

Konflikty na Kavkaze

Etnická skupina je souhrn jedinců sdílejících (skutečný nebo domnělý) společný původ a kulturní praktiky, jako je jazyk či náboženství.



GEORGIA Country

Nakhchivan Autonomous region (oblast/kray/republic)

☆ Capital (country)

◆ Capital (autonomous region)

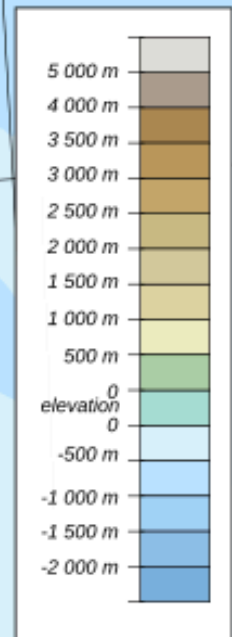
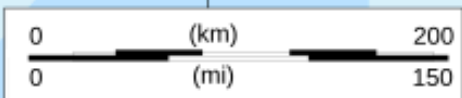
○ Notable city

■ Urban area

— Main road

- - - Main railroad

[Projection: UTM (WGS84 datum)]



Severní Kavkaz

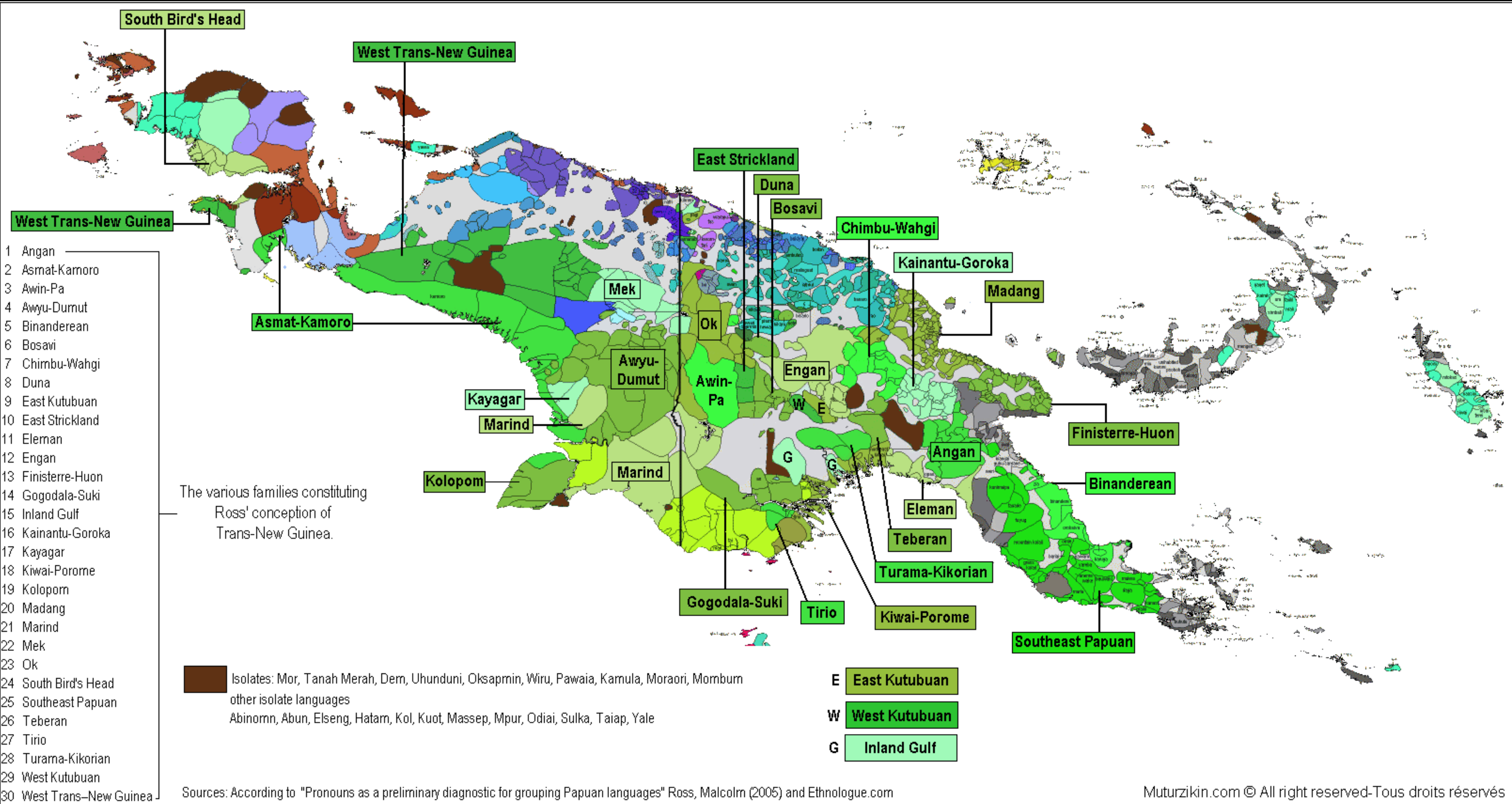
**Jižní Kavkaz
(Zakavkazsko)**





Jak může fyzická geografie ovlivňovat míru etnické homogeneity/heterogeneity?





- 1 Angan
- 2 Asmat-Kamoro
- 3 Awin-Pa
- 4 Awyu-Dumut
- 5 Binanderean
- 6 Bosavi
- 7 Chimbu-Wahgi
- 8 Duna
- 9 East Kutubuan
- 10 East Strickland
- 11 Eleman
- 12 Engan
- 13 Finisterre-Huon
- 14 Gogodala-Suki
- 15 Inland Gulf
- 16 Kainantu-Goroka
- 17 Kayagar
- 18 Kiwai-Porome
- 19 Kolopom
- 20 Madang
- 21 Marind
- 22 Mek
- 23 Ok
- 24 South Bird's Head
- 25 Southeast Papuan
- 26 Teberan
- 27 Tirio
- 28 Turama-Kikorian
- 29 West Kutubuan
- 30 West Trans-New Guinea

The various families constituting Ross' conception of Trans-New Guinea.

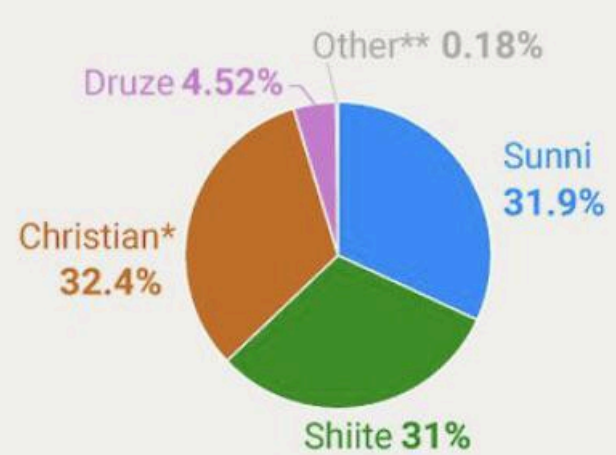
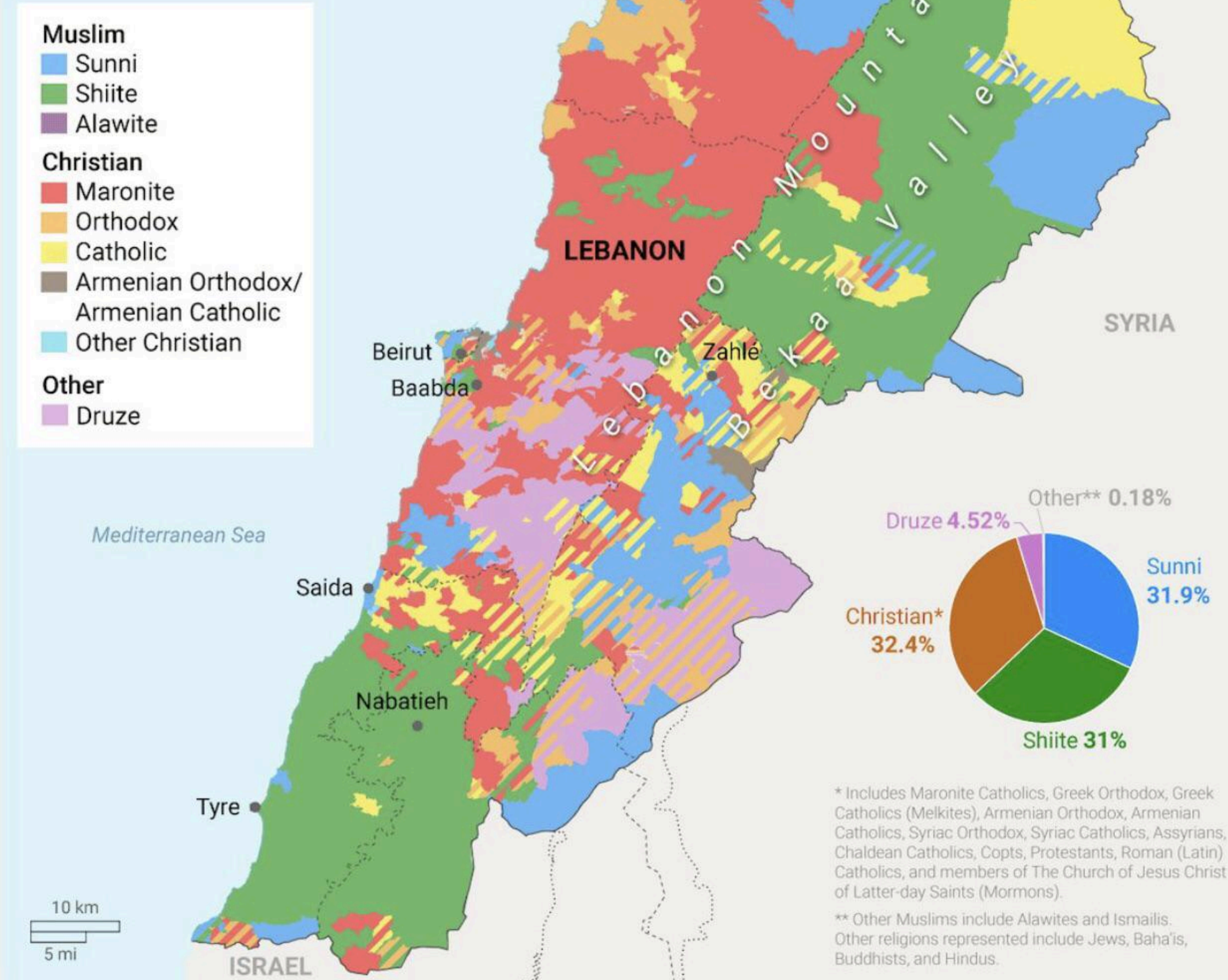
Isolates: Mor, Tanah Merah, Dem, Uhunduni, Oksapmin, Wiru, Pawaia, Kamula, Moraori, Mornbum
 other isolate languages: Abinomn, Abun, Elseng, Hatarn, Kol, Kuot, Masep, Mpur, Odiai, Sulka, Taiap, Yale

E East Kutubuan
 W West Kutubuan
 G Inland Gulf

Sources: According to "Pronouns as a preliminary diagnostic for grouping Papuan languages" Ross, Malcolm (2005) and Ethnologue.com

Lebanon's Religious Demographics

Hezbollah controls most Shiite-dominated areas. This election could result in territorial fragmentation if state control erodes further outside of Beirut and local security arrangements prevail over central governance.

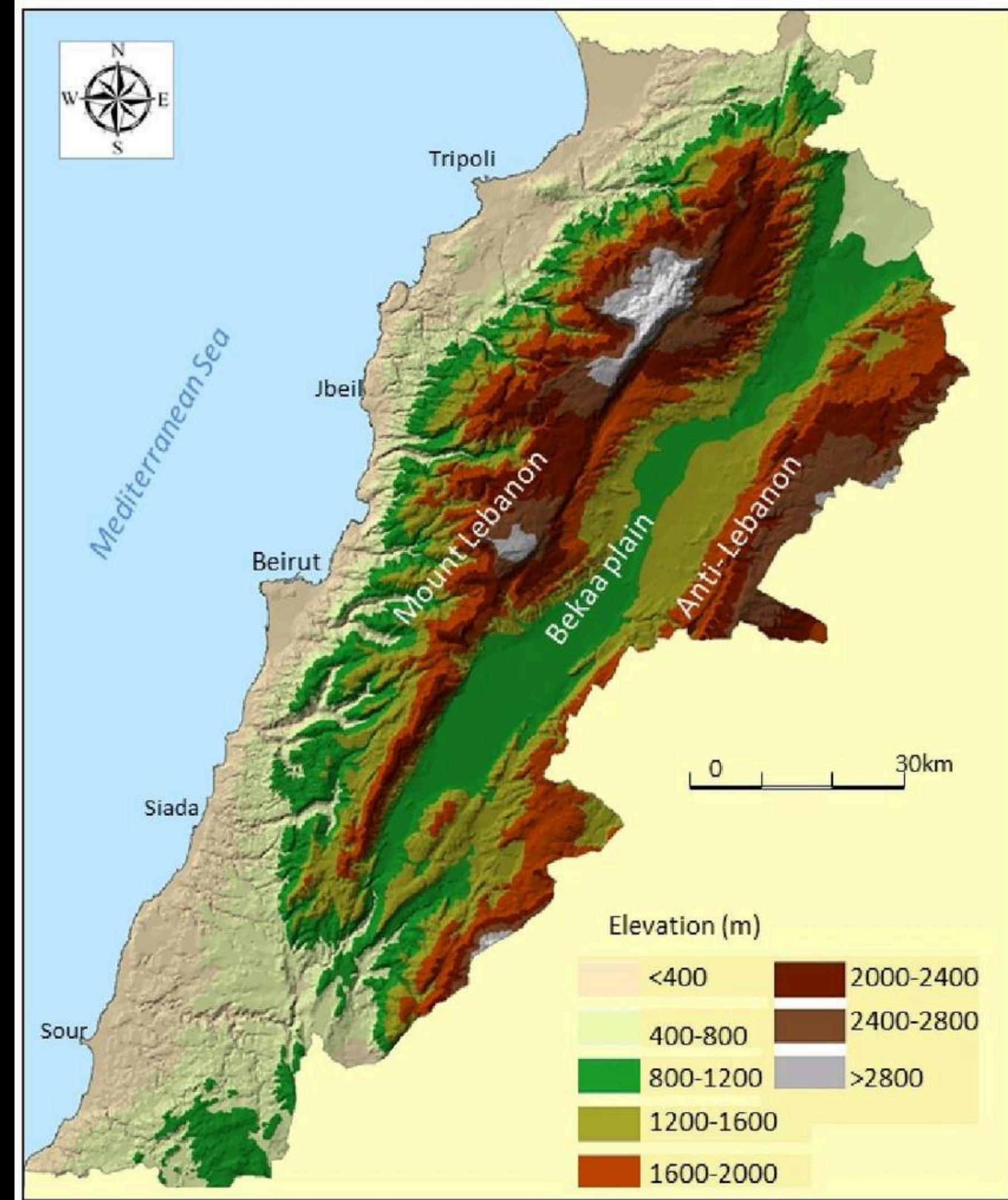


* Includes Maronite Catholics, Greek Orthodox, Greek Catholics (Melkites), Armenian Orthodox, Armenian Catholics, Syriac Orthodox, Syriac Catholics, Assyrians, Chaldean Catholics, Copts, Protestants, Roman (Latin) Catholics, and members of The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints (Mormons).

** Other Muslims include Alawites and Ismailis. Other religions represented include Jews, Baha'is, Buddhists, and Hindus.

Source: Creative Commons (Prodrummer619), Wilson Center, state.gov (from Statistics Lebanon)

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**Ečmiadzinská
katedrála, 4. stol.,
sídlo katolika
Arménské
apoštolské církve**

The expansion of the Roman Empire to AD 117



	Kingdom of Georgia itself (1184-1230)
	Vassal tributary states
	Dependancies



Administrative map of Caucasus in the USSR, 1957-1991






Grozný, prezidentský palác, 1995

Teroristický útok na beslanskou školu

🌐 51 jazyků ▾

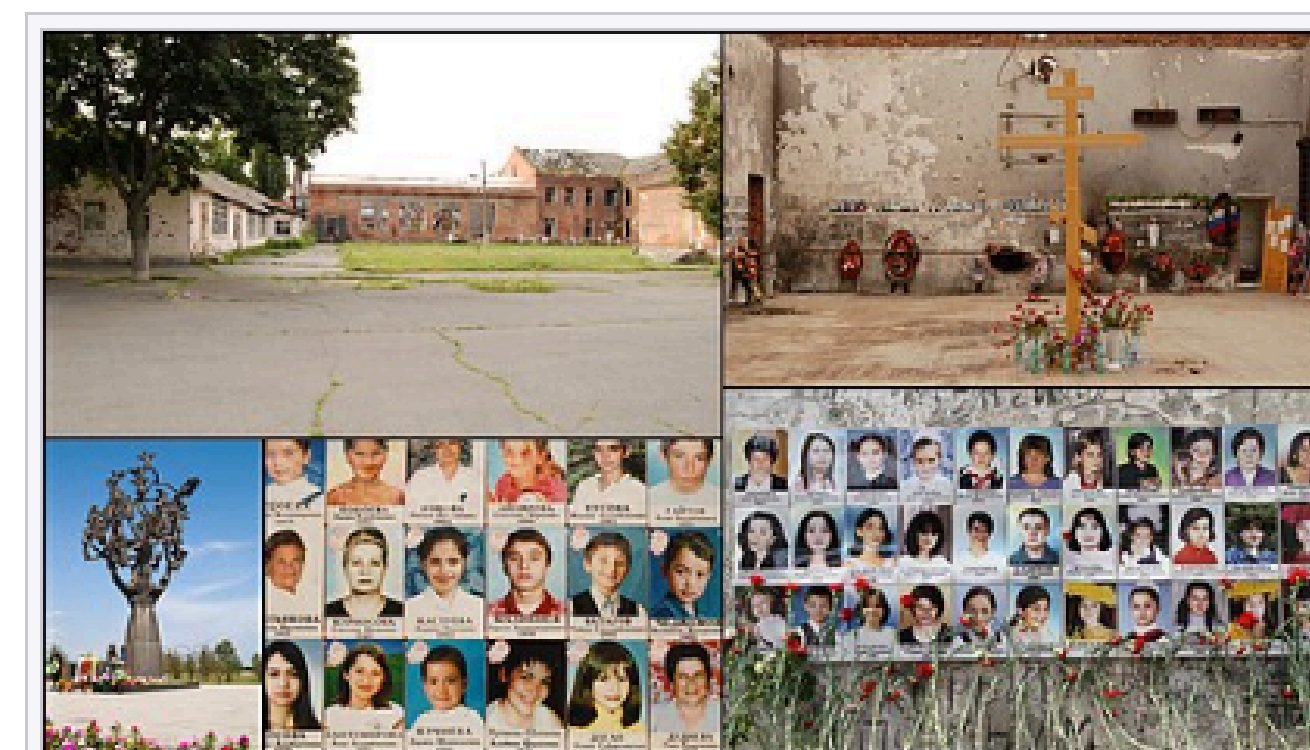
Článek [Diskuse](#)

Číst [Editovat](#) [Editovat zdroj](#) [Zobrazit historii](#) [Nástroje](#) ▾

Souřadnice:  43°11′3″ s. š., 44°32′27″ v. d.﻿ / ﻿43.19167° s. š., 44.54083° v. d.﻿ / ﻿43.19167; 44.54083
([mapa](#))

Jako **teroristický útok na beslanskou školu**, či **beslanský školní masakr** je označována situace mezi **1. a 3. zářím 2004**, kdy se školní budovy ve městě **Beslan** v **Severní Osetii** na jihu **Ruské federace** zmocnili **čečenští islamističtí separatisté**. Během této krize bylo zadržováno jako **rukojmí** okolo 1200 žáků a jejich rodičů.

Celá situace vyústila **3. září** v **masakr** po explozi bomby, při kterém bylo zabito minimálně 330 civilistů, 10 příslušníků zvláštní jednotky a 31 teroristů,^[1] z toho 186 dětí; 783 lidí^[2] bylo zraněno. K útoku se přihlásil čečenský terorista **Šamil Basajev**. Podrobnosti útoku nejsou zcela známé a panují jisté rozpory v tom, kdo za příčinou exploze stojí.^[3]



Budova školy, fotky obětí a „Strom žalu“, památník rukojmím v **Beslanu**



The breakaway republics of Abkhazia, South Ossetia and Nagorno-Karabakh within the Caucasus region (after August 2008)





Vyhnání arménského obyvatelstva z Náhorního Karabachu, září 2023

31 511 511

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

Tarkhan Tayumurazovich Batirashvili (Georgian: თარხან ბათირაშვილი ^[*clarification needed*]; 11 January 1986 – 10 July 2016), known by his *nom de guerre* **Abu Omar al-Shishani** (Arabic: أَبُو عُمَرَ الشَّيْشَانِيّ, romanized: *ʿAbū ʿUmar aṣ-Šīšānī*)^[11] or **Omar al-Shishani**, was a Georgian-Chechen jihadist who, as one of the Chechen mujahideen in Syria, served as the leader of the Muhajireen Battalion before defecting and becoming a commander for the Islamic State, and was previously a sergeant in the Georgian Army.^[11]

A veteran of the 2008 Russo-Georgian War, Batirashvili became a jihadist after being discharged from the Georgian military and served in various command positions with Islamist militant groups fighting in the Syrian Civil War. He became the leader of the Muhajireen Brigade (Emigrants Brigade), and its successor, Jaish al-Muhajireen wal-Ansar (Army of Emigrants and Supporters). In 2013, Batirashvili joined the Islamic State of Iraq and the Levant and rapidly became a senior commander in the organization, directing a series of battles and ultimately earning a seat on ISIL's shura council.

The US Treasury Department added Batirashvili to its list of Specially Designated Global Terrorists on 24 September 2014,^[12] and seven months later the US government announced a reward up to US\$5 million for information leading to his capture.^{[13][14]} There were several reports of his death throughout 2015 and 2016. The Islamic State announced that he was killed in combat in the Iraqi city of Al-Shirqat, south of Mosul while the Pentagon said that Shishani had likely

Abu Omar al-Shishani



Abu Omar al-Shishani during the Syrian Civil War

Born	Tarkhan Tayumurazovich Batirashvili 11 January 1986 ^{[1][2][3]} Birkiani, Georgian SSR, Soviet Union ^[6]
Died	10 July 2016 (aged 30) ^{[4][5]} Al-Shirqat, Saladin Governorate, Iraq
Allegiance	🇧🇬 Georgian Armed Forces (2006–2010) 🇮🇶 Jaish al-Muhajireen wal-Ansar (2012–2013) 🇮🇶 Islamic State ^{[7][8]}

Early life [\[edit \]](#)

Tarkhan Tayumurazovich Batirashvili was born in the [Georgian SSR, Soviet Union](#) (now [Georgia](#)) in 1986. His mother was a [Kist](#)—an ethnic [Chechen](#) subgroup from Georgia's [Pankisi Gorge](#)—of the [Mastoy clan](#). His father, Teimuraz Batirashvili was an ethnic [Georgian Orthodox Christian](#).^{[\[3\]](#)[\[17\]](#)[\[18\]](#)}

Batirashvili grew up in the largely [Kist](#)-populated Muslim village of Birkiani, in the [Pankisi Gorge](#) in an impoverished region of northeast Georgia. He was one of three sons, all of whom would convert to Islam against their father's wishes later in life. During his childhood, his father was rarely present, as he spent long periods of time working in [Russia](#), and the children were mostly raised by their mother.^{[\[19\]](#)} In his youth, he worked as a shepherd in the hills above the gorge.