

The Potential Return of Nationalism in Iraq

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Why Did I Pick This Topic ?

Iraq's Atmosphere Today

- Country that's struggling to become an emerging democracy
- Insurgent violence
- Strong ethnic tensions (past and presently)
- Since 2003 Iraqis have participated in several elections

2010 Sample Ballot

جمهورية العراق
الجمهورية العراقية المستقلة
المستقلة

ورقة اقتراع لاصوات المحافظات

اربيل | الانبار | بابل | البصرة | بغداد | دهوك | ديالى | ذي قار | السليمانية
صلاح الدين | الفراتية | كربلاء | كركوك | الموصل | النجف | نينوى | واسط

في حالة التصويت للكيان فقط ضع علامة في الزرع الخالي امام الكيان السياسي الذي تختاره

| الرقم | اسم المرشح السياسي |
|-------|---------------------------|-------|---------------------------|-------|---------------------------|-------|---------------------------|
| ٧٨٧ | القائمة العراقية العراقية |
| ٧٨٨ | مجلس الرضا بالرضا |
| ٧٨٩ | من الجهاد للجهاد |
| ٧٩٠ | من الديمقراطية والعدالة |
| ٧٩١ | اتحاد قوى الحريات |
| ٧٩٢ | قوة ائتلاف التغيير |
| ٧٩٣ | من الجهاد والعدالة |
| ٧٩٤ | مجلس الجهاد |
| ٧٨٧ | القائمة العراقية العراقية |
| ٧٨٨ | مجلس الرضا بالرضا |
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| ٧٩٣ | من الجهاد والعدالة |
| ٧٩٤ | مجلس الجهاد |

في حالة التصويت للبريد
 في خانة رقم المرشح
 في الزرع الخالي امام المرشح
 في الزرع الخالي امام الكيان السياسي الذي تختاره

رقم المرشح السياسي
 ١٦ ١٧ ١٨ ١٩ ٢٠ ٢١ ٢٢ ٢٣ ٢٤ ٢٥ ٢٦ ٢٧ ٢٨ ٢٩ ٣٠ ٣١ ٣٢ ٣٣ ٣٤ ٣٥ ٣٦ ٣٧

المقاعد المخصصة للمكونات

المحافظة
المصوت لها
Province



يقوم مصدر الاوراق بوضع
اشارة امام المحافظة
المصوت لها

Mark the name of the
province voting from

رقم واسم الكيان
السياسي



Number and name
of coalition

رقم مرشح الكيان
السياسي



Number of the
candidate for the
coalition

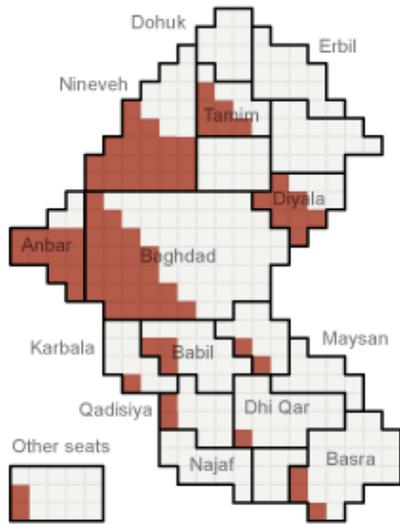
المقاعد
المخصصة للمكونات



Seats reserved for minorities

2010 Election Results

Iraqiya



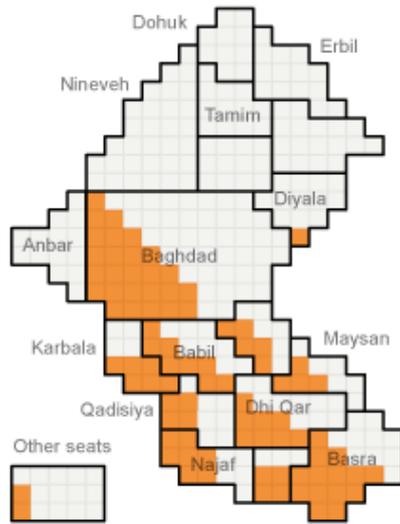
91 SEATS / 28%



Ayad Allawi Saleh al-Mutlaq Tariq al-Hashimi

Ayad Allawi, the former interim prime minister whose party won just 25 seats in the last Parliament, emerged as a victor in the race. His largely secular Sunni and Shiite coalition had broad appeal because he built alliances with prominent Sunni politicians.

State of Law Coalition



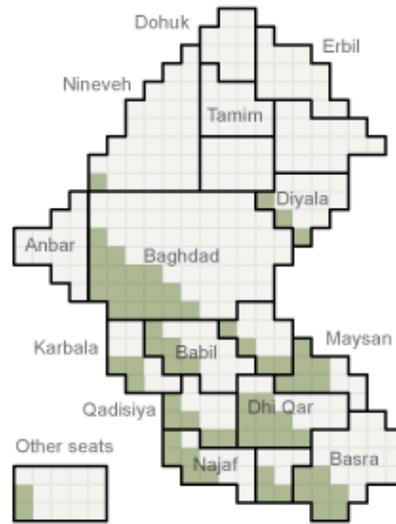
89 SEATS / 27.4%



Nuri Kamal al-Maliki Hajim al-Hassani Sheik Ali Hatem al-Suleiman

Led by the incumbent prime minister, Nuri Kamal al-Maliki, and dominated by his Dawa party, which broke off from the Shiite coalition that had a commanding win in 2005. Mr. Maliki has denounced the results as fraudulent and said he will call for a recount.

Iraqi National Alliance



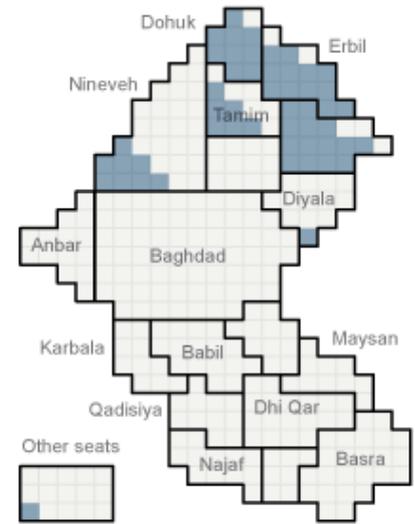
70 SEATS / 21.5%



Ammar al-Hakim Ibrahim al-Jaafari Moktada al-Sadr

This successor to the United Iraqi Alliance, which had dominated the 2005 election but fell apart soon after, includes the powerful Islamic Supreme Council of Iraq, political followers of the anti-American cleric Moktada al-Sadr, and several smaller parties.

Kurdistan Alliance



43 SEATS / 13.2%



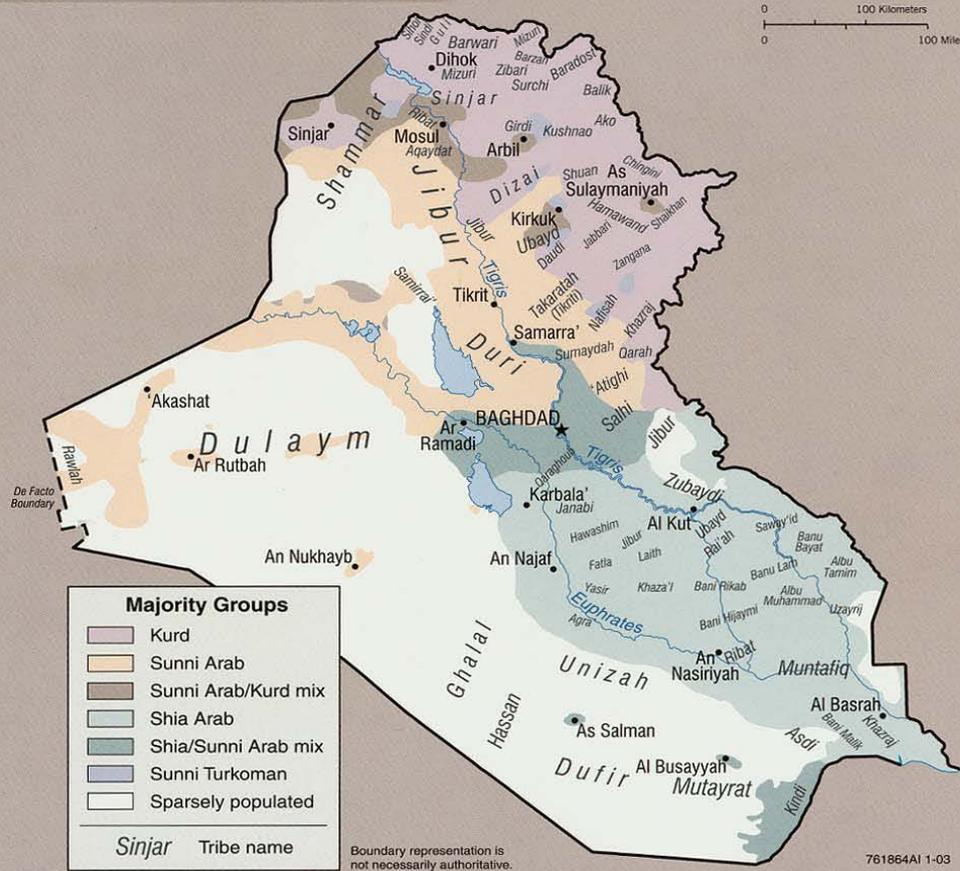
Massoud Barzani Jalal Talabani

The two dominant Kurdish parties, the Kurdistan Democratic Party and the Patriotic Union of Kurdistan, formed a formidable alliance, but faced an opposition movement called Gorran, or Change, which itself won eight seats in the Parliament.

Iraq's Dominate Ethno-Religious Makeup

- Shiite Muslims
- Sunni Muslims
- Kurds

Distribution of Ethnoreligious Groups and Major Tribes



Ethnic Group	Estimated Population	Also Found In	Religion	Language
Arabs	16 to 20 million	Throughout North Africa and the Middle East, Iran	65-80 percent Shia, 20-30 percent Sunni, less than 5 percent Christian	Arabic (Iraqi dialect)
Kurds	3.6 to 4.8 million	Turkey, Iran, Syria, Armenia, Georgia, Azerbaijan	Mostly Sunni, Shia, and Yazidi minority	Kurdish
Turkomans	300,000 to 800,000	Related to other Turkic peoples in Turkey, Azerbaijan, Iran, and Turkmenistan	Primarily Sunni	South Azeri Turkish
Others	As many as 1 million	Mostly Christians, Iranians, and other groups found in the Middle East	At least 50 percent Christian; Shias, Sunnis, and members of other religions account for the balance	Mostly Arabic, some Persian and other languages

Iraq's History of Nationalism and Three Attempts to Unify

- In 1920 Iraqi's were unified in protest over the British monarchy
- In 1958 Qasim became PM and sectarianism disappeared
- In 1991 Charter 91 was formed

Previous Research

- Muller (2008) examined the two most common ways of defining nationalism
(liberal nationalism and ethno-nationalism)
- Inglehart (2006) analyzed the effects of a foreign occupying force has on indigenous people
- Foreign Occupation and National Pride: The Case of Iraq; Mansoor Moaddel (2008)

Methods and Analysis

- World Values Survey (WVS)
- Survey was conducted in 2006 throughout the eighteen provinces in Iraq
- The data was analyzed with SPSS

Independent Variables

- Region of Interview
- War - asked respondents if they would fight in a war for their country
- Shiite, Sunni, Kurd, and Gender are all dichotomous variables
- Age, Education, Income

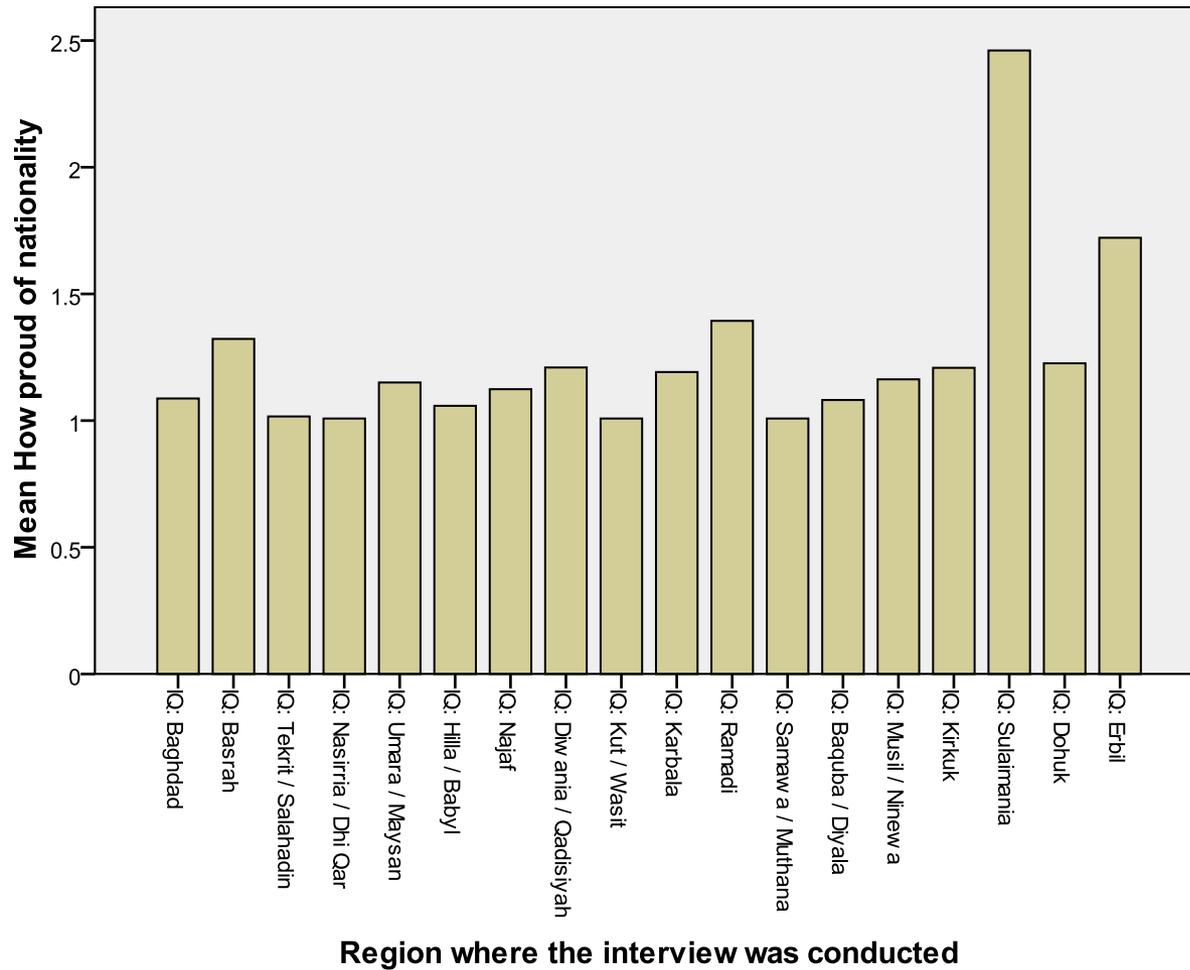
Dependent Variables

- Nationalism Index
- Total-trust Index

Unit of Analysis

- Individuals

Individual Levels of Nationalism and the Region of the Interview



Iraqi Nationalism and if they would Fight in a War

			Be willing to fight in war for your country		Total	
			yes	no		
How proud of nationality	Very proud		651	1131	1782	
			80.7%	83.8%	82.6%	
	Quite proud		132	177	309	
			16.4%	13.1%	14.3%	
	Not very proud		15	24	39	
			1.9%	1.8%	1.8%	
	Not at all proud		9	18	27	
			1.1%	1.3%	1.3%	
	Total			807	1350	2157
				100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Chi- Square=.221
Lamda=.000

Multivariate Regression Analysis of Iraqi Nationalism by Religious, Ethnic, and Demographic Variables

	Coefficient	t Score	Significance
Religious Identity			
Constant	5.630**	51.989	.000
Shiite	-.115*	-2.100	.036
Sunni	-.111	-1.278	.202
Ethnic Identity			
Kurd	-.605**	-8.264	.000
Demographic Variables			
Gender	.045	.940	.348
Age	.000	-.569	.569
Education	-.009	-.894	.371
Income	.022	1.537	.125

*= significance at .05

**= significance at .01

Adjusted R Square=.037

Multivariate Regression Analysis of Iraqi Trust by Religious, Ethnic, and Demographic Variables

Religious Identity	Coefficient	t Score	Significance
Constant	4.403**	28.683	.000
Shiite	-.272**	-3.424	.001
Sunni	-.382**	-3.182	.001
Ethnic Identity			
Kurd	-4.52**	-4.281	.000
Demographic Variables			
Gender	.290**	4.181	.000
Age	.013**	5.108	.000
Education	.048**	3.436	.001
Income	.004	.184	.854

*=significance at .05

**=significance at .01

Adjusted R Squared=.037

Conclusion

- Wait and see if this newly elected government can stop ethno-religious conflicts that still threaten Iraq's stability
- Run analysis again when the new WVS data comes out to see if results are similar
- Watch the news for current events that effect the future of Iraq's democracy such as the battle over Kirkuk