

# Etnik

Magic (Mystery Skulls song)

*"Magic" (Latroit Remix) 5:43 2. "Magic" (Mozambo Remix) 4:43 3. "Magic" (Etnik Remix) 4:42 4. "Magic" (Sanchez Stealth Mix) 6:30 5. "Magic" (Bynon Remix)*

"Magic" is a song by American DJ Luis Dubuc, recorded for the debut studio album *Forever* (2014) of his electronica project Mystery Skulls. It was written by Esjay Jones, Dubuc, and Mike Elizondo, and produced by Dubuc and Cory Kilduff, featuring additional contribution from musician Nile Rodgers and R&B singer Brandy. "Magic" is a disco track with violins and a progressive thrust, with Rodgers on guitar and a vocal in which Dubuc sings alongside Brandy. The song was released as the album's fourth and final single. It was met with critical acclaim for its production and catchiness.

The song is featured in the Disney+ movie *Magic Camp*.

Etnik Brruti

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Etnik Brruti (born 3 March 2004) is a professional footballer who plays as a right winger for Kosovo Superleague club Malisheva. Born in Kosovo, he has opted to play for the Albania national team.

Scooter (band)

*keyboards, turntables (August 2006 – December 2022) Former touring members Etnik Zarari*

keyboards (October 2018 – March 2019) Jeff "Mantas" Dunn - electric - Scooter is a German happy hardcore, rave and techno music band founded in Hamburg in 1993. To date, the band has sold over 30 million records and earned over 80 Gold and Platinum awards. Scooter is considered the most commercially successful German single-record act with 23 top ten hits. Since December 2022, the band is composed of lead vocalist H. P. Baxxter, musician/producer Marc Blou, DJ/producer Jay Frog and manager Jens Thele.

Among their more well-known hits are "Crank It Up", "Hyper Hyper", "Move Your Ass!", "Friends", "Endless Summer", "Back in the U.K.", "I'm Raving", "Fire", "How Much Is the Fish?", "Ramp! (The Logical Song)", "Nessaja", "Weekend!", "Maria (I Like It Loud)", "One (Always Hardcore)" and "The Question Is What Is the Question?".

1965 Turkish census

*2025. Retrieved 6 April 2025. Do?an Çolak (2012). "Türkiye'de Diller ve Etnik Gruplar" [Languages and Ethnic Groups in Turkey]. Dergipark (in Turkish)*

The 1965 Turkish census was held on October 24, 1965, and recorded the population and demographic details of every settlement in Turkey. The 1965 census was the last census with information languages and ethnicities as afterwards, the Turkish Government prohibited their publication.

Ouanani (band)

*Award at The festival International de la Chanson de Granby in 2004 &quot;Vote etnik&quot; produced by Jean Arsenault, Ouanani 2007 in Montreal, Canada &quot;La Chikunguña&quot;;*

OUANANI is a world music group formed in 2004 in Montréal by Sadio "Djali Sadio" Sissokho from Dakar, Senegal and Jean "Jean Jean" Girard-Arsenault from Alma, Québec, Canada.

They play as a duo or with musicians from all over the world. They sing in many languages : French, Wolof, Khassonke, Spanish and English. With organic-electronic sounds and a self-deprecating sense of humour, OUANANI fuses Québec with Africa, Caribbean and Latin America.

OUANANI tangles a wide variety of themes such as immigration, racism, love, seduction and surrealism.

Some of their accreditations include the following :

Album of the Week (ICI, 2008)

Three times #1 on CIBL's Francophone charts in 2008

Audience Award at The festival International de la Chanson de Granby in 2004

Georgians

*living in Turkey. {{cite book}}: |work= ignored (help) &quot;Türkiye&#039;deki Ya?ayan Etnik Gruplar Ara?t?r?ld?&quot;;. Milliyet (in Turkish). 6 June 2008. Archived from*

Georgians, or Kartvelians (; Georgian: ??????????, romanized: kartvelebi, pronounced [kʰɑtʰʰelebi]), are a nation and Caucasian ethnic group native to present-day Georgia and surrounding areas historically associated with the Georgian kingdoms. Significant Georgian diaspora communities are also present throughout Russia, Turkey, Greece, Iran, Ukraine, the United States, and the European Union.

Georgians arose from Colchian and Iberian civilizations of classical antiquity; Colchis was interconnected with the Hellenic world, whereas Iberia was influenced by the Achaemenid Empire until Alexander the Great conquered it. In the early 4th century, the Georgians became one of the first to embrace Christianity. Currently, the majority of Georgians are Orthodox Christians, with most following their national Georgian Orthodox Church; there are also small Georgian Catholic and Muslim communities as well as a significant number of irreligious Georgians. Located in the Caucasus, on the continental crossroads of Europe and Asia, the High Middle Ages saw Georgian people form a unified Kingdom of Georgia in 1008 AD, later inaugurating the Georgian Golden Age. This lasted until the kingdom was weakened and later disintegrated as the result of the 13th–15th-century invasions of the Mongols and Timur, the Black Death, the Fall of Constantinople, as well as internal divisions following the death of George V the Brilliant in 1346, the last of the great kings of Georgia.

Thereafter and throughout the early modern period, Georgians became politically fractured and were locked in conflict with much larger, Muslim empires to its south, like the Ottoman Empire and successive dynasties of Iran. Georgians started looking for allies and found the Russians on the political horizon as a possible replacement for the lost Byzantine Empire, "for the sake of the Christian faith". The Georgian kings and Russian tsars exchanged no less than 17 embassies, which culminated in 1783, when Heraclius II of the eastern Georgian kingdom of Kartli-Kakheti forged an alliance with the Russian Empire. The Russo-Georgian alliance, however, backfired as Russia was unwilling to fulfill the terms of the treaty, proceeding to annex Georgia in a piecemeal manner throughout the 1800s. the troubled kingdom in 1801 Georgians reasserted their independence from Russia under the First Georgian Republic from 1918 to 1921 and finally in 1991 from the Soviet Union.

The Georgian nation was formed out of a diverse set of geographic subgroups, each with its characteristic traditions, manners, dialects and, in the case of Svans and Mingrelians, own regional languages. The Georgian language, with its own unique writing system and extensive written tradition, which goes back to the 5th century, is the official language of Georgia as well as the language of education of all Georgians living in the country. According to the State Ministry on Diaspora Issues of Georgia, unofficial statistics say that there are more than 5 million Georgians in the world.

## Ordu

*Karadeniz'in Etnik ve Siyasi Tarihi, Genesis Yayınları. Ankara 2011, S.492 Özhan Öztürk. Pontus, Antikçağ'dan Günümüze Karadeniz'in Etnik ve Siyasi Tarihi*

Ordu (Turkish pronunciation: [ˈoɾdu]) or Altınordu is a port city on the Black Sea coast of Turkey and the capital of Ordu Province. The city forms the urban part of the Altınordu district, with a population of 235,096 in 2023.

## FC Drita

*No. Pos. Nation Player 16 MF KOS Mitat Xhymshiti 23 MF KOS Erion Ramushi No. Pos. Nation Player 35 FW KOS Etnik Bislimi 98 MF KOS Meris Maliqi*

Football Club Drita (Albanian: Klubi Futbollistik Drita), commonly known as Drita, is a professional football club based in Gjiilan, Kosovo. The club competes in the Football Superleague of Kosovo.

The club's home ground is the Gjiilan City Stadium. It was built in 1947 when the club played within the Yugoslav league system. However, from 1990 until the end of the Kosovo War, the club split in two different clubs with one team staying as the official club, playing in the home stadium and league system.

## Jek people

*Sharpe and London, Macmillan. 1984. "Türxan Pa'azad? "Azərbaycanın milli etnik nümayəndələri – cəkililər", "Azərbaycan Müəllimləri İnstitutunun Xəbərləri"*

The Jek people ( also spelt Jeks, Jeklilar (Azerbaijani: Cəkililər), Jack or Dzhek people) are a Northeast Caucasian ethnic group in Azerbaijan. The Jeks are one of the numerically small Shahdag peoples. The Jeks are a part of the Shahdag group of Dagestani people, and inhabit the northeast of the Azerbaijan Republic and Shahdag plateau of the Great Caucasus. The historical motherland of the Jeks is the Jek village of Quba Rayon, and their native language is Jek language, of the Northeast Caucasian family.

The Jek people are Sunni Muslims.

## Albanians

*Theodoros Pangalos, was an "Arvanite" from Elefsis. Murati 1991, p. 71. "emri etnik a nacional e shqiptarëve, përkundër trajtës së drejtë sllave Albanci, tash*

The Albanians are an ethnic group native to the Balkan Peninsula who share a common Albanian ancestry, culture, history and language. They are the main ethnic group of Albania and Kosovo, and they also live in the neighboring countries of North Macedonia, Montenegro, Greece, and Serbia, as well as in Italy, Croatia, Bulgaria, and Turkey. Albanians also constitute a large diaspora with several communities established across Europe and the other continents.

The language of the Albanians is an Indo-European language and the only surviving representative of the Albanoid branch, which belongs to the Paleo-Balkan group. Albanians have a western Paleo-Balkan origin,

and, for geographic and historical reasons, most scholars maintain that they descend at least partially from the Illyrians, but the question of which other Paleo-Balkan group(s) contributed to the ethnogenesis of the Albanians is still a subject of academic debate.

The first mention of the ethnonym Albanoi occurred in the 2nd century AD by Ptolemy describing an Illyrian tribe who lived around present-day central Albania. The first certain reference to Albanians as an ethnic group comes from 11th century chronicler Michael Attaleiates who describes them as living in the theme of Dyrrhachium.

The Shkumbin River roughly demarcates the Albanian language between Gheg and Tosk dialects. Christianity in Albania was under the jurisdiction of the Bishop of Rome until the 8th century AD. Then, dioceses in Albania were transferred to the patriarchate of Constantinople. In 1054, after the Great Schism, the north gradually became identified with Roman Catholicism and the south with Eastern Orthodoxy. In 1190 Albanians established the Principality of Arbanon in central Albania with the capital in Krujë.

The Albanian diaspora has its roots in migration from the Middle Ages initially across Southern Europe and eventually across wider Europe and the New World. Between the 13th and 18th centuries, sizeable numbers migrated to escape various social, economic or political difficulties. Albanian population groups settled in Southern Greece between the 13th and 18th centuries and came to be known as Arvanites. Other Albanian population groups settled across Southern Italy and Sicily between the 11th and 18th centuries and came to be known as Arbëreshë. Albanians have also migrated to Romania since the late 16th century. In the 18th century smaller Albanian population groups settled in Southern Croatia (who came to be known as Arbanasi), and pockets of Southern Ukraine.

By the 15th century, the expanding Ottoman Empire overpowered the Balkan Peninsula, but faced successful rebellion and resistance by the League of Lezhë, a union of Albanian principalities led by Gjergj Kastrioti Skanderbeg. By the 17th and 18th centuries, a substantial number of Albanians converted to Islam, which offered them equal opportunities and advancement within the Ottoman Empire. Thereafter, Albanians attained significant positions and culturally contributed to the broader Muslim world. Innumerable officials and soldiers of the Ottoman State were of Albanian origin, including more than 40 Grand Viziers, and under the Köprülü, in particular, the Ottoman Empire reached its greatest territorial extension. Between the second half of the 18th century and the first half of the 19th century Albanian Pashaliks were established by Kara Mahmud pasha of Scutari, Ali pasha of Yanina, and Ahmet Kurt pasha of Berat, while the Albanian wali Muhammad Ali established a dynasty that ruled over Egypt and Sudan until the middle of the 20th century, a period in which Albanians formed a substantial community in Egypt.

During the 19th century, cultural developments, widely attributed to Albanians having gathered both spiritual and intellectual strength, conclusively led to the Albanian Renaissance. In 1912 during the Balkan Wars, Albanians declared the independence of their country. The demarcation of the new Albanian state was established following the Treaty of Bucharest and left about half of the ethnic Albanian population outside of its borders, partitioned between Greece, Montenegro and Serbia. After the Second World War up until the Revolutions of 1991, Albania was governed by a communist government under Enver Hoxha where Albania became largely isolated from the rest of Europe. In neighbouring Yugoslavia, Albanians underwent periods of discrimination and systematic oppression that concluded with the War of Kosovo and eventually with Kosovar independence.

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