvia has incredible landscapes and many cultural layers. Estonia, with influences from nearby Finland, is known for its economic success.

Since the end of the Cold War there has been an increased interest in the Baltics. The Baltic States brings together three titles, Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania, to provide a comprehensive and analytical guide integrating history, political science, economic development and contemporary events into one account. Since gaining their independence, each country has developed at its own pace with its own agenda and facing its own obstacles. The authors examine the tensions accompanying a post-communist return to Europe after the long years of separation and how each country has responded to the demands of becoming a modern European state. Estonia was the first of the former Soviet republics to enter membership negotiations with the European Union in 1988 and is a potential candidate for the next round of EU expansion in 2004. Lithuania and Latvia have also expressed their desire for future membership of NATO and the EU.

This edited collection provides an overview of linguistic diversity, societal discourses and interaction between majorities and minorities in the Baltic States. It presents a wide range of methods and research paradigms including folk linguistics, discourse analysis, narrative analyses, code alternation, ethnographic observations, language learning motivation, languages in education and language acquisition. Grouped thematically, its chapters examine regional varieties and minority languages (Latgalian, Võro, urban dialects in Lithuania, Polish in Lithuania); the integration of the Russian language and its speakers; and the role of international languages like English in Baltic societies. The editors ' introductory and concluding chapters provide a comparative perspective that situates these issues within the particular history of the region and broader debates on language and nationalism at a time of both increased globalization and ethno-regionalism. This book will appeal in particular to students and scholars of multilingualism, sociolinguistics, language discourses and language policy, and provide a valuable resource for researchers focusing on Baltic States, Northern Europe and the post-Soviet world in the related fields of history, political science, sociology and anthropology.

The Baltic States are unique in being the only member-states of the EU to have fought to regain their sovereignty from the Soviet Union, only then to cede it to Brussels in certain key areas. Similarly, no member-states have had to struggle as hard as Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania to preserve their identity after fifty years of Soviet nationality policy in the face of sub-state and supra-state challenges. The post-communist experience of the Baltic States thus allows us to examine debates about identity as a source of political power; the conditioning and constraining influence of identity discourses on social, political and economic change; and the orientation and outcome of their external relations. In particular, the book examines the impact of Russian and Soviet control of Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania; the Baltic independence movements of the late 1980s/early 1990s; the citizenship debates; relations with Russia vis-à-vis the withdrawal of the troops of the former Soviet Army; drawing of the shared boundary and the rights of Russian-speaking minorities as well as the efforts undertaken by the three Baltic States to rebuild themselves, modernise their economies, cope with the ensuing social changes and facilitate their accession to the EU and NATO.

Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania have been the battleground for neighbouring powers and the site of intense rivalry, but also interaction, between East and West. A History of the Baltic States masterfully traces the development of these three Baltic countries, from the northern crusades against Europe's last pagans, and Lithuania's rise to become one of medieval Europe's largest states, to their incorporation into the Russian Empire and the creation of their modern national identities. This brand new edition of a prizewinning text brings the story up to the present day, incorporating both the latest events and the most recent scholarship.

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Alan Palmer traces the history of the Baltic region from its early Viking days and its time under the Byzantine Empire through its medieval prime when the Baltic Sea served as one of Europe ' s central trading grounds. Palmer addresses both the strong nationalist sentiments that have driven Baltic culture and the early attempts at Baltic unification by Sweden and Russia. The Baltic also dissects the politics and culture of the region in the twentieth century, when it played multiple historic roles: it was the Eastern Front in the First World War; the setting of early uprisings in the Russian Revolution; a land occupied by the Nazis during the Second World War; and, until very recently, a region dominated by the Soviets. In the twenty-first century, increasing attention has been focused on the Baltic states as they grow into their own in spite of growing neo-imperialist pressure from post-Soviet Russia. In The Baltic, Alan Palmer provides readers with a detailed history of the nations and peoples that are now poised to emerge as some of Europe ' s most vital democracies.

Traces the history of the Baltic states--countries that are now Estonia, Latvia, and Lithuania--from the rule under the Russian Czar until the late 1990s, discussing political developments, key events, and historical figures.

The Baltic States examines the struggles of the Baltic peoples for national self-determination. It is divided into two parts. Part one explores their nationalist awakening, how the realization of national self-determination during the inter-war years of independent statehood manifested itself, and the impact that fifty years of subsequent incorporation into the Soviet Union has had on Baltic politics and national cultures. Part two examines the nationalist reawakening in the late 1980s, the re-establishment of Baltic national self-governance in 1990-91 and the problems that these countries now face as sovereign entities.

A study of German economic influence in the Baltic states after World War I.

This is the first complete account of the diplomatic relations and military steps leading to Estonia's, Latvia's, and Lithuania's forcible absorption into the USSR in 1940. David Crowe—making use of recently opened archival sources—traces the Baltic states' relations with the Soviet Union, Germany, Poland, Great Britian, France and with one another from 1917-1940. He starts with an overview of 1917-1936 and then offers a detailed description of the diplomatic maneuvering that marked Europe's collective slide toward war. Crowe covers the Sudeten and Memel crises involving German communities in 1938, the German-Soviet Pact in August 1939, the mutual assistance pacts between the Baltic States and the USSR, the Baltic German migration, Soviet use of Estonia's military installations during their assault on Finland, and the subsequent Soviet occupation of the Baltic states. The story ends with the election of new, Soviet-sponsored legislatures that sought admission into the USSR as Soviet republics in 1940—a step that most Western countries never recognized, and one that the Baltic states finally reversed when they regained their independence fifty-one years later in August 1991.

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