



Conflict prevention and cohesion through time travel

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Following the Livonian War,
the first Russian settlers came
to live on the Western coast of
Lake Peipsi (1583)



Following Nordic War (1710)
arrived new wave of Russian
settlers on Estonian territory









In the second half of the 19th century, the Estonian population also began to grow in the villages of the area. Estonians who were farmers lived in farmhouses near the Russian villages. Particular economic and cultural ties developed over time between the Estonians and Russians.







Bilingualism also began to
develop



In 1944, this area was the battlefield of World War II.



After the war, the Soviet power removed old cultural-educational societies.
Collective farms destroyed the economic roots of lifestyle.





During the Soviet period Russian-speaking people were brought to Estonia from all over Russia according to the Stalinist plan of mixing the nationalities. At later times, workers were brought in for the war industry.



Russian people were given free apartments, at the same time local people had to live on land that did not have much value, or find a way to build themselves a house.



Estonian population suffered deportations to Siberia in 1941 and 1949. Some people were taken to Siberia twice. A lot of them don't survive.





The Estonian-speaking population learned to speak Russian and there were generally no conflicts between the nationalities.



When Soviet army left, some of the Russian-speaking population followed it, but a large part of the Russian-speaking population stayed at their home. Some of them passed the exams and acquired Estonian citizenship, some of them acquired an Estonian Alien's Passport.



Since 1991, conscious efforts have been made to help people who do not speak Estonian as their mother tongue integrate into everyday life of Estonian community and it continues.



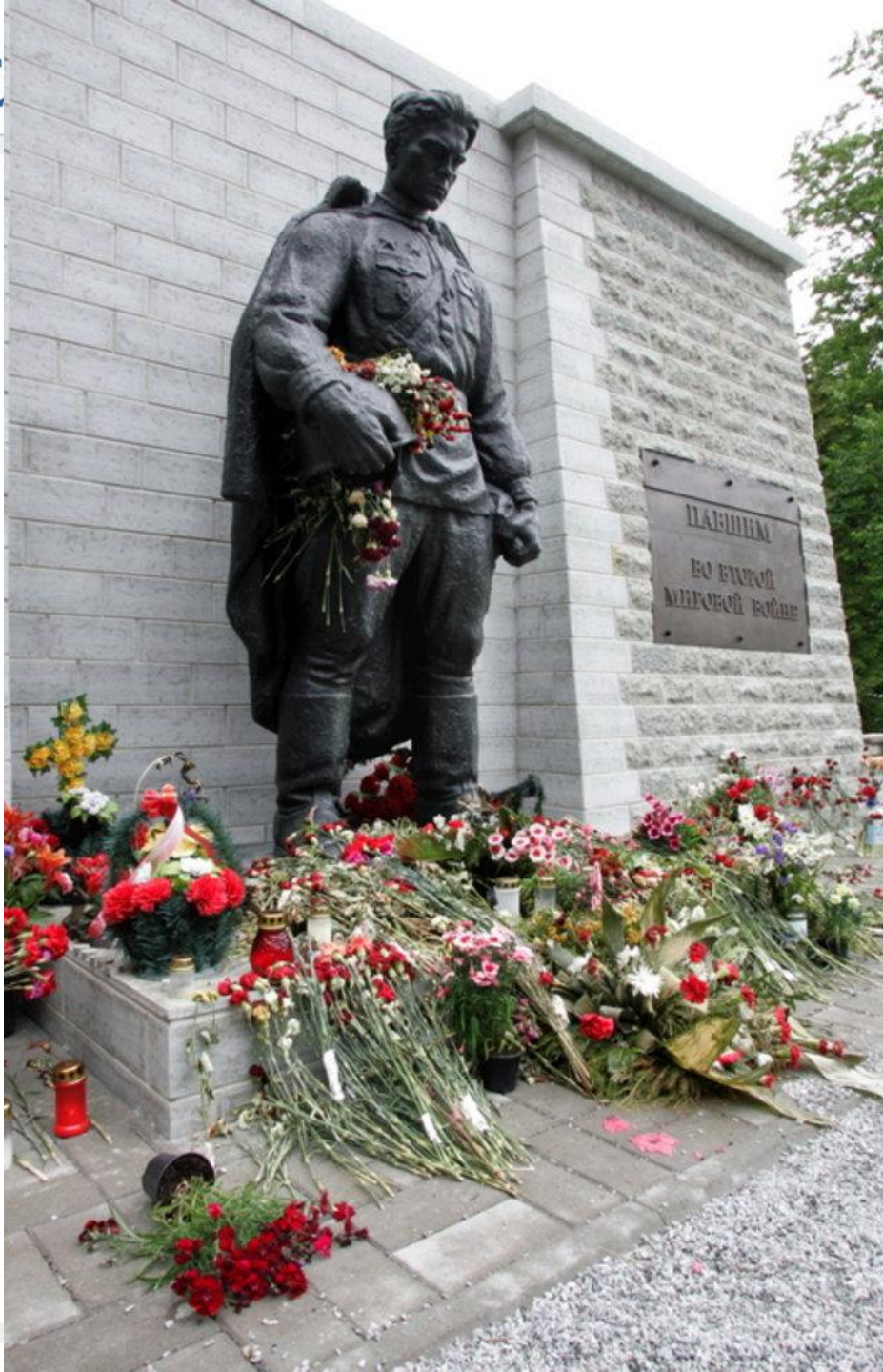
There are 330 263 Russians in Estonia in 2016. 21% of Russians were successfully integrated, 28% showed partial integration, and 51% were unintegrated or little integrated (Lauristin, 2011).



The largest Estonian conflict – the Bronze Night – occurred in 2007, when there were riots in Tallinn and other parts of Estonia from April 26 to April 29. The cause of the riots was preparations made on April 26 near the WW-II monument – the Bronze Soldier – to begin the archeological excavation and identification of the remains.



These were to start on April 27 at 10 AM but were postponed because of the riots. The goal was to determine the people buried there and to enable the removal of the remains to the military cemetery with the monument.

















The riots have been supported by some of the members of the Russian State Duma. Before the riots, the number of people who arrived to Estonia from Russia increased dramatically. One of the organizers of the riots – Dmitri Linter- declared to Russian television on the morning of April 26, before the April riots,



That Estonia was on the verge of a civil war and implied that within a couple of days, the world would see a completely different Estonia with different leaders. The Russian Federation forced businessmen to curtail the transit of goods via Estonian ports.



In recent years it has repeatedly been announced in the media that Russia is worried about the Russian-speaking population that supposedly is being discriminated in Estonia and therefore requires protection from the outside. This became topical again in connection with the events in Ukraine and Crimea.



At this moment, the media is disseminating the following statement by Putin: "We are increasingly witnessing attempts to rewrite and distort history. The consequences can be extremely dangerous. This is shown by the tragic events unfolding in Ukraine and rioting by the neo-Nazis which has unleashed terror against the civilians".



According to Putin, Russia and China agree that rewriting the outcomes of World War II is unacceptable. “We continue to fight against attempts to falsify history, to glorify Nazis and their henchmen, and to tarnish the memory of liberators-heroes and their good reputation”.



Representatives of Russian-speaking intelligentsia living in Estonia began to collect signatures and declared that they did not need to be protected because they were well.



Even though there are five large national minority groups living in Estonia, for some reason only communication with one national group is ripe for a conflict and this is imported, not caused by communication within Estonia.



A message has been delivered by the Ukrainian separatists that Estonia's turn will also come because the goal is the restoration of post – WW – II territory.



**Medvedev: Moskva kaitseb venelaste huve ja õigusi
igas ilmanurgas⁵**

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On August 29 was in Estonian newspaper again the message from Dmitri Medvedjev, that Moscow will protect Russians interests and rights in every part of the world.

There is always coal smoldering under the ashes.



For testing the mentality in Russians who are living in Estonia our research group made small pilot study “Which holidays Estonian Russians celebrate” . Both Estonian and Russian holidays were asked.



The research concluded that from 30 participants only two are very close with Russia.

Other participants have accepted Estonian holidays and traditions.



To prevent 2007 year conflicts it is very important to inform young Russians who are living in Estonia about Estonian cultural heritage and traditions and include them into re-creating of our culture and to do it through time travel is an excellent opportunity.



The study of 2005 shows that they are interested.



Thank you for the attention!

Welcome to Tartu!
