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And as a measure to combat this phenomenon, it was decided to start processes to form a homogeneous Europe and prevent the formation of strong national groups. To that end, more than 20 million people have been displaced throughout Europe to unify themselves.

The issue was certainly one of strong nations such as the Germans and Italians, but against the backdrop of this massive change, the rights of small nations, who could not claim to be hegemonies but found themselves in a common cauldron, were severely affected.

The post-war ardor slept in the fifties and the voices of national minorities began to be heard more and more. Society again began to think about national values, and about the damage to the heritage that unification had promised. Use [Custom Writings](#) to make your perfect writings.

The linguistic minorities of the Aland Islands, South Tyrol, Trieste, Slovenians and Croats in Austria received substantial protection under international law during this period. In addition, France, Germany, Denmark, Italy, Belgium, Finland, Ireland and Switzerland initiated processes to return to pre-war protection laws for minority linguistic groups.

The European Convention for the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms, adopted in 1950, included clauses for the protection of national minorities. This, in turn, also had an impact on linguistic minorities. The International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, adopted in 1966, in chapter 27, already provided direct and international protection for linguistic minorities.

The first two decades of the second half of the twentieth century, in general, can be called the era of rapid revival of national consciousness of the national minorities of Europe. Until the end of the seventies, all over Europe, new local pockets of instability were regularly emerging. Most of these conflicts were on national soil.

It is enough to mention linguistic conflicts in Belgium and South Tyrol, Northern Ireland, the Basque country, Catalonia, Scotland, Corsica, etc. to understand that the problem was of a pan-European nature. As a result of the active struggle of small groups to relieve tension, many governments have made concessions, and most of these conflicts have led to constitutional amendments that protect the rights of minority linguistic groups.