The break-up of Yugoslavia: Wars of the early 1990s

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1991 Census

The first Yugoslavia: 1918-41

The second Yugoslavia: 1945-91

The third Yugoslavia (Serbia, Montenegro) 1992-2006
Why did Yugoslavia disintegrate (and in a violent way)?

Ideology ("Withering away of the state")

Economic factors, economic crisis and disparities?

Ancient ethnic hatred?

Nationalism

Cultural differences

The role of the international factors. Changed international situation

The role of individuals

Yugoslavia as a pre-modern state

Institutional and constitutional problems (Constitution 1974)
(1989-90)

1989 as a turning point. Milošević takes over power
Slovenia versus Serbia
The Communist party dissolved
Multi-party elections in all the republics

Dissolution of Yugoslavia, phase 1 (1991)

Failed negotiations (spring 1991)
Croatia and Slovenia declare independence (25 June 1991)
War in Croatia begins (between June and December 1991)

Yugoslavia`s dissolution, phase 2 (1992-1995)

Violence and ethnic cleansing in Bosnia-Herzegovina (Mar-Nov. 1992)
Croatian-Muslim war (1993, 1994)
Turning point: Srebrenica, Storm Action (Mar-Aug. 1995)
Dayton (Nov-Dec 1995)
Developments in Yugoslavia 1990–91

1990

January: The dissolution of the Communist Party

Milošević, oppression in Kosovo.

April-May: Elections in Croatia and Slovenia.

December: Croatian Serbs declare independence


In B-H:
SDA (Muslim)
SDS (Serbian)
HDZ (Croatian)

1991

Spring: Negotiations about Yugoslavia`s future

25. June: Slovenia and Croatia declare independence. 10 –day war in Slovenia.

Summer, fall: War in Croatia
The Serbs take control over 1/3 of Croatia (Krajina). Dubrovnik attacked. Vukovar is destroyed.

September: Macedonia declares independence.

UN introduces weapon embargo .

Fall: B-H parliament votes for independence in October SDA prepares separation.
HDZ declares a Croatian area within B-H.

December: Open road for international recognition
May 1990: Serbs in Krajina rebel against Croatian government
October 1990: Krajina declares independence

Summer 1991: Croatian Serbs go into war with the support of the Yugoslav army, take control over 1/3 of Croatia. Republic of Serbian Krajina established with Knin as its capital (Presidents: Milan Babić, Goran Hadžić, Milan Martić)

1992: UN (UNPROFOR) in Krajina (Knin-Petrinja), Western Slavonia (Pakrac) and Eastern Slavonia (Vukovar)


1997: Eastern Slavonia peacefully re-integrated through UN mediation
January: Peace plan for Croatia.


1. March: Referendum on independence, boycotted by most Serbs. Majority votes for independence
3. March: B-H declares independence


29. April: Serbia and Montenegro become the remaining Yugoslavia

May: Heavy fighting. Around one million refugees.

6. May: Karadžić and Boban meet in Graz.
12. May: Serbian strategic plan (Karadžić)

19. May: JNA is out of B-H, Bosnian Serbs make their army—with the support from Milošević
30. May: UN sanctions against Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro)

Serbian forces take control over 70% of B-H
Ethnic composition before the war in BiH (1991)

1991

- Croats: more than 66%
- Croats: 50-65%
- Croats: up to 50%
- Bosniacs: more than 66%
- Bosniacs: 50-65%
- Bosniacs: up to 50%
- Serbs: more than 66%
- Serbs: 50-65%
- Serbs: up to 50%
LEGENDA

Postotak drugih naroda

Postotak većinskog naroda
(Zbog zaokruživanja postotni
iznos kod nekih općina je 101)

do preko

Hrvati,
Bošnjaci,
Srbij,
Jugoslaveni i ostali

Hrvati, Bošnjaci, Srbij, Jugoslaveni i ostali

Situation at the end of 1992,
Areas under Serb control in Bosnia-Hercegovina and Croatia
Siege of Sarajevo 1992-95
Dayton agreement
1995
Wars and violent conflicts following the dissolution of Yugoslavia

- Ten-day war following the Slovenian declaration of independence
- The Bosnian War (1992-1995)
- Violent conflict in Kosovo that culminated with Kosovo war (1998-1999) and the NATO intervention against Serbia in 1999
- Insurgency in the Republic of Macedonia (2001)