

Fatherland

Homeland

ethnic nationalist connotations. A homeland may also be referred to as a fatherland, a motherland, or a mother country, depending on the culture and language - A homeland is a place where a national or ethnic identity has formed. The definition can also mean simply one's country of birth. When used as a proper noun, the Homeland, as well as its equivalents in other languages, often has ethnic nationalist connotations. A homeland may also be referred to as a fatherland, a motherland, or a mother country, depending on the culture and language of the nationality in question.

Fatherland Party

(Germany) Fatherland Party (Kazakhstan) Fatherland Party (Norway) Greeks for the Fatherland Fatherland - All Russia All-Ukrainian Union "Fatherland" Motherland - Fatherland Party is the name of several current or former political parties:

Watan Party of Afghanistan

Fatherland Party (Iran)

Fatherland Party (Germany)

Fatherland Party (Kazakhstan)

Fatherland Party (Norway)

Greeks for the Fatherland

Fatherland - All Russia

All-Ukrainian Union "Fatherland"

Fatherland (disambiguation)

Look up fatherland in Wiktionary, the free dictionary. Fatherland is the nation of one's "fathers", "forefathers" or "patriarchs",. Fatherland may also - Fatherland is the nation of one's "fathers", "forefathers" or "patriarchs".

Fatherland may also refer to:

The Fatherland, a 1914-1917 American World War I-era pro-German periodical

Fatherland (1986 film), a film directed by Ken Loach

Fatherland (horse) (1990–1993), an Irish-bred Thoroughbred racehorse

Fatherland (novel), a 1992 alternative history novel by Robert Harris

"Fatherland", a 1993 song by Die Krupps from II - The Final Option

Fatherland (1994 film), a television film inspired by Harris's novel

Fatherland (short story), a 2011 short story by Viet Thanh Nguyen

Fatherland (??????), a 2017 Georgian short film by George Sikharulidze

Fatherland (album), 2017 solo album by Bloc Party frontman Kele Okereke

Fatherland (movement), a political organization started in 2017 in Serbia and Kosovo that represents the Serbian minority in Kosovo

Fatherland, is an upcoming Philippine drama film that will be release on April 2025.

Fatherland Front (Austria)

The Fatherland Front (Austrian German: Vaterländische Front, VF) was the right-wing conservative, authoritarian, nationalist, corporatist, and Catholic - The Fatherland Front (Austrian German: Vaterländische Front, VF) was the right-wing conservative, authoritarian, nationalist, corporatist, and Catholic ruling political organisation of the Federal State of Austria. It claimed to be a nonpartisan movement, and aimed to unite all the people of Austria, overcoming political and social divisions. Established on 20 May 1933 by Christian Social Chancellor Engelbert Dollfuss as the only legally permitted party in the country, it was aligned with the Catholic Church, and did not advocate any racial ideology. It advocated Austrian nationalism and independence from Germany on the basis of protecting Austria's Catholic religious identity from what they considered a Protestant-dominated German state.

The Fatherland Front, which was strongly linked with Austria's Catholic clergy, absorbed Dollfuss's Christian Social Party, the agrarian Landbund and the right-wing paramilitary Heimwehren, all of which were opposed to Nazism, Marxism, laissez-faire capitalism and liberal democracy. It established an authoritarian and corporatist regime, the Federal State of Austria, which is commonly known in German as the Ständestaat ("corporate state"). According to the Fatherland Front this form of government and society implemented the social teaching of Pope Pius XI's 1931 encyclical Quadragesimo anno. The Front banned and persecuted all its political opponents, including Communists, Social Democrats—who fought against it in a brief civil war in February 1934—as well as the Austrian Nazis who wanted Austria to join Germany. Chancellor Dollfuss was assassinated by the Nazis in July 1934. He was succeeded as leader of the VF and Chancellor of Austria by Kurt Schuschnigg, who ruled until the invigorated Nazis forced him to resign on 11 March 1938. Austria was annexed by Nazi Germany the next day.

The Fatherland Front maintained a cultural and recreational organisation, called "New Life" (Neues Leben), similar to Germany's Strength Through Joy. The "League of Jewish Front Soldiers" (Bund Jüdischer

Frontsoldaten), the largest of several Jewish defense paramilitaries active in Austria at the time, was incorporated into the Fatherland Front.

The role of the Fatherland Front has been a contentious point in post-war Austrian historiography. While many historians consider it to be the exponent of an Austrian and Catholic-clerical variant of fascism—dubbed "Austrofascism"—and make it responsible for the failure of liberal democracy in Austria, conservative authors stress its credits in defending the country's independence and opposition to Nazism.

Fatherland (novel)

Fatherland is a 1992 alternative history detective novel by English writer and journalist Robert Harris. Set in a world where the Axis won World War II - Fatherland is a 1992 alternative history detective novel by English writer and journalist Robert Harris. Set in a world where the Axis won World War II, the story's protagonist—Xavier March—is an officer of the Kripo, the criminal police, who is investigating the murder of a Nazi government official who participated at the Wannsee Conference. A plot is thus discovered to eliminate all of those who attended the conference, to help improve German relations with the United States.

The novel subverts some of the conventions of the detective novel. It begins with a murder and diligent police detective investigating and eventually solving it. However, since the murderer is highly placed in the Nazi regime, solving the mystery does not result in the detective pursuing and arresting the murderer. The contrary occurs: the murderer pursuing and arresting the detective.

The novel was an immediate best-seller in the UK and has sold over three million copies and been translated into 25 languages.

The Fatherland

The Fatherland was a World War I era weekly periodical published by poet, writer, and propagandist George Sylvester Viereck (1884–1962), advocating "Fair - The Fatherland was a World War I era weekly periodical published by poet, writer, and propagandist George Sylvester Viereck (1884–1962), advocating "Fair Play for Germany and Austria-Hungary". Having been born in Munich, Germany, and moved to New York City in 1896, Viereck graduated from the College of the City of New York and directly entered the world of publishing.

Batkivshchyna

The All-Ukrainian Union "Fatherland" (Ukrainian: ?????????????? ??#039;????????? "?????????????"", romanized: Vseukrains'ke obiednannia "Bat'kivshchyna" and referred - The All-Ukrainian Union "Fatherland" (Ukrainian: ?????????????? ??'????????? "?????????????", romanized: Vseukrains'ke obiednannia "Bat'kivshchyna"), referred to as Batkivshchyna (Ukrainian: [bʲtʲkiuʲtʲnʲ]), is a political party in Ukraine led by People's Deputy of Ukraine, former Ukrainian Prime Minister Yulia Tymoshenko. As the core party of the former Yulia Tymoshenko Bloc, Batkivshchyna has been represented in the Verkhovna Rada (Ukraine's parliament) since Yulia Tymoshenko set up the parliamentary faction of the same name in March 1999. After the November 2011 banning of the participation of blocs of political parties in parliamentary elections, Batkivshchyna became a major force in Ukrainian politics independently.

In the 2012 Ukrainian parliamentary election, Batkivshchyna took part under the banner "United opposition Batkivshchyna" and other parties allied with Batkivshchyna. The list won 62 seats and 25.55 percent of the vote under the (nationwide) proportional party-list system (down from 30.71 percent in 2007 for the Yulia

Tymoshenko Bloc), and another 39 in constituencies, thus a total of 101 seats. On 15 June 2013 the parties "Front of Changes" and "Reforms and Order" finally merged with the Batkivshchyna by self-liquidation. By 31 December 2013, the parliamentary faction Batkivshchyna had 90 deputies.

From 5 August 2011 to 22 February 2014, Yulia Tymoshenko was a political prisoner of the Yanukovich government. In the concluding days of the 2014 Ukrainian revolution, she was released after three years in jail and her reputation rehabilitated by the Supreme Court of Ukraine and the European Court of Human Rights. Tymoshenko began reforming the party and Batkivshchyna went into the parliamentary elections of 2014 with new members, the top five of the list included: Nadiya Savchenko, Yulia Tymoshenko, Ihor Lutsenko, Serhiy Sobolev, and Alyona Shkrum. Based on the election results, the party received 19 seats in the Ukrainian parliament: 17 according to party lists and two through the majority system. Until 17 February 2016, the party was a member of the Second Yatsenyuk Government, but it later moved into opposition.

In the snap parliamentary election of 2019, Batkivshchyna received 8.18% of the votes and 26 MPs (two elected in constituencies). In the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine, the party went into opposition. According to the results of the local elections in 2020, the Batkivshchyna received 12.39% votes of voters, and became one of the leading parties in the local elections in Ukraine. Despite having a social-democratic image, the party joined the European People's Party in 2008. Nevertheless, Batkivshchyna maintains its center-left position. It is in favor of Ukraine's integration into the EU and joining NATO.

Fatherland – All Russia

Fatherland – All Russia (Russian: ????????? – ??? ?????, romanized: Otechestvo – Vsya Rossiya; OVR) was a political bloc that existed in Russia from 1998 - Fatherland – All Russia (Russian: ????????? – ??? ?????, romanized: Otechestvo – Vsya Rossiya; OVR) was a political bloc that existed in Russia from 1998 to 2002.

It was formed from the movement Fatherland, chaired by the Mayor of Moscow, Yuri Luzhkov, and the movement All Russia, chaired by regional Presidents of the Republics of Tatarstan, Mintimer Shaimiev, of Bashkortostan, Murtaza Rakhimov, of Ingushetia, Ruslan Aushev, and the Governor of St. Petersburg, Vladimir Yakovlev. In his founding Congress, that took place on 28 August 1999, their first chairman elected were Yevgeny Primakov and Yuri Luzhkov.

The party took part in the 1999 State Duma election, being led by Yevgeny Primakov, Yuri Luzhkov and Vladimir Yakovlev. During the pre-election debates, the block suffered from 'black public relations' campaign in Boris Berezovsky-controlled media and competition with the rival conservative Unity Party of Russia. 'Fatherland' supported the election of Vladimir Putin as President of Russia in 2000.

On 1 December 2001, a joint congress of Fatherland-All Russia and its rival party Unity decided to merge the two parties into a single new political party, United Russia. In its IV Congress, on 9 April 2002, Fatherland – All Russia was disbanded.

Fatherland Front

Fatherland Front may refer to: Fatherland Front (Austria), the ruling political organisation of Austrofascism, 1933–1938 Fatherland Front (Bulgaria), - Fatherland Front may refer to:

Fatherland Front (Austria), the ruling political organisation of Austrofascism, 1933–1938

Fatherland Front (Bulgaria), a communist resistance movement during World War II, dissolved in 1990

National Fatherland Front, an umbrella organization for the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan

United Democratic Fatherland Front, a North Korean united front led by the Workers' Party of Korea

Vietnamese Fatherland Front, a pro-government umbrella group

Korean War

on 25 June. In North Korea, the war is officially referred to as the Fatherland Liberation War (Choguk haebang ch?njaeng) or the Chos?n [Korean] War (????; - The Korean War (25 June 1950 – 27 July 1953) was an armed conflict on the Korean Peninsula fought between North Korea (Democratic People's Republic of Korea; DPRK) and South Korea (Republic of Korea; ROK) and their allies. North Korea was supported by China and the Soviet Union, while South Korea was supported by the United Nations Command (UNC) led by the United States. The conflict was one of the first major proxy wars of the Cold War. Fighting ended in 1953 with an armistice but no peace treaty, leading to the ongoing Korean conflict.

After the end of World War II in 1945, Korea, which had been a Japanese colony for 35 years, was divided by the Soviet Union and the United States into two occupation zones at the 38th parallel, with plans for a future independent state. Due to political disagreements and influence from their backers, the zones formed their own governments in 1948. North Korea was led by Kim Il Sung in Pyongyang, and South Korea by Syngman Rhee in Seoul; both claimed to be the sole legitimate government of all of Korea and engaged in border clashes as internal unrest was fomented by communist groups in the south. On 25 June 1950, the Korean People's Army (KPA), equipped and trained by the Soviets, launched an invasion of the south. In the absence of the Soviet Union's representative, the UN Security Council denounced the attack and recommended member states to repel the invasion. UN forces comprised 21 countries, with the United States providing around 90% of military personnel.

Seoul was captured by the KPA on 28 June, and by early August, the Republic of Korea Army (ROKA) and its allies were nearly defeated, holding onto only the Pusan Perimeter in the peninsula's southeast. On 15 September, UN forces landed at Inchon near Seoul, cutting off KPA troops and supply lines. UN forces broke out from the perimeter on 18 September, re-captured Seoul, and invaded North Korea in October, capturing Pyongyang and advancing towards the Yalu River—the border with China. On 19 October, the Chinese People's Volunteer Army (PVA) crossed the Yalu and entered the war on the side of the North. UN forces retreated from North Korea in December, following the PVA's first and second offensive. Communist forces captured Seoul again in January 1951 before losing it to a UN counter-offensive two months later. After an abortive Chinese spring offensive, UN forces retook territory roughly up to the 38th parallel. Armistice negotiations began in July 1951, but dragged on as the fighting became a war of attrition and the North suffered heavy damage from U.S. bombing.

Combat ended on 27 July 1953 with the signing of the Korean Armistice Agreement, which allowed the exchange of prisoners and created a four-kilometre-wide (2+1?2-mile) Demilitarized Zone (DMZ) along the frontline, with a Joint Security Area at Panmunjom. The conflict caused more than one million military deaths and an estimated two to three million civilian deaths. Alleged war crimes include the mass killing of suspected communists by Seoul and the mass killing of alleged reactionaries by Pyongyang. North Korea became one of the most heavily bombed countries in history, and virtually all of Korea's major cities were destroyed. No peace treaty has been signed, making the war a frozen conflict.

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