

Appendix

Additional data description

This section describes in greater detail the data pipeline from ethnic maps into analyzable polygons. First, we offer an overview of the temporal distribution of the historical maps (see Figure A1).

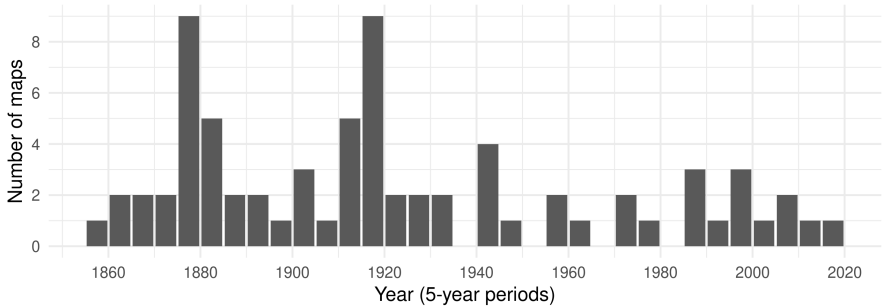


FIGURE A1. All 73 HEG ethnic maps by publication date

In a couple of cases, we removed particularly biased outliers, including a map produced by the Lithuanian National Committee in 1918 which represented a clearly oversized Lithuanian settlement area compared to 24 other maps and a map drawn by German nationalist and national socialist Paul Langhans, whose geographic journal was boycotted by geographers of the time for its political biases.

Practically all ethnic categories appearing in our maps refer to linguistic rather than religious or regional ethnic identity markers. That said, some maps differ in the level of linguistic granularity they encode and therefore need to be standardized for our purposes. To address this “grouping problem” of European ethnolinguistic identities, we match all raw linguistic map labels to the Ethnologue language tree¹⁰⁹ and construct a time-invariant master list of relevant ethnolinguistic groups by subsuming linguistically closely related labels from different maps under the linguistic node that occurs on the majority of maps that depict the respective language family.¹¹⁰

To get at temporal variation in specific groups’ settlement areas, we combine the publication date of individual maps as well as hand-coded secondary data on periods of large-scale ethnic change due to forced resettlement, genocide, or mass migrations.

109. Lewis 2009.

110. If, for example, two maps contain the Bavarian dialect while twenty maps depict Germans, the Germans are listed as relevant group and subsume all dialects. In other cases, more disaggregate categories are chosen. Croats, Serbians, and Bosnians appear on many more maps than does the aggregate South Slavic language family.

This information is used to code, for each group on our ethnic master list, the maps that are valid for a specific sub-period between 1816 and 2017.¹¹¹

Finally, we draw on all maps belonging to a specific group-time period combination to construct a best-guess settlement polygon. Figure A2 illustrates this procedure for the Hungarian map period before WWII. The first step is to overlay the digitized multipolygons of all 12 maps that show the Hungarians. Second, we rasterize these polygons and calculate, for each raster cell, the share of maps that encode it as populated by Hungarians. The third and final step applies a 0.5 cutoff rule to construct a best-guess polygon that contains all cells that at least six maps regard as populated by Hungarians. The best-guess polygons for different groups may, of course, overlap indicating mixed settlements or imprecisely captured ethnic demography. In such cases of overlap, we equally divide the area or population contained in the intersecting parts of two or more polygons between the respective groups. Historical population data comes from the History Database of the Global Environment (HYDE)¹¹², which provides decadal population rasters starting in 1700 that can be linearly interpolated to approximate annual population growth. As a robustness exercise, we also construct a maximalist version of the ethnic polygons, defined as spatial union of all grid cells that at least one map depicts as populated by the group in question (i.e. all colored cells in the second panel of Figure A2).

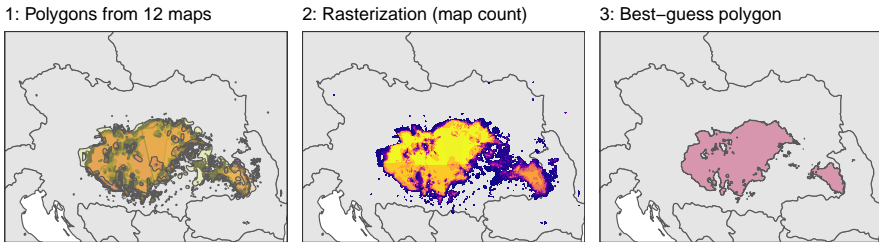


FIGURE A2. *Constructing ethnic best-guess polygons: Hungarian example*

Repeating this procedure for all group-time combinations results in a time-varying polygon dataset of all aggregate ethnic groups (*e*) in Europe since the early-to-mid 19th century. Any data on ethnic settlements covering as broad a geographic and temporal scope as 19th and 20th century Europe are prone to some imprecision and measurement error. We address this challenge by pre-selecting only the highest quality

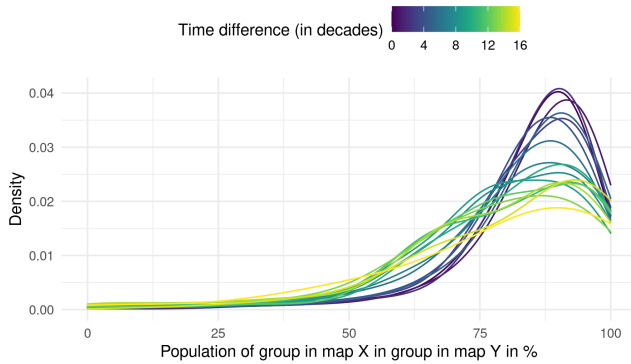
111. To address concerns that accurately reflecting temporal change in ethnic settlements comes at the cost of introducing endogeneity problems to our analyses, we run robustness checks only relying on the earliest available maps. See Tables A15, A17, and A18

112. Goldewijk, Beusen, and Janssen 2010.

maps, hand-coding periods of significant change, and combining information from multiple maps. Finally, we present evidence on the extent to which the alternative maps coincide in their spatial depiction of ethnic groups' settlement areas. Figure A3 shows that the overlap is very high for maps that are temporally proximate.

Overlap between ethnic polygons from different maps

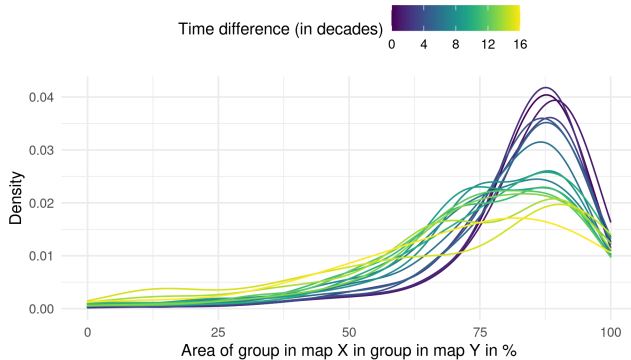
Total of 25390 comparisons. Weighted by group population in map X.



(a) *Overlap weighted by population of groups*

Overlap between ethnic polygons from different maps

Total of 25408 comparisons. Weighted by group population in map X.



(b) *Overlap weighted by territorial size of groups*

FIGURE A3. *Pair-wise comparison of raw map data, clustered by decades in time difference.*

Addressing alternative explanations

In this section, we address three alternative explanations that may plausibly account for the statistical association between historical golden age configurations and conflict post-1816.

Structural legacies

First, independent historical statehood and/or ethnic unity may have endowed some ethnic segments with institutional legacies or social norms that facilitate collective action and/or impede bargaining and coalitions with other ethnic groups. Paine¹¹³, for example, provides an account of how legacies of precolonial statehood complicate inter-ethnic coalition building and increase the likelihood of conflict in multi-ethnic African states post independence.

Differentiating between restorative narratives and structural legacies is difficult as we lack explicit data on nationalist mobilization, institutional legacies, and social norms. We therefore conduct an indirect test that exploits the duration of historical golden ages. It seems plausible to assume that fundamental and long-lasting change of institutions and social norms would have required extended periods of historical statehood and/or ethnic unity. Restorative narratives, in contrast, can also be crafted around historical precedents that lasted too short to permanently transform the social or institutional fabric of a given population. The Romanian example from the main text provides a case in which an extremely short-lived medieval golden age was a key pillar of modern-day nationalist agitation. Based on this line of reasoning, we test whether the duration of historical golden ages explains our findings. More specifically, we calculate the share of years between 1100 and $t - 1$ that fulfill the criteria of home rule and/or unity described in the section “Data and variables.”

Adding these measures of golden age duration to our main models of civil war and interstate conflict only marginally affects the estimates for the binary terms indicating whether or not any plausible golden age is available (see Tables A1, A3, and A2). These results reduce our concerns that structural social or institutional legacies account for our findings.

Persistent instability

The contrast between a current situation of foreign rule and/or division and past home rule and/or unity results from historical border change which in itself is often a violent process. The conflict-inducing effects of golden age configurations might therefore reflect persisting conflict and border instability rather than restorative nationalism. The war history controls as well as country and border duration effects in our baseline models should capture conflict persistence after 1816. As some golden ages in our

113. Paine 2019.

TABLE A1. *Civil War Onset: Structural legacies?*

Dependent Variable: Model:	Ethnic civil war onset $\times 100$			
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
<i>Variables</i>				
Lost home rule or lost unity	0.2992* (0.1170)	0.3142** (0.0967)	0.2993** (0.1087)	
Lost home rule or lost unity (post-1816)				0.4128* (0.1656)
Lost home rule or lost unity (pre-1816)				0.2383* (0.1073)
Mean home rule (1100 to $t - 1$)	-0.2615+ (0.1384)	-0.1214 (0.1152)	-0.0696 (0.0864)	-0.0887 (0.0945)
Mean unity (1100 to $t - 1$)	0.2125 (0.1332)	0.2266 (0.1470)	0.2530+ (0.1310)	0.1993+ (0.1139)
<i>Control Variables & Fixed Effects</i>				
Year FE	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Peace year FE	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
State FE		Yes	Yes	Yes
Border duration FE			Yes	Yes
Baseline controls	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Yes				
Extended controls			Yes	Yes
Yes				
Observations	35,967	35,967	35,967	35,813

Notes: OLS estimates of Civil War Onsets. The unit of analysis is the ethnic segment year. Baseline controls: segment area relative to state-leading group, transborder ethnic kin dummy, national unity dummy. Extended controls: logged country, aggregate group, and segment size in sqkm; ethnic fractionalization of country and aggregate group; logged distance to capital; war history (past years with ongoing civil war); time since last border change (FE). Standard errors clustered on country and aggregate ethnic group in parentheses. Significance codes: ***: 0.001, **: 0.01, *: 0.05, +: 0.1

TABLE A2. *Fatal MID Initiation: Structural Legacies*

Dependent Variable: Model:	Fatal MID onset $\times 100$			
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
<i>Variables</i>				
Lost home rule & lost unity	0.1672*** (0.0381)	0.2606*** (0.0526)	0.2501*** (0.0524)	
Lost home rule & lost unity (post-1816)				0.2397*** (0.0444)
Lost home rule & lost unity (pre-1816)				0.2562** (0.0846)
Lost unity only	0.0442 (0.0470)	0.0543 (0.0454)	0.0535 (0.0448)	
Lost unity only (post-1816)				0.0330 (0.0483)
Lost unity only (pre-1816)				0.0821+ (0.0430)
Mean united home rule (1100 to $t - 1$)	-0.0914+ (0.0516)	-0.1877*** (0.0475)	-0.1736*** (0.0412)	-0.1679*** (0.0383)
<i>Control Variables & Fixed Effects</i>				
Baseline controls	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Extended controls			Yes	Yes
Year	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Peace year	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
State A		Yes	Yes	Yes
State B		Yes	Yes	Yes
Border duration A			Yes	Yes
Border duration B			Yes	Yes
Observations	188,210	188,210	188,210	188,210

Notes: OLS estimates of fatal MID initiation. The unit of analysis is the directed country dyad year. Baseline controls: relative territorial size of state A vs. state B; logged absolute size of country B; indicators for whether governing group in A has governing or powerless kin segment in B; dummies for peace and calendar years. Extended controls: logged aggregate group size of governing segments in A and B; ethnic fractionalization of countries A and B; Share of aggregate group governing in state A located in state B; Share of aggregate group governing in state A located in own country; conflict history (number of past years with ongoing MIDs involving A and B); time since last border change involving country A or B (FE). Standard errors clustered on dyad, state A, and state B in parentheses. Significance codes: ***: 0.001, **: 0.01, *: 0.05, +: 0.1

TABLE A3. *Territorial Claims: Structural Legacies?*

Dependent Variable: Model:	Ethnic Terr. Claim Onset × 100			
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
<i>Variables</i>				
Lost home rule & lost unity	0.3251*	0.3805**	0.3842**	
	(0.1292)	(0.1302)	(0.1317)	
Lost home rule & lost unity (post-1816)				0.2822*
				(0.1244)
Lost home rule & lost unity (pre-1816)				0.5164**
				(0.1816)
Lost unity only	0.1011	0.0905	0.1065	
	(0.0960)	(0.1329)	(0.1382)	
Lost unity only (post-1816)				0.0503
				(0.1469)
Lost unity only (pre-1816)				0.1764
				(0.1382)
Mean united home rule (1100 to $t - 1$)	-0.1234	-0.0965	-0.1060	-0.0776
	(0.0914)	(0.0911)	(0.0936)	(0.0946)
<i>Control Variables & Fixed Effects</i>				
Baseline controls	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Extended controls			Yes	Yes
Year FE	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Peace year FE	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
State A FE		Yes	Yes	Yes
State B FE		Yes	Yes	Yes
Border duration A FE			Yes	Yes
Border duration B FE			Yes	Yes
Observations	161,198	161,198	161,198	161,198

Notes: OLS estimates of territorial claim initiation (identity-based claims). The unit of analysis is the directed country dyad year. Baseline controls: relative territorial size of state A vs. state B; logged absolute size of country B; indicators for whether governing group in A has governing or powerless kin segment in B; dummies for peace and calendar years. Extended controls: logged aggregate group size of governing segments in A and B; ethnic fractionalization of countries A and B; Share of aggregate group governing in state A located in state B; Share of aggregate group governing in state A located in own country; conflict history (number of past years with ongoing territorial claims involving A and B); time since last border change involving country A or B (FE). Standard errors clustered on dyad, state A, and state B in parentheses. Significance codes: ***: 0.001, **: 0.01, *: 0.05, +: 0.1

sample are due to much earlier border change, we address more long-term conflict persistence by adding deeper temporal lags of battles and interstate conflict. Using geocoded data on historical battle locations provided by Dincecco and Onorato,¹¹⁴ Table A4 shows that controlling for the logged number of historical battles within a segment's territory does not affect *Lost home rule or lost unity* coefficient.

TABLE A4. *Civil War Onset: Persistent instability?*

Dependent Variable: Model:	Ethnic civil war onset ×100			
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
<i>Variables</i>				
Lost home rule or lost unity	0.3173** (0.0926)	0.3508*** (0.0975)	0.3515** (0.1071)	
Lost home rule or lost unity (post-1816)				0.4595** (0.1458)
Lost home rule or lost unity (pre-1816)				0.2694* (0.1148)
No. battles (1000-1800, log)	-0.0926 (0.1073)	-0.0609 (0.1289)	-0.0595 (0.1234)	-0.0568 (0.1256)
<i>Control Variables & Fixed Effects</i>				
Year FE	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Peace year FE	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
State FE		Yes	Yes	Yes
Border duration FE			Yes	Yes
Baseline controls	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Yes				
Extended controls			Yes	Yes
Yes				
Observations	40,142	40,142	40,142	39,971

Notes: OLS estimates of Civil War Onsets. The unit of analysis is the ethnic segment year. Baseline controls: segment area relative to state-leading group, ethnic division dummy, national unity dummy. Extended controls: logged country, aggregate group, and segment size in sqkm; ethnic fractionalization of country and aggregate group; logged distance to capital; war history (past years with ongoing civil war); time since last border change (FE). Standard errors clustered on country and aggregate ethnic group in parentheses. Significance codes: ***: 0.001, **: 0.01, *: 0.05, +: 0.1

In much the same vein, we use Brecke's¹¹⁵ dyadic data on interstate conflict starting

114. Dincecco and Onorato 2018.

115. Brecke 1999.

in 1400 as an additional control in our models of fatal MIDs and identity-based territorial claims. The results in Tables A5 and A6 show that all main findings remain robust.

Territorial revisionism

Territorial revisionism in international relations might reflect other motivations than goals of national (re-)unification. Instead, claiming back territory that was historically lost to a rival state might have purely military and geostrategic advantages or facilitate legitimisation and mobilization through other channels than nationalist grievances¹¹⁶. To account for this possibility, we replicate the interstate conflict models and add a control for the structural potential for territorial revisionism. The revisionism proxy is constructed as the logged maximum area in country c_b that was historically part of country c_a 's territory. All main results remain robust suggesting that the existence of cross-border ethnic links and nationalist status loss increase conflict risk above and beyond the mere fact of lost territory.

116. see e.g. Abramson and Carter 2016.

TABLE A5. *Fatal MID Initiation: Persistent Instability?*

Dependent Variable: Model:	Fatal MID onset × 100			
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
<i>Variables</i>				
Lost home rule & lost unity	0.1324*** (0.0255)	0.1944*** (0.0341)	0.1887*** (0.0323)	
Lost home rule & lost unity (post-1816)				0.1733*** (0.0262)
Lost home rule & lost unity (pre-1816)				0.2060** (0.0736)
Lost unity only	0.0453 (0.0456)	0.0570 (0.0443)	0.0530 (0.0418)	
Lost unity only (post-1816)				0.0209 (0.0471)
Lost unity only (pre-1816)				0.0975* (0.0383)
No. of Wars (1400-1790, log)	0.0191 (0.0254)	0.0188 (0.0207)	-0.0095 (0.0153)	-0.0098 (0.0155)
<i>Control Variables & Fixed Effects</i>				
Baseline controls	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Extended controls			Yes	Yes
Year	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Peace year	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
State A		Yes	Yes	Yes
State B		Yes	Yes	Yes
Border duration A			Yes	Yes
Border duration B			Yes	Yes
Observations	188,210	188,210	188,210	188,210

Notes: OLS estimates of fatal MID initiation. The unit of analysis is the directed country dyad year. Baseline controls: relative territorial size of state A vs. state B; logged absolute size of country B; indicators for whether governing group in A has governing or powerless kin segment in B; dummies for peace and calendar years. Extended controls: logged aggregate group size of governing segments in A and B; ethnic fractionalization of countries A and B; Share of aggregate group governing in state A located in state B; Share of aggregate group governing in state A located in own country; conflict history (number of past years with ongoing MIDs involving A and B); time since last border change involving country A or B (FE). Standard errors clustered on dyad, state A, and state B in parentheses. Significance codes: ***: 0.001, **: 0.01, *: 0.05, +: 0.1

TABLE A6. *Territorial Claims: Persistent Instability?*

Dependent Variable: Model:	Ethnic Terr. Claim Onset × 100			
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
<i>Variables</i>				
Lost home rule & lost unity	0.2817*	0.3478**	0.3493**	
	(0.1067)	(0.1164)	(0.1174)	
Lost home rule & lost unity (post-1816)				0.2540*
				(0.1110)
Lost home rule & lost unity (pre-1816)				0.4939**
				(0.1694)
Lost unity only	0.1009	0.0924	0.1100	
	(0.0942)	(0.1310)	(0.1355)	
Lost unity only (post-1816)				0.0471
				(0.1453)
Lost unity only (pre-1816)				0.1869
				(0.1355)
No. of Wars (1400-1790, log)	0.0030	0.0262	0.0242	0.0227
	(0.0286)	(0.0254)	(0.0223)	(0.0201)
<i>Control Variables & Fixed Effects</i>				
Baseline controls	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Extended controls			Yes	Yes
Year FE	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Peace year FE	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
State A FE		Yes	Yes	Yes
State B FE		Yes	Yes	Yes
Border duration A FE			Yes	Yes
Border duration B FE			Yes	Yes
Observations	161,198	161,198	161,198	161,198

Notes: OLS estimates of territorial claim initiation (identity-based claims). The unit of analysis is the directed country dyad year. Baseline controls: relative territorial size of state A vs. state B; logged absolute size of country B; indicators for whether governing group in A has governing or powerless kin segment in B; dummies for peace and calendar years. Extended controls: logged aggregate group size of governing segments in A and B; ethnic fractionalization of countries A and B; Share of aggregate group governing in state A located in state B; Share of aggregate group governing in state A located in own country; conflict history (number of past years with ongoing territorial claims involving A and B); time since last border change involving country A or B (FE). Standard errors clustered on dyad, state A, and state B in parentheses. Significance codes: ***: 0.001, **: 0.01, *: 0.05, +: 0.1

TABLE A7. *Fatal MID Initiation: Non-ethnic Revisionism?*

Dependent Variable: Model:	Fatal MID onset × 100			
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
<i>Variables</i>				
Lost home rule & lost unity	0.1331*** (0.0247)	0.1942*** (0.0334)	0.1890*** (0.0326)	
Lost home rule & lost unity (post-1816)				0.1734*** (0.0269)
Lost home rule & lost unity (pre-1816)				0.2065** (0.0726)
Lost unity only	0.0505 (0.0480)	0.0614 (0.0455)	0.0581 (0.0432)	
Lost unity only (post-1816)				0.0256 (0.0482)
Lost unity only (pre-1816)				0.1044** (0.0383)
Former terr. of A in B (sqkm, log)	0.0034 (0.0040)	0.0034 (0.0023)	0.0022 (0.0023)	0.0024 (0.0022)
<i>Control Variables & Fixed Effects</i>				
Baseline controls	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Extended controls			Yes	Yes
Year	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Peace year	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
State A		Yes	Yes	Yes
State B		Yes	Yes	Yes
Border duration A			Yes	Yes
Border duration B			Yes	Yes
Observations	188,210	188,210	188,210	188,210

Notes: OLS estimates of fatal MID initiation. The unit of analysis is the directed country dyad year. Baseline controls: relative territorial size of state A vs. state B; logged absolute size of country B; indicators for whether governing group in A has governing or powerless kin segment in B; dummies for peace and calendar years. Extended controls: logged aggregate group size of governing segments in A and B; ethnic fractionalization of countries A and B; Share of aggregate group governing in state A located in state B; Share of aggregate group governing in state A located in own country; conflict history (number of past years with ongoing MIDs involving A and B); time since last border change involving country A or B (FE). Standard errors clustered on dyad, state A, and state B in parentheses. Significance codes: ***: 0.001, **: 0.01, *: 0.05, +: 0.1

TABLE A8. *Territorial Claims: Non-ethnic Revisionism?*

Dependent Variable: Model:	Ethnic Terr. Claim Onset × 100			
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
<i>Variables</i>				
Lost home rule & lost unity	0.2805* (0.1067)	0.3480** (0.1153)	0.3503** (0.1163)	
Lost home rule & lost unity (post-1816)				0.2503* (0.1096)
Lost home rule & lost unity (pre-1816)				0.5015** (0.1689)
Lost unity only	0.1186 (0.1017)	0.1082 (0.1369)	0.1276 (0.1417)	
Lost unity only (post-1816)				0.0593 (0.1511)
Lost unity only (pre-1816)				0.2144 (0.1410)
Former terr. of A in B (sqkm, log)	0.0128* (0.0061)	0.0146* (0.0060)	0.0141* (0.0063)	0.0151* (0.0062)
<i>Control Variables & Fixed Effects</i>				
Baseline controls	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Extended controls			Yes	Yes
Year FE	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Peace year FE	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
State A FE		Yes	Yes	Yes
State B FE		Yes	Yes	Yes
Border duration A FE			Yes	Yes
Border duration B FE			Yes	Yes
Observations	161,198	161,198	161,198	161,198

Notes: OLS estimates of territorial claim initiation (identity-based claims). The unit of analysis is the directed country dyad year. Baseline controls: relative territorial size of state A vs. state B; logged absolute size of country B; indicators for whether governing group in A has governing or powerless kin segment in B; dummies for peace and calendar years. Extended controls: logged aggregate group size of governing segments in A and B; ethnic fractionalization of countries A and B; Share of aggregate group governing in state A located in state B; Share of aggregate group governing in state A located in own country; conflict history (number of past years with ongoing territorial claims involving A and B); time since last border change involving country A or B (FE). Standard errors clustered on dyad, state A, and state B in parentheses. Significance codes: ***: 0.001, **: 0.01, *: 0.05, +: 0.1

Additional robustness checks

In additional robustness checks, we

- subset civil war and MID onsets to territory-related conflicts only (Tables A9 and A10);
- replicate all main results using historical population rasters rather than mere area computations to calculate proxies for national unity, size of segments, countries, and aggregate groups, and ethnic fractionalization scores (Tables A11 and A12);
- define national unity in the segment-level analyses as having at least 50% or 90% of an aggregate group united in one country (Tables A13 and A14);
- reconstruct the units of analyses and explanatory variables based on different ethnic maps or polygons (Tables A15, A16, A17, and A18) to address concerns about endogenous ethnic settlement areas on the one hand, and to adequately address maximalist nationalist claims on the other.
- run models that use the subset of non-nationalist / non-ethnic territorial claims as the outcome (Tables A19). In line with our expectations, we do not find effects for our lost golden age proxy. In our view, this finding bolsters the plausibility of our preferred ethnonationalist mechanism, as lost golden ages predict the theoretically most relevant type of territorial claims but are not systematically associated with other claims.
- re-estimate our main models using logistic rather than linear models (Tables A20, A21, and A22)
- use temporally more disaggregated golden age proxies. (Tables A23 and A24). We first code golden age dummies for the periods 1100-1550, 1555-1790, and post-1816. Results indicate that golden age losses in the earliest period (pre-Augsburg) matter at least as much, if not more than those in the intermediate period (early modern Europe until the French Revolution). In our view, these findings provide further suggestive evidence in favor of our grievance and mobilization-based account of ethnonationalist conflict. The precise geographic location of precedents clearly matters for Abramson and Carter's¹¹⁷ account of historical borders as focal points. It is less important for our focus on the usability of historic polities in restorative nationalist narratives aimed at mobilizing support for violent action. In addition to the rough division in three historical periods, Tables A23 and A24 also present results from models that disaggregate golden age losses by how long ago they occurred relative to the observation year (1-10, 11-50, 51-100, 101-200, 301-400, more than 400 years). Again, no clear patterns of temporal decay are visible which reinforces the conclusions from the previous analysis.
- run purely cross-sectional models (Table A25). More specifically, we determine for each unique ethnic segment or dyad whether it has experienced a golden age loss prior to the first year we observe it in our post-1816 data. We then use this variable as predictor in cross-sectional regressions that take the share of post-1816

117. Abramson and Carter 2016.

observation years with ethnic civil war, territorial claim, or fatal MID onset as outcome variables. We estimate these models both with and without country fixed effects and find positive, substantively large, and statistically significant effects across all six specifications (see Table A25). These results should address the concern that the statistical significance of our baseline findings reflects an artificial inflation of observations due to the TSCS structure of the data.

Across all these additional models, our findings remain similar in substantive and statistical terms.

Dummy dates; Date received: MMMM DD, YYYY; Date accepted: MMMM DD, YYYY.
please ignore.

TABLE A9. *Secessionist Civil War Onsets, 1816-2017*

Dependent Variable: Model:	(1)	Terr. civil war onset ×100			
	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	
<i>Variables</i>					
Lost home rule or lost unity	0.2770** (0.0988)	0.3386*** (0.0852)	0.3617*** (0.0987)		
Lost home rule only				0.4101*** (0.1143)	
Lost unity only				0.2067* (0.0775)	
Lost home rule & lost unity				0.3137** (0.1026)	
Lost home rule or lost unity (post-1816)					0.4773** (0.1512)
Lost home rule or lost unity (pre-1816)					0.2506* (0.0956)
<i>Fixed-effects</i>					
Year	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Peace year	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
State		Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Border duration			Yes	Yes	Yes
Baseline controls	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Extended controls			Yes	Yes	Yes
<i>Fit statistics</i>					
Observations	40,142	40,142	40,142	40,142	39,971

Clustered (State & Aggregate group) standard-errors in parentheses

*Signif. Codes: ***: 0.001, **: 0.01, *: 0.05, +: 0.1*

Notes: OLS estimates of Territorial Civil War Onsets. The unit of analysis is the ethnic segment year. Baseline controls: segment area relative to state-leading group, transborder ethnic kin dummy, national unity dummy. Extended controls: logged country and aggregate group size; ethnic fractionalization of country and aggregate group; logged distance to capital; war history (past years with ongoing civil war); time since last border change (FE). Standard errors clustered on country and aggregate ethnic group in parentheses.

TABLE A10. *Fatal & Territory-related MIDs, 1816-2014*

Dependent Variable: Model:	Fatal Terr. MID Onset $\times 100$			
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
<i>Variables</i>				
Lost home rule & lost unity	0.0557*** (0.0111)	0.0480+ (0.0251)	0.0442* (0.0221)	
Lost home rule & lost unity (post-1816)				0.0564* (0.0255)
Lost home rule & lost unity (pre-1816)				0.0170 (0.0276)
Lost unity only	-0.0377 (0.0340)	-0.0489 (0.0361)	-0.0455 (0.0350)	
Lost unity only (post-1816)				-0.0587 (0.0443)
Lost unity only (pre-1816)				-0.0278 (0.0242)
<i>Fixed-effects</i>				
Baseline controls	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Extended controls			Yes	Yes
Year	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Peace year	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
State A		Yes	Yes	Yes
State B		Yes	Yes	Yes
Border duration A			Yes	Yes
Border duration B			Yes	Yes
<i>Fit statistics</i>				
Observations	188,210	188,210	188,210	188,210

Notes: OLS estimates of territory-related fatal MID initiation. The unit of analysis is the directed country dyad year. Baseline controls: relative territorial size of state A vs. state B; logged absolute size of country B; indicators for whether governing group in A has governing or powerless kin segment in B; dummies for peace and calendar years. Extended controls: logged aggregate group size of governing segments in A and B; ethnic fractionalization of countries A and B; Share of aggregate group governing in state A located in state B; Share of aggregate group governing in state A located in own country; conflict history (number of past years with ongoing MIDs involving A and B); time since last border change involving country A or B (FE). Standard errors clustered on dyad, state A, and state B in parentheses. Significance codes: ***: 0.001, **: 0.01, *: 0.05, +: 0.1

TABLE A11. *Civil War Onset: Population-based variables*

Dependent Variable:	Ethnic civil war onset $\times 100$				
Model:	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
<i>Variables</i>					
Lost home rule or lost unity	0.2792*	0.3389**	0.3395**		
	(0.1129)	(0.1078)	(0.1142)		
Lost home rule only				0.3991**	
				(0.1342)	
Lost unity only				0.2210*	
				(0.0910)	
Lost home rule & lost unity				0.2726**	
				(0.0856)	
Lost home rule or lost unity (post-1816)					0.4615**
					(0.1673)
Lost home rule or lost unity (pre-1816)					0.2358*
					(0.1087)
<i>Fixed-effects</i>					
Year	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Peace year	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
State		Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Border duration			Yes	Yes	Yes
Baseline controls	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Extended controls			Yes	Yes	Yes
<i>Fit statistics</i>					
Observations	40,142	40,142	40,142	40,142	39,971

Clustered (State & Aggregate group) standard-errors in parentheses

*Signif. Codes: ***: 0.001, **: 0.01, *: 0.05, +: 0.1*

Notes: OLS estimates of Civil War Onsets. The unit of analysis is the ethnic segment year. Baseline controls: segment population relative to state-leading group, transborder ethnic kin dummy, national unity dummy. Extended controls: logged country and aggregate group population; ethnic fractionalization of country and aggregate group; logged distance to capital; war history (past years with ongoing civil war); time since last border change (FE). Standard errors clustered on country and aggregate ethnic group in parentheses.

TABLE A12. *Interstate Conflict: Population-based Controls*

Dependent Variables: Model:	MID \times 100		TC \times 100	
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
<i>Variables</i>				
Lost home rule & lost unity	0.1340*** (0.0310)	0.2184*** (0.0393)	0.2760* (0.1062)	0.3506** (0.1162)
Lost unity only	0.0626 (0.0524)	0.0702 (0.0463)	0.1019 (0.0944)	0.1150 (0.1333)
<i>Control Variables & Fixed Effects</i>				
Baseline controls	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Extended controls		Yes		Yes
Year FE	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
State A FE		Yes		Yes
State B FE		Yes		Yes
Border duration A FE		Yes		Yes
Border duration B FE		Yes		Yes
Peace year FE (MID)	Yes	Yes		
Peace year FE (TC)			Yes	Yes
Observations	161,198	161,198	161,198	161,198

Notes: OLS estimates of fatal MID initiation (Columns 1 and 2) and ethnic territorial claim onset (Columns 3 and 4). The unit of analysis is the directed country dyad year. Baseline controls: relative population size of state A vs. state B; logged absolute population of country B; indicators for whether governing group in A has governing or powerless kin segment in B; dummies for peace and calendar years. Extended controls: logged aggregate group population of governing segments in A and B; ethnic fractionalization of countries A and B; pop. share of aggregate group governing in state A located in state B; pop. share of aggregate group governing in state A located in own country; conflict history (number of past years with ongoing MIDs involving A and B); time since last border change involving country A or B (FE). Standard errors clustered on dyad, state A, and state B in parentheses. Significance codes: ***: 0.001, **: 0.01, *: 0.05, +: 0.1

TABLE A13. *Civil War Onset: National Unity Threshold 0.5*

Dependent Variable:	Ethnic civil war onset × 100				
Model:	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
<i>Variables</i>					
Lost home rule or lost unity	0.2894*	0.3289**	0.3304**		
	(0.1185)	(0.1041)	(0.1176)		
Lost home rule only				0.3731**	
				(0.1383)	
Lost unity only				0.2119*	
				(0.1005)	
Lost home rule & lost unity				0.3396**	
				(0.1023)	
Lost home rule or lost unity (post-1816)					0.4124*
					(0.1807)
Lost home rule or lost unity (pre-1816)					0.2671**
					(0.0979)
<i>Fixed-effects</i>					
Year	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Peace year	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
State		Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Border duration			Yes	Yes	Yes
Baseline controls	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Extended controls		Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
<i>Fit statistics</i>					
Observations	40,142	40,142	40,142	40,142	39,971

Clustered (State & Aggregate group) standard-errors in parentheses

*Signif. Codes: ***: 0.001, **: 0.01, *: 0.05, +: 0.1*

Notes: OLS estimates of Civil War Onsets. The unit of analysis is the ethnic segment year. Baseline controls: segment area relative to state-leading group, transborder ethnic kin dummy, national unity dummy. Extended controls: logged country and aggregate group size; ethnic fractionalization of country and aggregate group; logged distance to capital; war history (past years with ongoing civil war); time since last border change (FE). Standard errors clustered on country and aggregate ethnic group in parentheses. Significance codes: ***: 0.001, : **0.01**, : **0.05**, +: **0.1**

TABLE A14. *Civil War Onset: National Unity Threshold 0.9*

Dependent Variable:	Ethnic civil war onset $\times 100$				
Model:	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
<i>Variables</i>					
Lost home rule or lost unity	0.1814 (0.1083)	0.2364** (0.0854)	0.2312* (0.0906)		
Lost home rule only				0.3079** (0.1130)	
Lost unity only				0.0590 (0.0604)	
Lost home rule & lost unity				0.2452** (0.0838)	
Lost home rule or lost unity (post-1816)					0.3030+ (0.1638)
Lost home rule or lost unity (pre-1816)					0.1642* (0.0805)
<i>Fixed-effects</i>					
Year	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Peace year	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
State		Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Border duration			Yes	Yes	Yes
Baseline controls	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Extended controls		Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
<i>Fit statistics</i>					
Observations	40,142	40,142	40,142	40,142	39,971

Clustered (State & Aggregate group) standard-errors in parentheses

*Signif. Codes: ***: 0.001, **: 0.01, *: 0.05, +: 0.1*

Notes: OLS estimates of Civil War Onsets. The unit of analysis is the ethnic segment year. Baseline controls: segment area relative to state-leading group, transborder ethnic kin dummy, national unity dummy. Extended controls: logged country and aggregate group size; ethnic fractionalization of country and aggregate group; logged distance to capital; war history (past years with ongoing civil war); time since last border change (FE). Standard errors clustered on country and aggregate ethnic group in parentheses. Significance codes: ***: 0.001, : **0.01**, : **0.05**, +: **0.1**

TABLE A15. *Civil War Onset: Earliest Ethnic Maps*

Dependent Variable:	Ethnic civil war onset ×100				
Model:	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
<i>Variables</i>					
Lost home rule or lost unity	0.3531** (0.1300)	0.4192** (0.1248)	0.4009** (0.1410)		
Lost home rule only				0.4285** (0.1493)	
Lost unity only				0.3229* (0.1228)	
Lost home rule & lost unity				0.4255** (0.1288)	
Lost home rule or lost unity (post-1816)					0.5030* (0.1992)
Lost home rule or lost unity (pre-1816)					0.3616** (0.1343)
<i>Fixed-effects</i>					
Year	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Peace year	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
State		Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Border duration			Yes	Yes	Yes
Baseline controls	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Extended controls			Yes	Yes	Yes
<i>Fit statistics</i>					
Observations	39,729	39,729	39,729	39,729	39,557

Clustered (State & Aggregate group) standard-errors in parentheses

*Signif. Codes: ***: 0.001, **: 0.01, *: 0.05, +: 0.1*

Notes: OLS estimates of Civil War Onsets. The unit of analysis is the ethnic segment year. Baseline controls: segment area relative to state-leading group, transborder ethnic kin dummy, national unity dummy. Extended controls: logged country and aggregate group size; ethnic fractionalization of country and aggregate group; logged distance to capital; war history (past years with ongoing civil war); time since last border change (FE). Standard errors clustered on country and aggregate ethnic group in parentheses.

TABLE A16. *Civil War Onset: Maximalist Ethnic Maps*

Dependent Variable: Model:	(1)	Ethnic civil war onset ×100			
		(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
<i>Variables</i>					
Lost home rule or lost unity	0.1962 ⁺ (0.1128)	0.2310* (0.1057)	0.2344 ⁺ (0.1210)		
Lost home rule only				0.2718 (0.1782)	
Lost unity only				0.1801* (0.0684)	
Lost home rule & lost unity				0.1722 ⁺ (0.0921)	
Lost home rule or lost unity (post-1816)					0.3493* (0.1583)
Lost home rule or lost unity (pre-1816)					0.1461 (0.1052)
<i>Fixed-effects</i>					
Year	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Peace year	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
State		Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Border duration			Yes	Yes	Yes
Baseline controls	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Extended controls			Yes	Yes	Yes
<i>Fit statistics</i>					
Observations	49,542	49,542	49,542	49,542	49,309

Clustered (State & Aggregate group) standard-errors in parentheses

*Signif. Codes: ***: 0.001, **: 0.01, *: 0.05, +: 0.1*

Notes: OLS estimates of Civil War Onsets. The unit of analysis is the ethnic segment year. Baseline controls: segment area relative to state-leading group, ethnic division dummy, national unity dummy. Extended controls: logged country and aggregate group size; ethnic fractionalization of country and aggregate group; logged distance to capital; war history (past years with ongoing civil war); time since last border change (FE). Standard errors clustered on country and aggregate ethnic group in parentheses.

TABLE A17. *Fatal MID Initiation: Earliest & Maximalist Ethnic Maps*

Dependent Variable: Model:	Fatal MID onset $\times 100$			
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
<i>Variables</i>				
Lost home rule & lost unity	0.1560* (0.0669)	0.1420* (0.0554)	0.1700** (0.0579)	0.1730** (0.0565)
Lost unity only	0.0705 (0.0469)	0.0490 (0.0443)	0.0517 (0.0340)	0.0227 (0.0339)
<i>Ethnic Data</i>				
Earliest Maps	Yes	Yes		
Maximalist Polygons			Yes	Yes
<i>Control Variables & Fixed Effects</i>				
Baseline controls	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Extended controls		Yes		Yes
Year FE	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Peace year FE	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
State A FE		Yes		Yes
State B FE		Yes		Yes
Border duration A FE		Yes		Yes
Border duration B FE		Yes		Yes
Observations	188,210	188,210	186,752	186,752

Notes: OLS estimates of fatal MID initiation. The unit of analysis is the directed country dyad year. Baseline controls: relative territorial size of state A vs. state B; logged absolute size of country B; indicators for whether governing group in A has governing or powerless kin segment in B; dummies for peace and calendar years. Extended controls: logged aggregate group size of governing segments in A and B; ethnic fractionalization of countries A and B; Share of aggregate group governing in state A located in state B; Share of aggregate group governing in state A located in own country; conflict history (number of past years with ongoing MIDs involving A and B); time since last border change involving country A or B (FE). Standard errors clustered on dyad, state A, and state B in parentheses. Significance codes: ***: 0.001, **: 0.01, *: 0.05, +: 0.1

TABLE A18. *Territorial Claims: Earliest & Maximalist Ethnic Maps*

Dependent Variable: Model:	Ethnic Terr. Claim Onset × 100			
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
<i>Variables</i>				
Lost home rule & lost unity	0.2584* (0.1019)	0.3008* (0.1354)	0.1966* (0.0801)	0.2309** (0.0836)
Lost unity only	0.0035 (0.0873)	0.0061 (0.1215)	0.0040 (0.0534)	0.0216 (0.0729)
<i>Ethnic Data</i>				
Earliest Maps	Yes	Yes		
Maximalist Polygons			Yes	Yes
<i>Control Variables & Fixed Effects</i>				
Baseline controls	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Extended controls		Yes		Yes
Year FE	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Peace Year FE	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
State A FE		Yes		Yes
State B FE		Yes		Yes
Border duration A FE		Yes		Yes
Border duration B FE		Yes		Yes
Observations	161,198	161,198	159,740	159,740

Notes: OLS estimates of identity-based territorial claims. The unit of analysis is the directed country dyad year. Baseline controls: relative territorial size of state A vs. state B; logged absolute size of country B; Share of aggregate group governing in state A located in state B; Share of aggregate group governing in state A located in own country; Dummies for peace and calendar years. Extended controls: logged aggregate group size of governing segments in A and B; ethnic fractionalization of countries A and B; conflict history (number of past years with ongoing territorial claims involving A and B); time since last border change involving country A or B (FE). Standard errors clustered on dyad, state A, and state B in parentheses. Significance codes: ***: 0.001, **: 0.01, *: 0.05, +: 0.1

TABLE A19. *Non-Nationalist Territorial Claims*

Dependent Variable: Model:	Non-Ethnic Terr. Claim Onset × 100			
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
<i>Variables</i>				
Lost home rule & lost unity	-0.1076 (0.0840)	-0.0986 (0.1002)	-0.1060 (0.0950)	
Lost home rule & lost unity (post-1816)				-0.0884 (0.1049)
Lost home rule & lost unity (pre-1816)				-0.1376 (0.0905)
Lost unity only	-0.0216 (0.1530)	0.0646 (0.1743)	0.0249 (0.1704)	
Lost unity only (post-1816)				0.0174 (0.1704)
Lost unity only (pre-1816)				0.0318 (0.1731)
<i>Control Variables & Fixed Effects</i>				
Baseline controls	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Extended controls			Yes	Yes
Year FE	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Peace year FE	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
State A FE		Yes	Yes	Yes
State B FE		Yes	Yes	Yes
Border duration A FE			Yes	Yes
Border duration B FE			Yes	Yes
Observations	161,198	161,198	161,198	161,198

Notes: OLS estimates of territorial claims without an identity dimension. The unit of analysis is the directed country dyad year. Baseline controls: relative territorial size of state A vs. state B; logged absolute size of country B; Share of aggregate group governing in state A located in state B; Share of aggregate group governing in state A located in own country; Dummies for peace and calendar years. Extended controls: logged aggregate group size of governing segments in A and B; ethnic fractionalization of countries A and B; conflict history (number of past years with ongoing territorial claims involving A and B); time since last border change involving country A or B (FE). Standard errors clustered on dyad, state A, and state B in parentheses. Significance codes: ***: 0.001, **: 0.01, *: 0.05, +: 0.1

TABLE A20. *Civil War Onset in Ethnic Group Segments, 1816-2017*

Dependent Variable: Model:	(1)	Ethnic civil war onset (Y/N)			(5)
	(2)	(3)	(4)		
<i>Variables</i>					
Lost home rule or lost unity	1.085*** (0.2834)	1.097*** (0.1991)	1.206*** (0.2987)		
Lost home rule only				1.235*** (0.3014)	
Lost unity only				1.039 (0.9729)	
Lost home rule & lost unity				1.171 (0.9331)	
Lost home rule or lost unity (post-1816)					2.098*** (0.4585)
Lost home rule or lost unity (pre-1816)					0.8912** (0.2717)
<i>Fixed-effects</i>					
Year	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Peace year	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
State		Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Border duration			Yes	Yes	Yes
Baseline controls	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Extended controls			Yes	Yes	Yes
<i>Fit statistics</i>					
Observations	40,142	23,449	23,449	23,449	23,329

Notes: Logit estimates of Civil War Onsets. The unit of analysis is the ethnic segment year. Baseline controls: segment area relative to state-leading group, transborder ethnic kin dummy, national unity dummy. Extended controls: logged country, aggregate group, and segment size in sqkm; ethnic fractionalization of country and aggregate group; logged distance to capital; war history (past years with ongoing civil war); time since last border change. Standard errors clustered on country and aggregate ethnic group in parentheses. Significance codes: ***: 0.001, **: 0.01, *: 0.05, +: 0.1

TABLE A21. *Fatal MID Initiation: Logit Models*

Dependent Variable: Model:	(1)	Fatal MID onset		
		(2)	(3)	(4)
<i>Variables</i>				
Lost home rule & lost unity	2.108*** (0.5563)	1.627+ (0.9575)	1.651+ (0.9300)	
Lost home rule & lost unity (post-1816)				1.571 (0.9664)
Lost home rule & lost unity (pre-1816)				2.047** (0.7451)
Lost unity only	1.121 (0.9329)	0.4835 (1.125)	0.3451 (1.078)	
Lost unity only (post-1816)				1.219 (0.9177)
Lost unity only (pre-1816)				-0.2827 (1.700)
<i>Fixed-effects</i>				
Baseline controls	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Extended controls			Yes	Yes
State A		Yes	Yes	Yes
State B		Yes	Yes	Yes
<i>Fit statistics</i>				
Observations	188,210	65,194	65,194	65,194

Notes: Logit estimates of fatal MID initiation. The unit of analysis is the directed country dyad year. Baseline controls: relative territorial size of state A vs. state B; logged absolute size of country B; indicators for whether governing group in A has governing or powerless kin segment in B; cubic polynomials for peace and calendar years. Extended controls: logged aggregate group size of governing segments in A and B; ethnic fractionalization of countries A and B; Share of aggregate group governing in state A located in state B; Share of aggregate group governing in state A located in own country; conflict history (number of past years with ongoing territorial claims involving A and B); time since last border change involving country A or B (cubic polynomials). Standard errors clustered on dyad, state A, and state B in parentheses. Significance codes: ***: 0.001, **: 0.01, *: 0.05, +: 0.1

TABLE A22. *Ethnic Territorial Claims: Logit Models*

Dependent Variable: Model:	Ethnic Terr. Claim Onset			
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
<i>Variables</i>				
Lost home rule & lost unity	1.303* (0.6073)	1.184+ (0.6587)	1.298* (0.6575)	
Lost home rule & lost unity (post-1816)				1.976* (0.8288)
Lost home rule & lost unity (pre-1816)				3.528*** (0.7853)
Lost unity only	-0.0916 (0.6558)	-0.5231 (0.8524)	-0.2553 (0.9126)	
Lost unity only (post-1816)				-0.5430 (0.4710)
Lost unity only (pre-1816)				2.293+ (1.190)
<i>Fixed-effects</i>				
Baseline controls	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Extended controls			Yes	Yes
State A		Yes	Yes	Yes
State B		Yes	Yes	Yes
<i>Fit statistics</i>				
Observations	161,198	50,166	50,166	50,166

Notes: Logit estimates of territorial claim initiation (identity-based claims). The unit of analysis is the directed country dyad year. Baseline controls: relative territorial size of state A vs. state B; logged absolute size of country B; indicators for whether governing group in A has governing or powerless kin segment in B; cubic polynomials for peace and calendar years. Extended controls: logged aggregate group size of governing segments in A and B; ethnic fractionalization of countries A and B; Share of aggregate group governing in state A located in state B; Share of aggregate group governing in state A located in own country; conflict history (number of past years with ongoing territorial claims involving A and B); time since last border change involving country A or B (cubic polynomials). Standard errors clustered on dyad, state A, and state B in parentheses. Significance codes: ***: 0.001, **: 0.01, *: 0.05, +: 0.1

TABLE A23. *Civil War Onset: Temporal Depth of Golden Ages*

Dependent Variables: Model:	CW onset × 100		Terr. CW onset × 100	
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
<i>Variables</i>				
Lost home rule or lost unity (post-1816)	0.4180*		0.4504**	
	(0.1646)		(0.1628)	
Lost home rule or lost unity (1555-1790)	0.1487		0.1519	
	(0.1632)		(0.1401)	
Lost home rule or lost unity (1100-1550)	0.3596		0.3489	
	(0.2322)		(0.2244)	
Lost home rule or lost unity ($t_{-1} - t_{-10}$)		0.3998*		0.3727*
		(0.1545)		(0.1477)
Lost home rule or lost unity ($t_{-11} - t_{-50}$)		0.4394*		0.4739**
		(0.1694)		(0.1492)
Lost home rule or lost unity ($t_{-51} - t_{-100}$)		0.3818*		0.4083**
		(0.1499)		(0.1374)
Lost home rule or lost unity ($t_{-101} - t_{-200}$)		0.0723		0.1239
		(0.1958)		(0.1817)
Lost home rule or lost unity ($t_{-201} - t_{-400}$)		0.4209+		0.3787*
		(0.2450)		(0.1796)
Lost home rule or lost unity ($t_{-401} - t_{-917}$)		0.3183*		0.3366+
		(0.1559)		(0.1938)
<i>Fixed-effects</i>				
State	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Year	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Peace year	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Border duration	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Baseline controls	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Extended controls	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Observations	39,971	40,184	39,971	40,184

Notes: OLS estimates of Civil War Onsets. The unit of analysis is the ethnic segment year. Baseline controls: segment area relative to state-leading group, ethnic division dummy, national unity dummy. Extended controls: logged country, aggregate group, and segment size in sqkm; ethnic fractionalization of country and aggregate group; logged distance to capital; war history (past years with ongoing civil war); time since last border change (FE). Standard errors clustered on country and aggregate ethnic group in parentheses. Significance codes: ***: 0.001, **: 0.01, *: 0.05, +: 0.1

TABLE A24. *Interstate Conflict: Temporal Depth of Golden Ages*

Dependent Variables: Model:	Fatal MID onset ×100		Ethnic Terr. Claim Onset ×100	
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
<i>Variables</i>				
Lost home rule & lost unity (post-1816)	0.2396*** (0.0442)		0.2812* (0.1254)	
Lost home rule & lost unity (1555-1790)	0.2328** (0.0749)		0.3165** (0.1093)	
Lost home rule & lost unity (1100-1550)	0.3361+ (0.1940)		1.283* (0.4972)	
Lost home rule & lost unity ($t_{-1} - t_{-10}$)		0.3676*** (0.0994)		0.4422* (0.2029)
Lost home rule & lost unity ($t_{-11} - t_{-50}$)		0.2029*** (0.0454)		0.2080 (0.1363)
Lost home rule & lost unity ($t_{-51} - t_{-100}$)		0.1181** (0.0356)		0.2998** (0.1021)
Lost home rule & lost unity ($t_{-101} - t_{-200}$)		0.4990* (0.2220)		0.3546+ (0.1828)
Lost home rule & lost unity ($t_{-201} - t_{-400}$)		0.1469** (0.0450)		0.7216* (0.3327)
Lost home rule & lost unity ($t_{-401} - t_{-915}$)		0.3780 (0.2405)		1.367* (0.5377)
<i>Fixed-effects</i>				
Baseline controls	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Extended controls	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
State A	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
State B	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Year	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Peace year (MID)	Yes	Yes		
Border duration A	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Border duration B	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Peace year (TC)			Yes	Yes
<i>Fit statistics</i>				
Observations	188,210	188,210	161,198	161,198

Notes: OLS estimates of fatal MID initiation (Columns 1 and 2) and identity-based territorial claims (Columns 3 and 4). The unit of analysis is the directed country dyad year. Baseline controls: relative territorial size of state A vs. state B; logged absolute size of country B; indicators for whether governing group in A has governing or powerless kin segment in B; dummies for peace and calendar years. Extended controls: logged aggregate group size of governing segments in A and B; ethnic fractionalization of countries A and B; Share of aggregate group governing in state A located in state B; Share of aggregate group governing in state A located in own country; conflict history (number of past years with ongoing territorial claims involving A and B); time since last border change involving country A or B (FE). Standard errors clustered on dyad, state A, and state B in parentheses. Significance codes: ***: 0.001, **: 0.01, *: 0.05, +: 0.1

TABLE A25. Conflict Onset: Cross-Sectional Analysis

Dependent Variables: Model:	Avg. CW onset ×100		Avg. MID onset ×100		Avg. TC onset ×100	
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
<i>Variables</i>						
Lost home rule or lost unity	0.2382** (0.0730)	0.2224*** (0.0609)				
Lost home rule and lost unity			0.0558* (0.0253)	0.0501* (0.0233)	0.2491** (0.0933)	0.2551** (0.0839)
State		Yes				
State A				Yes		Yes
State B				Yes		Yes
Observations	404	404	2,954	2,954	2,954	2,954

Notes: OLS estimates of mean conflict onset per segment/dyad. The sample is a cross-section of all ethnic segments/dyads observed for at least one year in the period between 1816 and 2017. The outcome in Columns 1 and 2 captures the share of years under observation in which a segment experienced a civil war onset. The outcome in Columns 3 and 4 measures the share of years under observation in which State A initiated a fatal MID against State B. The outcome in Columns 5 and 6 measures the share of years under observation in which State A initiated an identity-related territorial claim against State B. The main explanatory variable indicates whether the segment/dyad in question has experienced a golden age loss prior to the first year it is observed in our sample. Standard errors clustered on country and aggregate ethnic group (Columns 1 and 2) or in dyad, State A and State B (Columns 3-6) in parentheses. The interstate conflict models in Columns 3-6 control for the mean of the neighboring dyad dummy across all observation years. Significance codes: ***: 0.001, **: 0.01, *: 0.05, +: 0.1