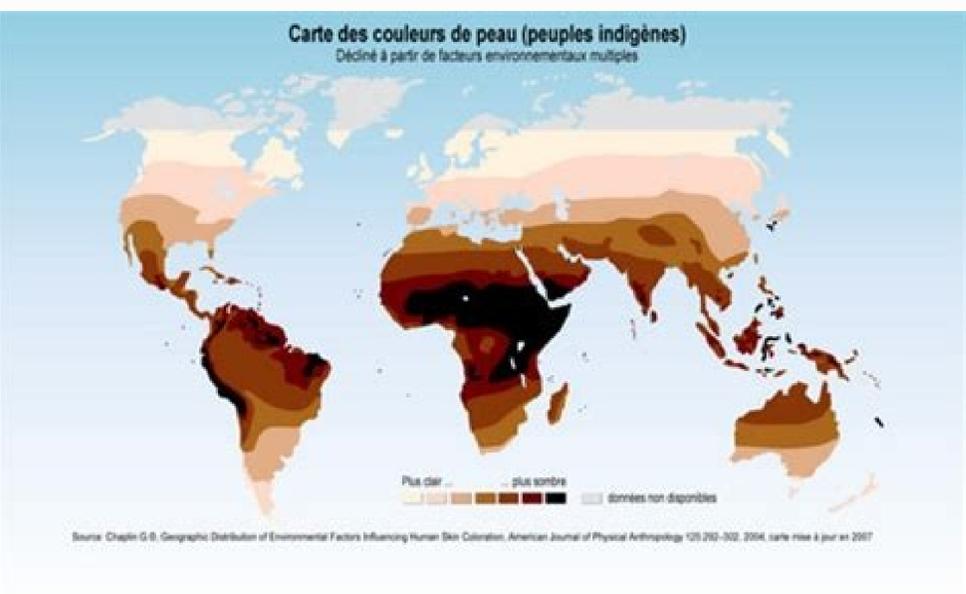
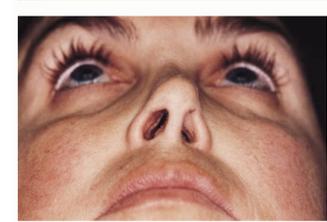
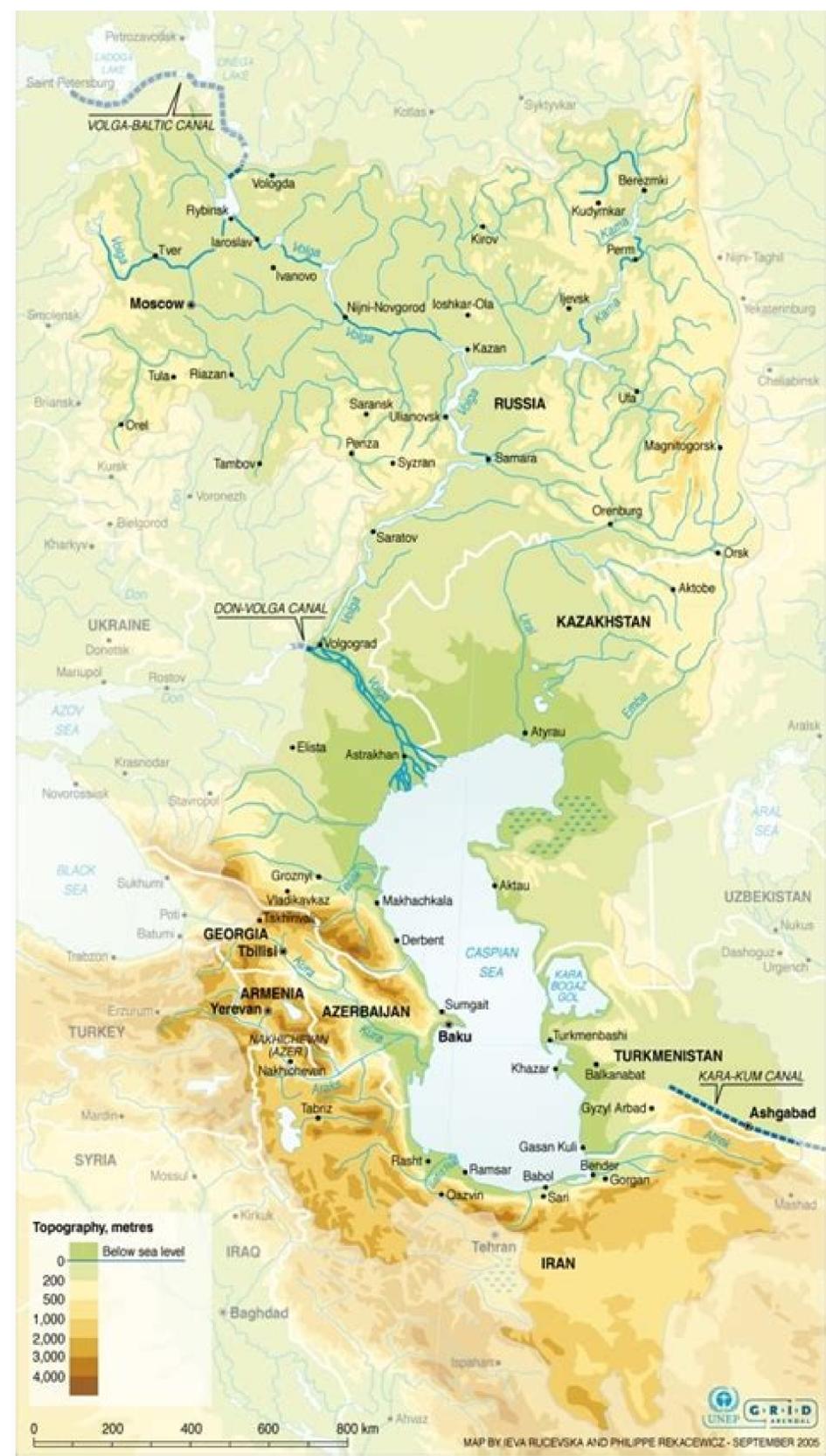


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Reasons for the collapse of Yugoslavia. How did the collapse of communism affect Yugoslavia. Collapse of Yugoslavia beer. Collapse of Yugoslavia butterfly effect. The collapse of Yugoslavia background and summary. What caused the collapse of Yugoslavia. The collapse of Yugoslavia 1991-99. Collapse of Yugoslavia timeline.

Process starting in mid-1991 leading to the abolishment of the state of Yugoslavia. This article is about the events entailing the 1991 and 1992 dissolution of the Yugoslav state. For key dates of the dissolution, see Timeline of the breakup of Yugoslavia. For the consequent military conflicts, see Yugoslav Wars. For the 1941 breakup, see Invasion of Yugoslavia. Breakup of Yugoslavia Part of the Cold War and the Revolutions of 1989 Animated series of maps showing the breakup of the SFR Yugoslavia from 1989 through 2008. The colors represent the different areas of control. Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (1943-1992) Slovenia (1991-) Croatia (1991-) Republic of Serbian Krajina (1991-1995), after Croatian Army's Operation Storm (1995), became a part of Croatia Republic of North Macedonia (2019-), Republic of Macedonia (1991-2019) Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina (1992-1995), became a part of Bosnia and Herzegovina (1995-) Croatian Republic of Herzeg-Bosnia (1991-1994), became a part of Bosnia and Herzegovina (1995-) Republika Srpska (1992-1995), became part of Bosnia and Herzegovina (1995-) Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (1992-2003), Serbia and Montenegro (2003-2006) Autonomous Province of Western Bosnia (1991-1994), became a part of Bosnia and Herzegovina (1995-) Bosnia and Herzegovina (1995-) UN Transitional Administration in Eastern Slavonia, Baranja and Western Sirmia (1996-1998) Montenegro (3 June 2006-) Serbia (5 June 2006-) Kosovo (17 February 2008-) Date: 25 June 1991 - 27 April 1992 (10 months and 2 days) Location: Former republics of SFR Yugoslavia: → Croatia → Slovenia → Bosnia and Herzegovina → FRY Macedonia → FR Yugoslavia → Serbia → Montenegro. Unrecognized breakaway states: Serbian Krajina, Republika Srpska, Dubrovnik Republic, Herzeg-Bosnia, Western Bosnia, Republic of Kosovo. Outcome: Breakup of Yugoslavia and formation of independent successor states. The breakup of Yugoslavia occurred as a result of a series of political upheavals and conflicts during the early 1990s. After a period of political and economic crisis in the 1980s, constituent republics of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia split apart, but the unresolved issues caused bitter inter-ethnic Yugoslav wars. The wars primarily affected Bosnia and Herzegovina, neighbouring parts of Croatia and, some years later, Kosovo. After the Allied victory in World War II, Yugoslavia was set up as a federation of six republics, with borders drawn along ethnic and historical lines: Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia, Macedonia, Montenegro, Serbia, and Slovenia. In addition, two autonomous provinces were established within Serbia: Vojvodina and Kosovo. Each of the republics had its own branch of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia party and a ruling elite, and any tensions were solved on the federal level. The Yugoslav model of state organisation, as well as a "middle way" between planned and liberal economy, had been a relative success, and the country experienced a period of strong economic growth and relative political stability up to the 1980s, under Josip Broz Tito. [citation needed] After his death in 1980, the weakened system of federal government was left unable to cope with rising economic and political challenges. In the 1980s, Albanians of Kosovo started to demand that their autonomous province be granted the status of a constituent republic, starting with the 1981 protests. Ethnic tensions between Albanians and Kosovo Serbs remained high over the whole decade, which resulted in the growth of Serb opposition to the high autonomy of provinces and ineffective system of consensus at the federal level across Yugoslavia, which were seen as an obstacle for Serb interests. In 1987, Slobodan Milošević came to power in Serbia, and through a series of populist moves acquired de facto control over Kosovo, Vojvodina, and Montenegro, garnering a high level of support among Serbs for his centralist policies. Milošević was met with opposition by party leaders of the western constituent republics of Slovenia and Croatia, who also advocated greater democratisation of the country in line with the Revolutions of 1989 in Eastern Europe. The League of Communists of Yugoslavia dissolved in January 1990 along federal lines. Republican communist organisations became the separate socialist parties. During 1990, the socialists (former communists) lost power to ethnic separatist parties in the first multi-party elections held across the country, except in Serbia and Montenegro, where Milošević and his allies won. Nationalist rhetoric on all sides became increasingly heated. Between June 1991 and April 1992, four constituent republics declared independence (only Serbia and Montenegro remained federated). Germany took the initiative and recognized the independence of Croatia and Slovenia. But the status of ethnic Serbs outside Serbia and Montenegro, and that of ethnic Croats outside Croatia, remained unresolved. After a string of inter-ethnic incidents, the Yugoslav Wars ensued, first in Croatia and then, most severely, in multi-ethnic Bosnia and Herzegovina. The wars left economic and political damage in the region that is still felt there decades later. [1] Background Yugoslavia occupied a significant portion of the Balkan Peninsula, including a strip of land on the east coast of the Adriatic Sea, stretching southward from the Bay of Trieste in Central Europe to the mouth of the Bojana as well as Lake Prespa inland, and eastward as far as the Iron Gates on the Danube and Midžor in the Balkan Mountains, thus including a large part of Southeast Europe, a region with a history of ethnic conflict. The important elements that fostered the discord involved contemporary and historical factors, including the formation of the Kingdom of Yugoslavia, the first breakup and subsequent inter-ethnic and political wars and genocide during World War II, ideas of Greater Albania, Greater Croatia and Greater Serbia and conflicting views about Pan-Slavism, and the unilateral recognition by a newly reunited Germany of the breakaway republics. Before World War II, major tensions arose from the first, monarchist Yugoslavia's multi-ethnic make-up and relative political and demographic domination of the Serbs. Fundamental to the tensions were the different concepts of the new state. The Croats and Slovenes envisaged a federal model where they would enjoy greater autonomy than they had as a separate crown land under Austria-Hungary. Under Austria-Hungary, both Slovenes and Croats enjoyed autonomy with free hands only in education, law, religion, and 45% of taxes. [2] The Serbs tended to view the territories as a just reward for their support of the allies in World War I and the new state as an extension of the Kingdom of Serbia. [citation needed] Tensions between the Croats and Serbs often erupted into open conflict, with the Serb-dominated security structure exercising oppression during elections and the assassination in the National Assembly of Croat political leaders, including Stjepan Radić, who opposed the Serbian monarch's absolutism. [3] The assassination and human rights abuses were subject of concern for the Human Rights League and precipitated voices of protest from intellectuals, including Albert Einstein. [4] It was in this environment of oppression that the radical insurgent group (later fascist dictatorship) the Ustaše were formed. During World War II, the country's tensions were exploited by the occupying Axis forces which established a Croat puppet state spanning much of present-day Croatia and Bosnia and Herzegovina. The Axis powers installed the Ustaše as the leaders of the Independent State of Croatia. The Ustaše restated that the Serbian minority were a fifth column of Serbian expansionism, and pursued a policy of persecution against the Serbs. The policy dictated that one-third of the Serbian minority were to be killed, one-third expelled, and one-third converted to Catholicism and assimilated as Croats. Conversely, the Chetniks pursued their own campaign of persecution against non-Serbs in parts of Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia and Sandžak per the Moljević plan ("On Our State and its Borders") and the orders issued by Draža Mihailović which included "[t]he cleansing of all nation understandings and fighting". Both Croats and Muslims were recruited as soldiers by the SS (primarily in the 13th Waffen Mountain Division). At the same time, former royalist, General Milan Nedić, was installed by the Axis as head of the puppet government and local Serbs were recruited into the Gestapo and the Serbian Volunteer Corps, which was linked to the German Waffen-SS. Both quislings were confronted and eventually defeated by the communist-led, anti-fascist Partisan movement composed of members of all ethnic groups in the area, leading to the formation of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia. The official Yugoslav post-war estimate of victims in



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