

the death of yugoslavia

The death of Yugoslavia marks a pivotal moment in 20th-century history, representing the violent breakup of a once-unified Balkan nation that had been a complex tapestry of ethnicities, religions, and cultures. This event not only reshaped the geopolitical landscape of Southeast Europe but also left a lasting impact on regional stability, international diplomacy, and collective memory. Understanding the causes, key events, and consequences of Yugoslavia's disintegration is essential for anyone interested in Balkan history, international conflict resolution, or the development of post-Cold War Europe.

Historical Background of Yugoslavia

Formation of Yugoslavia

Yugoslavia was established after World War I, initially as the Kingdom of Serbs, Croats, and Slovenes in 1918. It was created to unify South Slavic peoples under a single state, aiming to foster national cohesion among diverse groups. The kingdom was later renamed Yugoslavia in 1929, meaning "Land of South Slavs."

Ethnic and Cultural Composition

Yugoslavia was a multiethnic state composed primarily of:

- Serbs
- Croats
- Slovenes
- Bosniaks (Bosnian Muslims)
- Macedonians
- Montenegrins
- Albanians (primarily in Kosovo)

The country's social fabric was further complicated by religious differences, including Orthodox Christianity, Catholicism, and Islam.

Political Structure and Governance

Initially a monarchy, Yugoslavia transitioned into a socialist federation after World War II under Josip Broz Tito's leadership. Tito's rule maintained a delicate balance among ethnic groups through centralized control and suppression of nationalist sentiments.

Causes of the Death of Yugoslavia

Ethnic Tensions and Nationalism

Over the decades, suppressed ethnic tensions resurfaced, fueled by:

- Discriminatory policies
- Unequal economic development
- Historical grievances
- Rising nationalist leaders advocating for independence

These tensions intensified in the late 20th century, undermining the unity of the federation.

Economic Decline

The 1980s saw Yugoslavia facing severe economic challenges:

- Inflation and unemployment soared
- Economic disparity between republics increased
- Dependency on external loans led to financial instability

Economic hardship often translated into heightened ethnic tensions, as different groups blamed others for economic woes.

Political Instability and Leadership Changes

After Tito's death in 1980, Yugoslavia lacked a unifying figure, leading to:

- Power struggles among republic leaders
- Rise of nationalist politicians
- Weakening of federal institutions

The absence of strong federal leadership made the country vulnerable to fragmentation.

International Factors and External Influences

External actors played a role in Yugoslavia's disintegration:

- The end of the Cold War shifted geopolitical priorities
- European nations and the United States recognized emerging independence movements
- International recognition of independence declarations accelerated secession processes

Breakdown of Communist Control

The fall of communism across Eastern Europe in 1989 diminished Yugoslavia's ideological cohesion, exposing ethnic and regional grievances that had been suppressed under Tito's rule.

Key Events Leading to Yugoslavia's Dissolution

Slovenian and Croatian Independence Declarations (1991)

In 1991, Slovenia and Croatia declared independence, sparking conflicts:

- The Ten-Day War in Slovenia
- Croatian War of Independence

These declarations were met with military resistance from the Yugoslav People's Army (JNA), which aimed to preserve the federation.

Bosnian War (1992-1995)

Bosnia and Herzegovina's independence led to a brutal conflict:

- Ethnic cleansing campaigns
- Siege of Sarajevo
- International intervention

The war resulted in approximately 100,000 deaths and widespread displacement.

International Recognition and the Dayton Agreement (1995)

The Dayton Accords ended the Bosnian conflict, establishing a complex power-sharing structure:

- Bosnia was divided into two entities: Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina, and Republika Srpska
- The agreement laid the groundwork for lasting peace but cemented the country's ethnic divisions

Further Breakups and the Kosovo Crisis (1998-1999)

The Kosovo conflict between Serbian forces and Albanian separatists escalated into:

- NATO intervention in 1999
- De facto independence of Kosovo in 2008

This further weakened Serbia's territorial integrity and contributed to the disintegration process.

Consequences of the Death of Yugoslavia

Creation of New Independent States

The dissolution resulted in the emergence of:

- Slovenia
- Croatia
- Bosnia and Herzegovina
- North Macedonia
- Montenegro
- Serbia
- Kosovo (partially recognized)

These countries have since navigated their own paths toward international integration, often facing challenges related to ethnic reconciliation and economic development.

Regional Instability and Ongoing Conflicts

Despite peace agreements, the Balkans continue to experience:

- Ethnic tensions
- Political instability
- Organized crime and corruption

The legacy of conflict still influences regional relations.

Impact on International Relations and Peacekeeping

The Yugoslav wars prompted:

- Revisions in international conflict response strategies
- The creation of the International Criminal Tribunal for the former Yugoslavia (ICTY)
- Greater emphasis on diplomatic efforts to prevent ethnic conflicts

Economic and Social Aftereffects

The breakup caused economic disruptions:

- Loss of unified markets
- Challenges in rebuilding war-torn societies
- Migration and refugee crises

Societies faced significant hurdles in reconciliation and development.

Lessons Learned from Yugoslavia's Death

The disintegration underscored:

- The dangers of ethnic nationalism

- The importance of strong federal institutions
- The need for international intervention in preventing genocide and ethnic cleansing

The Legacy of Yugoslavia's Disintegration

Historical Reflection

The death of Yugoslavia remains a cautionary tale about the fragile nature of multiethnic states and the destructive potential of unresolved ethnic tensions.

Current Regional Relations

Efforts continue toward regional cooperation, European integration, and reconciliation:

- The European Union's role in stabilizing the Balkans
- Initiatives for economic development and cultural dialogue

Future Outlook

While the region has made progress, challenges persist:

- Political disputes over borders and sovereignty
- Ethnic representation issues
- Economic disparities

The legacy of Yugoslavia's dissolution continues to influence regional politics and international relations.

Conclusion

The death of Yugoslavia was a complex process driven by a mix of ethnic nationalism, economic hardship, political instability, and external influences. Its aftermath has shaped the modern Balkans, highlighting the importance of inclusive governance, conflict prevention, and international cooperation. Remembering this history is crucial for fostering peace and stability in a region that has experienced some of Europe's most devastating conflicts in recent history.

Meta Description:

Explore the causes, key events, and lasting impact of the death of Yugoslavia. Understand how ethnic tensions, political changes, and international factors led to the region's disintegration and what it means for Southeast Europe today.

Keywords:

Yugoslavia dissolution, Balkan history, Yugoslavia breakup, Yugoslavia conflict, Balkan wars, Yugoslavia independence, post-Yugoslavia, Yugoslavia legacy

Frequently Asked Questions

What were the main causes behind the dissolution of Yugoslavia?

The dissolution of Yugoslavia was primarily caused by ethnic nationalism, political instability, economic decline, and the failure of federal institutions to manage diverse national interests, leading to increasing tensions and eventually independence movements.

When did Yugoslavia officially break apart?

Yugoslavia began its breakup in the early 1990s, with most republics declaring independence between 1991 and 1992, culminating in the formal dissolution of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia in 1992.

Which countries emerged from the breakup of Yugoslavia?

The countries that emerged from Yugoslavia's breakup include Slovenia, Croatia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, North Macedonia, Montenegro, Serbia, and Kosovo (whose independence is recognized by some countries).

What role did international organizations play during the Yugoslav Wars?

International organizations, including the United Nations and NATO, attempted to mediate, impose sanctions, and conduct peacekeeping operations, but their efforts were often limited and controversial, and the conflicts resulted in significant humanitarian crises.

How did the death of Yugoslavia impact regional stability in the Balkans?

The breakup led to a series of violent conflicts, ethnic tensions, and political instability that have persisted in the region, affecting regional relations and requiring decades of reconciliation and international intervention.

Who was responsible for the atrocities committed

during the Yugoslav Wars?

Various parties, including Serbian, Croatian, and Bosniak forces, committed war crimes and atrocities during the conflicts, with some individuals and military leaders being prosecuted by the International Criminal Tribunal for the former Yugoslavia (ICTY).

Has Yugoslavia's breakup been fully resolved today?

While most countries are independent and have established their own governments, some issues, such as Kosovo's status and ethnic relations, remain unresolved, and tensions still influence regional stability.

What economic consequences did Yugoslavia's breakup have on the region?

The breakup led to economic disintegration, loss of markets, infrastructure destruction, and long-term economic hardship in many of the successor states, complicating their path towards stability and growth.

How is the legacy of Yugoslavia remembered today?

The legacy is complex; some remember it as a multiethnic federation that promoted unity, while others focus on the conflicts and atrocities. Efforts continue to reconcile historical narratives and promote regional cooperation.

What lessons can be learned from the death of Yugoslavia?

Key lessons include the importance of managing ethnic diversity, the dangers of nationalism, the need for strong federal institutions, and the importance of international cooperation to prevent conflict and facilitate peaceful transitions.

Additional Resources

The death of Yugoslavia stands as a pivotal moment in 20th-century European history, marking the violent disintegration of a once-unified socialist federation into multiple independent nations. This complex process was characterized by deep-rooted ethnic tensions, political upheaval, economic decline, and international interventions. The dissolution not only reshaped the Balkans but also left a lasting legacy on regional stability, national identities, and international diplomacy. Exploring this historical event requires understanding its multifaceted causes, the sequence of events, and its profound consequences.

Introduction: The Rise and Fall of Yugoslavia

Yugoslavia was formed after World War I, uniting South Slavic peoples under a single state with the aim of fostering unity among diverse ethnic groups. Its initial existence was marked by hopes of stability and prosperity, but underlying ethnic tensions, economic disparities, and political disagreements persisted. After World War II, Yugoslavia was reconstituted as a socialist federation under Josip Broz Tito, who managed to suppress ethnic divisions through strong centralized control. Tito's death in 1980, however, precipitated a series of crises that ultimately led to the country's disintegration.

Historical Context and Roots of the Dissolution

Ethnic and Cultural Diversity

Yugoslavia was a mosaic of ethnicities, languages, and religions. The main groups included Serbs, Croats, Bosniaks, Slovenes, Macedonians, and Montenegrins. Each community had distinct historical narratives, cultural identities, and political aspirations, which often clashed under a centralized government.

Political Structure and Federalism

The federation was composed of six republics and two autonomous provinces, designed to accommodate ethnic diversity. However, the federal system often fostered ethnic federalism, with each republic seeking greater autonomy, which strained national cohesion.

Economic Disparities

Economic development varied across regions, with Slovenia and Croatia being more prosperous, while Bosnia and Kosovo lagged behind. These disparities fueled resentment and nationalist sentiments.

The Path to Collapse

Post-Tito Political Turmoil

After Tito's death, Yugoslavia lacked a unifying leader. The rise of nationalist leaders in different republics—Slovenia's Milan Kucan, Croatia's Franjo Tuđman, and Serbia's Slobodan Milošević—intensified ethnic tensions and political conflicts.

The Role of Nationalism

Nationalist rhetoric grew, emphasizing ethnic identities and historical grievances. Milošević's Serbian nationalism, in particular, aimed to consolidate Serbian territories and

influence, often at the expense of other groups.

Economic Crisis and Unrest

The 1980s saw inflation, unemployment, and economic decline, which exacerbated social unrest. Political instability and economic hardship created fertile ground for nationalist movements to gain support.

The Breakup Process: Key Events

Slovenia and Croatia Declare Independence (1991)

The first republics to seek independence were Slovenia and Croatia. Their declarations led to brief conflicts, notably the Ten-Day War in Slovenia and the Croatian War of Independence, which involved ethnic Serb insurgencies and Serbian military intervention.

Bosnia and Herzegovina's Complex Civil War (1992-1995)

Bosnia's multiethnic population resulted in a brutal and complex conflict, involving Bosniaks, Croats, and Serbs. The war was marked by ethnic cleansing, sieges (notably Sarajevo), and atrocities. The Dayton Agreement in 1995 ultimately ended the war but left Bosnia deeply divided.

Macedonia and Montenegro's Path

Macedonia declared independence peacefully in 1991, and Montenegro followed in 2006 after a referendum, both avoiding large-scale violence. Their routes reflected differing levels of conflict compared to other republics.

International Involvement and Its Impact

European and American Roles

International organizations, especially NATO and the United Nations, intervened to stop conflicts and facilitate peace agreements. The most notable was the NATO bombing of Serbia in 1999 to halt ethnic cleansing in Kosovo.

The Kosovo Conflict

Kosovo, an autonomous province within Serbia, sought independence, leading to a brutal conflict in 1998-1999. NATO's intervention and subsequent UN administration aimed to stabilize the region, culminating in Kosovo's declaration of independence in 2008, which remains partially recognized.

Consequences of the Dissolution

Creation of New States

The breakup resulted in the emergence of seven independent countries: Slovenia, Croatia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, North Macedonia, Montenegro, Serbia, and Kosovo (partially recognized). Each faced its unique challenges in nation-building.

Ethnic Tensions and Regional Instability

Despite independence, ethnic tensions persisted within and across borders. The legacy of war and nationalism continues to influence regional politics, with unresolved issues in Bosnia and Kosovo.

Economic and Social Challenges

Transitioning from socialist economies to market economies proved difficult. Issues include unemployment, corruption, and refugee crises, which hamper regional development.

Lessons and Legacy

Lessons Learned

- The importance of inclusive governance to manage ethnic diversity.
- The dangers of nationalist rhetoric and manipulation.
- The need for international oversight and early conflict prevention.

Legacy and Contemporary Relevance

The death of Yugoslavia underscores the destructive potential of ethnic nationalism, unresolved historical grievances, and political instability. It remains a cautionary tale for multiethnic states and for international conflict resolution efforts.

Pros and Cons of Yugoslavia's Dissolution

Pros:

- Self-determination for various ethnic groups.
- The opportunity for nations to pursue their own political and economic paths.
- Reduction of centralized ethnic repression under the Yugoslav federation.

Cons:

- Violent conflicts and loss of life.
- Ethnic cleansing and war crimes.
- Long-term regional instability.
- Ongoing political and ethnic divisions.

Conclusion: Reflecting on the Death of Yugoslavia

The death of Yugoslavia was a tragic chapter in modern history, driven by a complex interplay of ethnic nationalism, political mismanagement, economic hardship, and international diplomacy failures. While the birth of new nations allowed for greater self-determination, the scars of conflict and division remain. Understanding this event is crucial not only for grasping Balkan history but also for recognizing the importance of managing ethnic diversity and fostering inclusive governance in multiethnic societies worldwide. The legacy of Yugoslavia's disintegration continues to influence regional and international politics, serving as a reminder of the delicate balance necessary for peace and stability in diverse nations.

The Death Of Yugoslavia

the death of yugoslavia: The Death of Yugoslavia Laura Silber, Allan Little, 1995 The Death of Yugoslavia is the first account to go behind the public face of battle and into the closed worlds of the key players in the war. Laura Silber, Balkans correspondent for the Financial Times, and Allan Little, award-winning BBC journalist, plot the road to war and the war itself. They pinpoint the key events that occurred in the capitals of Belgrade and Zagreb, and in villages ravaged by 'ethnic cleansing', and draw on eye-witness testimony, scrupulous research and hundreds of interviews to give unprecedented access to the facts behind the media stories. Challenging the received wisdom that the war occurred as a spontaneous and inevitable eruption of ethnic hatreds, the authors expose, step-by-step, a plan to divide the country by force of arms. Could anything have been done to prevent this terrible tragedy? What will be its lasting effects? The authors consider these questions and assess the present situation and its implications for future international relations.--BOOK JACKET.Title Summary field provided by Blackwell North America, Inc. All Rights Reserved

the death of yugoslavia: Ethnic Nationalism Bogdan Denis Denitch, 1994 This essential resource provides a cogent, comprehensive historical analysis of Yugoslavia's demise, one that clearly identifies events and trends that urgently demand the world's attention.

the death of yugoslavia: From the Death of Tito to the Death of Yugoslavia Raif Dizdarević, 2009 Marshal Tito's illness and death -- The first post-Tito years: political differences and the first clashes -- Economic crisis and powerless institutions: the first serious split in the party leadership --

The international standing and foreign policy of post-Tito Yugoslavia -- The months of Yugoslavia's destabilization -- The virus of separatism in Slovenia -- Gloomy prognostications at the end of 1988 -- The January crisis -- Kosovo: the country's most challenging political issue -- Role of the armed forces in the Yugoslav crisis -- The world begins to wonder if Yugoslavia can survive -- Finally: the question of all questions.

the death of yugoslavia: *Balkan Babel* Sabrina P. Ramet, 1996-02 Deals with the major strategic issues confronting the US in the post- Cold War era, with an emphasis on the future role of aerospace power, and outlines current political and economic trends as factors in a US grand strategy for the new era. Assesses geopolitical trends in various regions of the world and discusses alternative strategies and their implications for global stability and the preservation of the current US position of preeminence. Of interest to readers in politics, economy, political science, and military studies. No index. c. Book News Inc.

the death of yugoslavia: *Death of the Father* John Borneman, 2004 'Death of the Father' is a comparative examination of the crises in symbolic identification and national traumas that have resulted from the defeat and/or implosion of regimes in Fascist Italy, Nazi Germany, Imperial Japan and Communist Eastern Europe.

the death of yugoslavia: *From the Death of Tito to the Death of Yugoslavia* Raif Dizdarević, 2009

the death of yugoslavia: *The Balkan Puzzle: Unraveling the Intricacies of Yugoslavia's History and Culture* Pasquale De Marco, 2025-04-18 Yugoslavia, a nation born from the ashes of the First World War, was a complex and multifaceted entity. Comprising a diverse array of ethnicities, languages, and religions, it was a microcosm of the broader Balkan region. The country's history is marked by both periods of unity and progress, as well as times of conflict and division. In ***The Balkan Puzzle***, we embark on a journey through the annals of Yugoslavia, exploring the intricate tapestry of its history, culture, and identity. We delve into the factors that led to its formation, the challenges it faced during its existence, and the events that ultimately led to its dissolution. This book provides a comprehensive analysis of Yugoslavia's political, social, and cultural landscape. It examines the role of key historical figures, the impact of major events, and the influence of external powers on the country's trajectory. Through a thorough examination of primary and secondary sources, we aim to provide a nuanced understanding of Yugoslavia's past and its implications for the present. ***The Balkan Puzzle*** sheds light on the factors that contributed to both Yugoslavia's successes and its failures. It explores the challenges of nation-building in a region marked by ethnic and religious diversity, the complexities of managing a socialist economy, and the impact of international relations on the country's fate. This book is an essential resource for anyone seeking a deeper understanding of Yugoslavia's history and its enduring legacy. It is a valuable addition to the literature on the Balkans and a compelling read for anyone interested in the complexities of nation-building, identity, and conflict resolution. If you like this book, write a review on google books!

the death of yugoslavia: *Milosevic* Adam LeBor, 2004-01-01 Offers an account of a man who started wars, whose rhetoric whipped up Serb nationalism to a frenzy of ethnic cleansing and yet who retained for a decade the ability to wrap the international community round his little finger.

the death of yugoslavia: *NATO and the Western Balkans* Niall Mulchinock, 2017-03-28 This book provides a critical examination of NATO's evolving strategic and operational roles in the Western Balkans since the disintegration of Yugoslavia in 1991, with a particular focus on Bosnia, Kosovo and the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, in both the conflict and post-conflict phases. While there is a myriad of literature available on the various conflicts that engulfed the former Yugoslavia after the collapse of communism, less has been written on NATO's overall role in these conflicts. This text, therefore, fills the gap, offering a thematic study of NATO's roles and duties in this region from the early 1990s to the present day. The 'levels of analysis' introduced by Mulchinock provide a new framework for examining NATO's response to the Yugoslav wars of secession, focusing on the role of key NATO member states and the role of different NATO

Secretaries-General, along with the impact of inter-institutional cooperation (and conflict) with other international organisations.

the death of yugoslavia: *Yugoslavia* Laura Silber, Allan Little, 1996 This companion book to the series of five hour-long programs premiering on The Discovery Channel in January 1996 helps explain to the broadest range of readers how the country of Yugoslavia arrived at the atrocities that no one could predict when the Berlin Wall collapsed in late 1989. Color photos & maps.

the death of yugoslavia: *THE DEATH OF YUGOSLAVIA; BY...& ALLAN LITTLE*. Laura Silber, 1995

the death of yugoslavia: The Bush Administration (1989-1993) and the Development of a European Security Identity Sophie Vanhoonacker, 2017-11-22 This title was first published in 2001. This compelling study draws insightful conclusions about US foreign policy towards Europe at a critical juncture in the post-Cold War period. An absorbing and illuminating account, this material will be useful to non-specialists and student readers of US foreign policy, European integration, and international relations alike.

the death of yugoslavia: *Our Man* George Packer, 2019-05-07 *Finalist for the Pulitzer Prize for Biography* *Winner of the Los Angeles Times Prize for Biography* *Winner of the 2019 Hitchens Prize* Portrays Holbrooke in all of his endearing and exasperating self-willed glory...Both a sweeping diplomatic history and a Shakespearean tragicomedy... If you could read one book to comprehend American's foreign policy and its quixotic forays into quicksands over the past 50 years, this would be it.--Walter Isaacson, The New York Times Book Review By the end of the second page, maybe the third, you will be hooked...There never was a diplomat-activist quite like [Holbrooke], and there seldom has been a book quite like this -- sweeping and sentimental, beguiling and brutal, catty and critical, much like the man himself.--David M. Shribman, The Boston Globe Richard Holbrooke was brilliant, utterly self-absorbed, and possessed of almost inhuman energy and appetites. Admired and detested, he was the force behind the Dayton Accords that ended the Balkan wars, America's greatest diplomatic achievement in the post-Cold War era. His power lay in an utter belief in himself and his idea of a muscular, generous foreign policy. From his days as a young adviser in Vietnam to his last efforts to end the war in Afghanistan, Holbrooke embodied the postwar American impulse to take the lead on the global stage. But his sharp elbows and tireless self-promotion ensured that he never rose to the highest levels in government that he so desperately coveted. His story is thus the story of America during its era of supremacy: its strength, drive, and sense of possibility, as well as its penchant for overreach and heedless self-confidence. In *Our Man*, drawn from Holbrooke's diaries and papers, we are given a nonfiction narrative that is both intimate and epic in its revelatory portrait of this extraordinary and deeply flawed man and the elite spheres of society and government he inhabited.

the death of yugoslavia: The Postwar Legacy of Appeasement R. Gerald Hughes, 2014-01-16 Focusing on the Cold War and the post-Cold War eras, R. Gerald Hughes explores the continuing influence of Appeasement on British foreign policy and re-evaluates the relationship between British society and Appeasement, both as historical memory and as a foreign policy process. *The Postwar Legacy of Appeasement* explores the reaction of British policy makers to the legacies of the era of Appeasement, the memory of Appeasement in public opinion and the media and the use of Appeasement as a motif in political debate regarding threats faced by Britain in the post-war era. Using many previously unpublished archival sources, this book clearly demonstrates that many of the core British beliefs and cultural norms that had underpinned the Chamberlainite Appeasement of the 1930s persisted in the postwar period.

the death of yugoslavia: Kosovo Julie Mertus, 1999-08-09 Explores the foundations of conflict in Kosovo, charging that the international community's failure to support the Albanians in their initial passive resistance to Serbian repression led to violence.

the death of yugoslavia: Towards New Global Strategies Erik André Andersen, Birgit Lindsnaes, 2007 Preface; Introduction - Erik André Andersen and Birgit Lindsnaes; 1. Global public goods - concepts and definitions: The state and the citizen: Natural law as a public good - Peter

Wivel; Public goods: Concept, definition, and method - Erik André Andersen and Birgit Lindsnæs; On human rights - Lone Lindholt and Birgit Lindsnæs; The global and the regional outlook: How can global public goods be advanced from a human rights perspective? - Birgit Lindsnæs. 2. Peace and security: Peace as a global public good - Bjørn Møller; International institutions for preserving peace and security - Erik André Andersen; The law of war - Rikke Ishøj; The case of Bosnia and Herzegovina - Erik André Andersen; 3. State and citizen, Is good governance a global public good? - Hans-Otto Sano; Legal protection and the rule of law as a global public good - Hans Henrik Brydensholt and Kristine Yigen; Curbing corruption: A global public good, The potential of international cooperation - Kristine Yigen; Access to global public goods for socially and economically vulnerable groups - Rie Odgaard and Kristine Yigen; 4. Access to information, The right to know - Anders Jerichow; Internet access as a global public good - Henrik Lindholt and Rikke Frank Jørgensen; Research, global public goods and welfare - Peder Andersen; Education as a global public good - Diego Bang; 5. Examples of implementation, Health is global - and a moving target - Poul Birch Eriksen, Ellen Bangsbo, Jens Kvorning, Lene Lange, Esben Sønderstrup, Uffe Torm and Ib Bygbjerg; (Fresh) water as a human right and a global public good - Jannik Boesen and Poul Erik Lauridsen; The international trade system - Christian Friis Bach; The global responsibility of private companies - Henrik Brade Johansen, Helle Bank, Jørgensen and Jens Kvorning; 6. Conclusion, Problems and potentials in the application of global public goods - Erik André Andersen, Peder Andersen and Birgit Lindsnæs; Appendices; Index.

the death of yugoslavia: Genocide Adam Jones, 2006-09-27 An invaluable introduction to the subject of genocide, explaining its history from pre-modern times to the present day, with a wide variety of case studies. Recent events in the former Yugoslavia, Rwanda, East Timor and Iraq have demonstrated with appalling clarity that the threat of genocide is still a major issue within world politics. The book examines the differing interpretations of genocide from psychology, sociology, anthropology and political science and analyzes the influence of race, ethnicity, nationalism and gender on genocides. In the final section, the author examines how we punish those responsible for waging genocide and how the international community can prevent further bloodshed.

the death of yugoslavia: The Politics of the Death Penalty in Countries in Transition Madoka Futamura, Nadia Bernaz, 2013-08-15 The increase in the number of countries that have abolished the death penalty since the end of the Second World War shows a steady trend towards worldwide abolition of capital punishment. This book focuses on the political and legal issues raised by the death penalty in countries in transition, understood as countries that have transitioned or are transitioning from conflict to peace, or from authoritarianism to democracy. In such countries, the politics that surround retaining or abolishing the death penalty are embedded in complex state-building processes. In this context, Madoka Futamura and Nadia Bernaz bring together the work of leading researchers of international law, human rights, transitional justice, and international politics in order to explore the social, political and legal factors that shape decisions on the death penalty, whether this leads to its abolition, reinstatement or perpetuation. Covering a diverse range of transitional processes in Asia, Africa, Latin America, Europe, and the Middle East, *The Politics of the Death Penalty in Countries in Transition* offers a broad evaluation of countries whose death penalty policies have rarely been studied. The book would be useful to human rights researchers and international lawyers, in demonstrating how transition and transformation, 'provide the catalyst for several of interrelated developments of which one is the reduction and elimination of capital punishment'.

the death of yugoslavia: *The Politics of Social Ties* Mila Dragojevic, 2016-02-24 After forced migration to a country where immigrants form an ethnic majority, why do some individuals support exclusivist and nationalist political parties while others do not? Based on extensive interviews and an original survey of 1,200 local Serbs and ethnic Serbian refugees fleeing violent conflict in Bosnia and Croatia, *The Politics of Social Ties* argues that those immigrants who form close interpersonal networks with others who share their experiences, such as the loss of family, friends, and home, in addition to the memory of ethnic violence from past wars, are more likely to vote for nationalist

parties. Any political mobilization occurring within these interpersonal networks is not strategic, rather, individuals engage in political discussion with people who have a greater capacity for mutual empathy over the course of discussing other daily concerns. This book adds the dimension of ethnic identity to the analysis of individual political behavior, without treating ethnic groups as homogeneous social categories. It adds valuable insight to the existing literature on political behavior by emphasizing the role of social ties among individuals.

the death of yugoslavia: Genocide on the Drina River Edina Becirevic, 2014-07-29 Explores the widespread ethnic cleansing that occurred in Bosnia and Herzegovina from 1992 through 1995, war crimes and crimes against humanity committed by Serbs against Bosnian Muslims that fully meet the criteria for genocide established after World War II by the Genocide Convention of 1948...Contextualizes the East Bosnian program of atrocities with respect to broader scholarly debates about the nature of genocide.--Publishers website

Related to the death of yugoslavia

The Death of Yugoslavia (TV Mini Series 1995-1996) - IMDb The Death of Yugoslavia: With Robin Ellis, Slobodan Milosevic, Franjo Tudjman, Borisav Jovic. This documentary series covers the struggles of the Yugoslavian people during the collapse of

The Death of Yugoslavia (TV Mini Series 1995-1996) - IMDb The very succinct title of this documentary was made all the more appropriate by the eventual abandonment of the term "Yugoslavia" by the now-named Federal Republic of Serbia and

The Death of Yugoslavia (TV Mini Series 1995-1996) - IMDb After the death of Josip Broz Tito, rising nationalism grips Yugoslavia. This is exacerbated after Slobodan Milosevic takes power in Serbia and turns against the Kosovar Albanians

The Death of Yugoslavia (TV Mini Series 1995-1996) - IMDb The Death of Yugoslavia (TV Mini Series 1995-1996) - Awards, nominations, and wins

The Death of Yugoslavia (Miniserie de TV 1995-1996) - IMDb After the death of Josip Broz Tito, rising nationalism grips Yugoslavia. This is exacerbated after Slobodan Milosevic takes power in Serbia and turns against the Kosovar Albanians

Norma Percy - IMDb Norma Percy is known for The Death of Yugoslavia (1995), The 50 Years War: Israel and the Arabs (1998) and Putin vs the West (2023)

The Death of Yugoslavia (TV Mini Series 1995-1996) - IMDb The Death of Yugoslavia (TV Mini Series 1995-1996) - Cast and crew credits, including actors, actresses, directors, writers and more

The Death of Yugoslavia (TV Mini Series 1995) - IMDb The Death of Yugoslavia (TV Mini Series 1995) - This page focuses on one review for The Death of Yugoslavia from runner-47

"The Death of Yugoslavia" Enter Nationalism (TV Episode 1995) After the death of Josip Broz Tito, rising nationalism grips Yugoslavia. This is exacerbated after Slobodan Milosevic takes power in Serbia and turns against the Kosovar Albanians

The Death of Yugoslavia (TV Mini Series 1995-1996) - IMDb What is the plot of The Death of Yugoslavia? This documentary series covers the struggles of the Yugoslavian people during the collapse of their country, and the subsequent wars to finally find

Related to the death of yugoslavia

Brijuni, the second capital of Yugoslavia (Osservatorio Balcani e Caucaso Transeuropa4d) In the aftermath of World War II and the creation of socialist Yugoslavia, Brijuni became a kind of second Yugoslav capital

Brijuni, the second capital of Yugoslavia (Osservatorio Balcani e Caucaso Transeuropa4d) In the aftermath of World War II and the creation of socialist Yugoslavia, Brijuni became a kind of second Yugoslav capital

The Breakup of Yugoslavia Explained in 30 Seconds (mapsinanutshell on MSN18d) In the 1990s, Yugoslavia fractured as ethnic tensions and nationalist movements tore the federation apart.

Slovenia and Croatia declared independence first, followed by Bosnia and later others,
The Breakup of Yugoslavia Explained in 30 Seconds (mapsinanutshell on MSN18d) In the
1990s, Yugoslavia fractured as ethnic tensions and nationalist movements tore the federation apart.
Slovenia and Croatia declared independence first, followed by Bosnia and later others,

Related Articles

- [simple piano sheet music](#)
- [be here now ram](#)
- [farewell to arms book](#)

[Back to Home](#)