



**Just Now**

a toolbox  
for teaching  
human rights

# **YUGOSLAVIA'S HISTORY AND BREAKUP**

JustNow timeline cards set

The “JustNow – A Toolbox for Teaching Human Rights” project is focused on the development of methodological-didactical materials relating to human rights education, combined with simulation games and diversity learning in non-formal and formal youth educational work.

**This timeline cards set focuses on teaching about Yugoslavia through history up until the breakup, covering some key events of Yugoslavian history. The cards can be used in history or civic education, or in other non-formal education settings. It is advised that educators supplement the cards with local (history) examples.**

The cards were created using images and information researched online, with sources noted on the back of the cards. The cards are created for exclusively non-profit educational purposes and use, in classrooms or non-formal educational settings.

Created by: JustNow project team

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# 28-06-1914

Gavrilo Princip (1894 – 1918) was a Bosnian Serb member of Young Bosna, a movement seeking an end to Austro-Hungarian rule in Bosnia-Herzegovina. On 28 June 1914 he assassinated Archduke Franz Ferdinand of Austria and his wife Sophie in Sarajevo, continuing the chain of events that would lead to the outbreak of the First World War. During his trial, he stated: “I am a Yugoslav nationalist, aiming for the unification of all Yugoslavs, and I do not care what form of state, but it must be freed from Austria.”





# 1914 - 1918

The First World War, a global war originating in Europe, lasted for four years. In the end, four empires collapsed after the conclusion of WW1: the Ottoman Empire, the Austro-Hungarian Empire, the German Empire and the Russian Empire.





Image source: B. B. & O. L. G. M. B. H., Public domain, via Wikimedia Commons, William II of Germany, Mehmed V of Ottoman Empire, Ferdinand I of Bulgaria, Franz Joseph of Austria-Hungary

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# 1918 - 1941

The Kingdom of the Serbs, Croats and Slovenes is formed in the wake of the First World War through the merger of territories formerly part of the Austro-Hungarian Empire with the formerly independent Kingdom of Serbia. It changed its name to Kingdom of Yugoslavia in 1929. It adopted the motto, 'One Nation, One King, One State'.



Image source: Photo by FORTEPAN / Martin Djemil, on Wikimedia Commons, Belgrade 1941 The Moskva Hostel on Terazije.

# 06-04-1941

In April of 1941, Yugoslavia was occupied and partitioned by the Axis powers. The image shows the aftermath of the bombing of Belgrade on April 6, 1941.





# 10-04-1941

The Independent State of Croatia was a World War II fascist puppet state of Germany and Italy. It was established in parts of occupied Yugoslavia (modern-day Croatia, all of Bosnia-Herzegovina, and parts of Slovenia and Serbia) on 10 April 1941. In the image, we can see its leader, Ante Pavelić, shaking hands with Adolf Hitler.



# 1941 - 1945

The Jasenovac concentration camp (also known as The Auschwitz of the Balkans) was one of the largest concentration camps in Europe. It was established by the authorities of the Independent State of Croatia and operated by the Ustaše regime (rather than by Nazi Germany as in the rest of occupied Europe). An estimated 100,000 people perished in the camp, with the largest victim groups being Serbs, Roma and Jews. The image shows the present day monument at the site of the former concentration camp.



Image source: Flag designed by Đorđe Andrejević-Kun, Public domain, on Wikimedia Commons, Flag of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (1946-1992).

# 29-11-1943

Socialist Yugoslavia came into existence during World War II, fulfilling the aspirations of the Yugoslav peoples for self-determination. It was conceived as an equal union of six republics.

**1918 –  
1941**



**1945 –  
1992**



# 31-01-1946

The first Constitution defines Yugoslavia as “a union of equal peoples” with freedom of conscience, religion, press, speech, assembly and the right to form trade unions. The state is secular. Education is compulsory, free and not influenced by religion.





# 1941-1989

The first pioneer schools and organizations are created during World War II. By taking an oath, children aged six to fourteen enter the Union of Pioneers of Yugoslavia, the first organization which promotes the basics of socialism.





# 27-03-1948 to 28-06-1948

Due to Josip Broz Tito's resistance to Stalin, the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union warns Yugoslavia about its violation of the principles of the communist revolution. Yugoslavia finds itself between the two opposing blocs.

The Resolution on the situation in the Communist Party of Yugoslavia accuses Yugoslav communists of abandoning Marxism, having anti-Soviet attitudes and irreverent disregard for the Cominform's criticism. The Communist Party of Yugoslavia is expelled from the Comintern, and Yugoslavia exits the Soviet sphere of influence.





# 1949-1958

Political prison camp Goli Otok is open for the first inmates in 1949. Detainees, living in very harsh conditions, are submitted to daily torture. Some of them do not survive. Goli Otok serves as a regular prison from 1958 until 1988.





II KONGRES  
SANDUPRAVLJAJA



# 1950-1990

Workers' self-governing socialism is a system of managing an organization by its workforce. It is based on the principle that all workers have equal decision-making power.

The cover image shows the Second Congress of Self-Manager, which was held in Sarajevo in 1971.





# 07-07-1950

The first section (382 km) of Zagreb – Belgrade Highway is open. 300,000 volunteers participated in its construction. It is called Autocesta bratstva i jedinstva [Brotherhood and Unity Highway].



# 1941-1989

During World War II, the Yugoslav authorities invite volunteers to engage in actions to restore the state and its infrastructure. Mass youth labor actions are an opportunity for connecting, socializing and educating young people in a socialist environment.





Image source: Unknown Photographer, Public Domain on Wikimedia Commons, Jawaharlal Nehru at the Conference of Non-Aligned Nations held in Belgrade September 1961 with Nasser and Tito

# 1961

Nehru, Nkrumah, Nasser, Sukarno and Tito found the Non-Aligned Movement to serve as a counterbalance to the two conflicting blocs and military alliances. The movement concentrates on the struggle for national independence, poverty eradication, economic development, and combating colonialism, imperialism and neo-colonialism.



Image source: Stevan Kragujević on Wikimedia Commons, This image is a courtesy of Tanja Kragujević, Stevan Kragujević's daughter

# 1961

Ivo Andrić, a Bosnian, Croatian and Serbian writer and diplomat who was born in Bosnia and Herzegovina is awarded the Nobel Prize in Literature for his novel Na Drini ćuprija [The Bridge on the Drina].





# 1960-1980

Between 1960 and 1980, the average GDP of Yugoslavia is growing at an annual rate of 6%. Health care services are free, the literacy rate is about 91%, and the average life expectancy is 72 years.



Image source: (left) Hns on Wikimedia Commons, (right) Branko Radovanović on Wikimedia Commons, The Sava River's left (northern) bank between Sava Bridge and Liberty Bridge is named after Savka Dabčević Kučar (1923-2009)

# 1971

Savka Dabčević - Kučar delivers a speech on Republic Square in Zagreb on May 07, 1971. From 1966 to 1971, during the Croatian spring, the rise of Croatian national identity and the questioning of the position of Croatia and Croats within Yugoslavia is emphasized.





THE CONSTITUTION  
OF THE SOCIALIST  
FEDERAL REPUBLIC  
OF YUGOSLAVIA

The door of one of the  
beams of yellow candlelight

# 1974

The reform of the Constitution in 1974 defines the Yugoslav republics as states and self-governing communities. Vojvodina and Kosovo gain autonomy within Serbia. The right of republics to self-determination and secession is legalized. For the first time, Muslims in Bosnia and Herzegovina are recognized as an equal nation within the Yugoslav community.





# 1979

Towards the end of the year, world oil crisis additionally presses Yugoslavia, already burdened by IMF loans. Cars drive on odd and even license plate rationing basis, and a new car model - Yugo 45 is launched.





# 04-05-1980

Josip Broz Tito dies. A famous photograph taken at Poljud stadium in Split shows football players of Hajduk, Split, and Crvena Zvezda [Red Star] teams in Belgrade, crying. At the same time the fans in the stands are singing: „Druže Tito mi ti se kunemo, da sa tvoga puta ne skrenemo.“ [Comrade Tito We Swear to You, from Your Path We Will not Depart]







# 08-05-1980

In the presence of 209 delegations from 127 countries and 700 000 people, Josip Broz Tito was buried in the House of Flowers in the Dedinje district of Belgrade. The funeral procession was broadcast live on television in 58 countries.



# 1980

At the end of the 70s and during the 80s Yugoslavia is in crisis. Unemployment is higher than 17% and 20% of people work only part-time. 60% of the unemployed are under 25 years of age.

KËTU

MË 2 PRILL 1981, NË BALLË TË  
DEMONSTRATËS, RANË DËSHMORE

**NASER HAJRIZI**

(7.VII.1962 - 2.IV.1981)

DHE

**ASLLAN PIREVA**

(1.X.1961 - 2.IV.1981)

Image source: Andy Mabbett on Wikimedia Commons, Memorial plaque in Pristina, Kosovo. Transcription: Here On 2 April 1981, while leading the demonstration, were martyred Naser Hajrizi (7 July 1962 - 2 April 1981) and Asllan Pireva (1 October 1961 - 2 April 1981)

# 1981

Student demonstrations for a higher level of autonomy in Priština spread all over Kosovo. A state of emergency is declared. Eleven protesters are killed, hundreds are wounded and more than 4,000 arrested.





# 1984

The Winter Olympics in Sarajevo, the biggest sporting event in the former Yugoslavia, are the first Winter Olympic Games and the second Olympic Games held in a communist country.





# 09-1986

Through claims about the endangerment of Serbs and the need to change boundaries, the Memorandum of the Serbian Academy of Arts and Sciences fuelled nationalist aspirations.







# 05-10-1988

The term Anti-bureaucratic Revolution is used to describe a series of mass protests, political events and processes that have destroyed the party and state leaderships of Vojvodina, Montenegro and Kosovo. As a result, they are replaced with supporters of Serbian communist leader Slobodan Milošević. Through this act, the Federal Republic of Serbia acquires four of the eight votes in the Yugoslav federation and the predominance of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia.



Image source: Fabio Walser on Wikimedia Commons, Miners during a break in the Trepca mine at Stari Trg near Mitrovica.

# 20-02-1989

Kosovo miners go on strike seeking autonomy for Kosovo. A state of emergency is declared, and riot police places the miners under arrest.



# 28-06-1989

Commemorating the 600th anniversary of the Battle of Kosovo, in his speech at Gazimestan, Milošević said: “Six centuries later, now, we are being again engaged in battles and are facing battles. They are not armed battles, although such things cannot be excluded yet.”







# 1990

The economic crisis in Yugoslavia is at its peak. Inflation is 2,700 % and unemployment 15% (1989).



# 22-01-1990

During the 14th extraordinary congress of the League of Communists - Slobodan Milošević wants to strengthen his domination at the federal level too. The Slovenian and Croatian delegates leave the Congress, and that marks the end of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia.





# 30-05-1990

Franjo Tuđman is elected as the first President of the (S) R Croatia.



# 17-08-1990

The so-called Balvan revolucija [The Log Revolution], that is, raising timber log barricades to block roads connecting the north and south of Croatia in the middle of the tourist season, represents the overture to the war that followed.





Image source: Unknown Author, The Yugoslavia national basketball team that won the 1989 FIBA EuroBasket held in Yugoslavia. on <http://personasconhistoria.blogspot.com.ar/2012/09/personaje-colectivo-la-seleccion.html>

# 20-08-1990

As the Yugoslav basketball team celebrated its gold medal on the court at the World Championship in Buenos Aires, a fan came onto the floor carrying a Croatian flag. Serbian player Vlade Divac ripped the flag from the man and tossed it aside. His long-time teammate and friend, Croatian basketball player Dražen Petrović never forgave him for this act.

PLEBISCIT  
23. 12. 1990

**GLASOVNICA**  
za glasovanje na plebiscitu za odločitev,  
ali naj Republika Slovenija  
postane samostojna in neodvisna država

Vprašanje: **ALI NAJ REPUBLIKA SLOVENIJA POSTANE  
SAMOSTOJNA IN NEODVISNA DRŽAVA?**

Odgovor:



NE

(obkrožite odgovor, ki ustreza vaši volji)



4

PLEBISCIT  
23. 12. 1990

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(obkrožite odgovor, ki ustreza vaši volji)



4

# 23-12-1990

The referendum on Slovenia's independence resulted in 88.5% of electoral vote in favor of independence.





# 1991

Top lista nadrealista (TLN) [Surrealists], a television show made in Sarajevo in the 1980s and 1990s of the 20th century was mainly filmed in the form of sketch comedies and political and social satire. The third part of the series was filmed during the pre-war period in 1991.



# 06-1991

The Ten-Day War, or the Slovenian Independence War, was a brief war of independence that followed the Slovenian declaration of independence on 25 June 1991. It was fought between the Slovenian Territorial Defence and the Yugoslav People's Army. This event marked the beginning of the Yugoslav Wars.



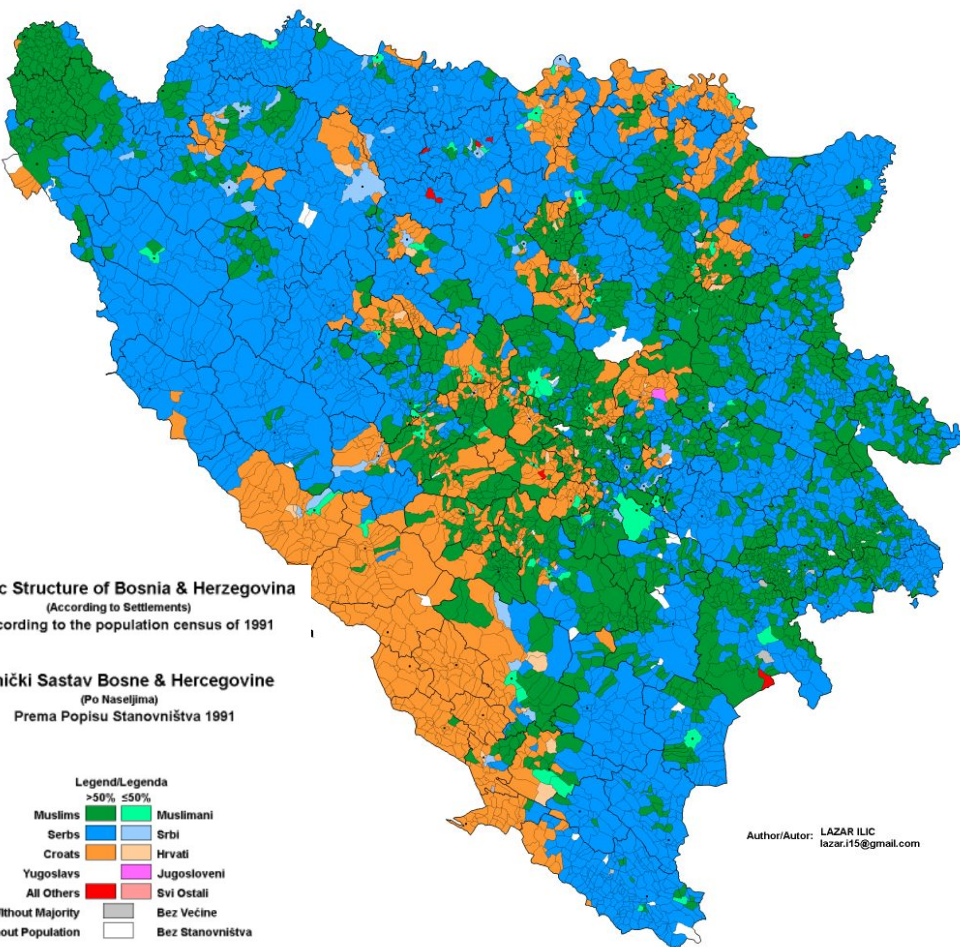


# 25-08-1991

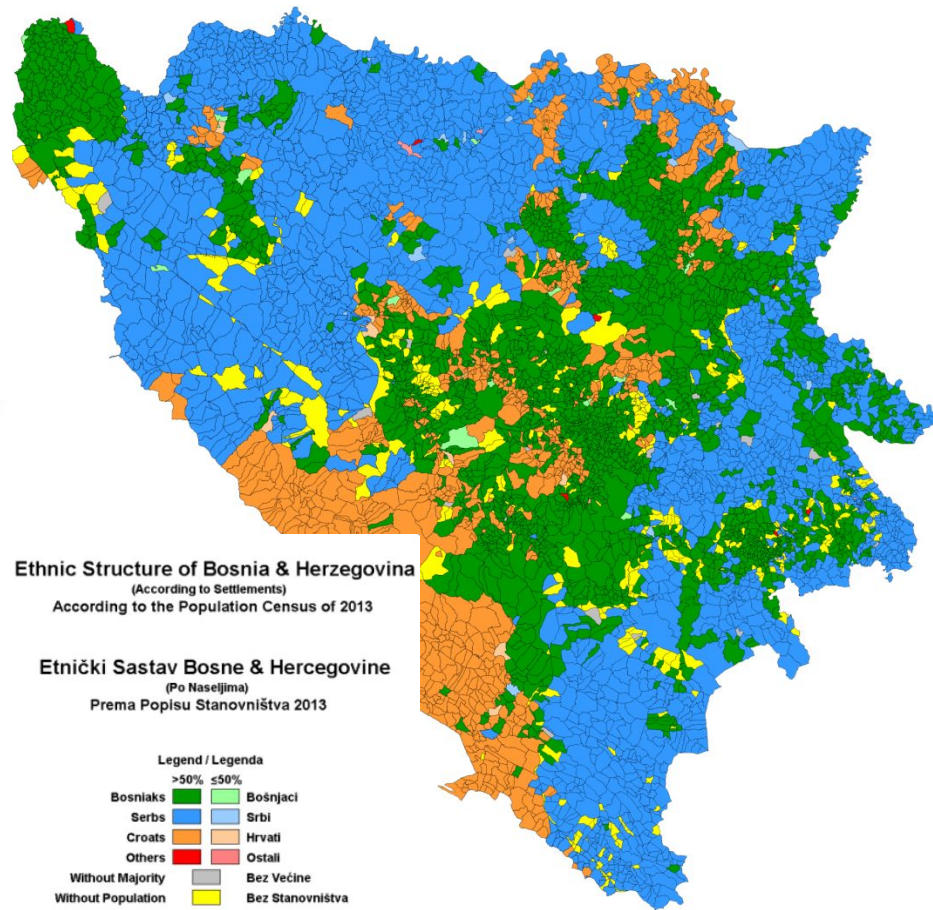
The Battle of Vukovar was an 87-day siege of Vukovar in eastern Croatia by the Yugoslav People's Army (JNA), supported by various paramilitary forces from Serbia, between August and November 1991. Several hundred soldiers and civilians were massacred and at least 20,000 inhabitants were expelled.



# 1991



# 2013



# 1991-2005

The 1991 population census in Bosnia and Herzegovina was the last census of the population undertaken before the Bosnian War. Due to the ethnic cleansing campaigns that took place during the Bosnian War, the ethno-demographic structures of Bosnia and Herzegovina totally changed.





# 29-02-1992

The independence referendum in Bosnia and Herzegovina was held in 1992. Independence was strongly favoured by Bosniak and Bosnian Croat voters while Bosnian Serbs boycotted the referendum or were prevented from participating by Bosnian Serb authorities.



*Spisak ubijene i nastradale djece  
1992. 1995. na ovom području*

Ramiz Nail Miskhat	03.12.75 31.03.92	Sahman Jus Alshira	26.11.80 22.05.92	Sato Mohamed Selman	19.10.90 18.08.92	Shomari Edilbek Normiro	22.05.82 12.08.92
Bulbulbasat Dromat Muamer	25.06.81 08.05.92	Muslihi Abdul Minola	05.12.91 23.05.92	Sabanovici Salih Muamer	20.07.78 31.05.92	Fadlii Senad	01.05.82 11.07.92
Ziga Semso Fadil	24.05.75 18.04.92	Kuljor Ferid Nerman	02.05.76 23.05.92	Kamilis Fohim Emirja	22.08.87 18.08.92	Halid Sal Shenda	11.07.82 11.07.92
Demir Kemzo Shedin	09.07.74 14.04.92	Sato Rasid Shedin	27.09.79 17.07.92	Kamilis Fohim Alija	04.01.85 10.05.92	Emirja Ramo Emir	11.07.82 11.07.92
Kavramustafic Miraz Munover	08.12.76 23.04.92	Shomari Alijan Almas	32.06.05.92	Halidiz Elina	77 22.08.92	Mosirovi Slavan Amir	5.11.82 11.07.92
Eutov Hamid Mirsad	23.08.76 14.05.92	Bavriti Rusdija Nuris	28.10.83 11.06.92	Kamilis Shafiq Alomina	10.08.82 26.08.92	Reisirovi Selma Almas	5.11.82 11.07.92
Vicarovici Cemil Murad	08.05.79 14.05.92	Kamilis Rusdija Nuris	11.11.83 11.06.92	Kamilis Salima	75 03.92	Kholilaga Fadil Samir	28.12.82 11.07.92
Suljorici Ibro Shvira	30.04.76 14.05.92	Blav Faruk Shmir	29.11.80 26.06.92	Karovic Fadi Haco	30.08.75 01.09.92	Bulbulbasat Shira Lila	91 11.07.92
Kovac Ischem Bahija	19.01.76 16.05.92	Vakho Shvachim Shmir	27.09.83 27.06.92	Fahidiz Kamdija Edita	08.05.83 02.09.92	Bulbulbasat Shira Lila	91 11.07.92
Kovac Hadraza Hajrudin	21.09.84 20.05.92	Ferhatovic Halim Mirsad	19.05.82 06.07.92	Oricbasic Rocio Shenda	18.01.86 07.09.92	Bekirovi Ramis Almas	92 01.07.92
Kovac Fadil Almas	13.07.87 20.05.92	Tijerovic Hajrudin Emir	16.08.81 05.07.92	Drombi Mirzo Allen	18.07.86 07.09.92	Kamilis Shafiq Samela	92 01.07.92



# 05-04-1992

On 5 April 1992, in response to events all over Bosnia and Herzegovina, 100,000 people of all nationalities turned out for a peace rally in Sarajevo. Serb snipers under the control of the Serbian Democratic Party in the heart of Sarajevo opened fire on the crowd, killing six people and wounding several more.





# 02-09-1992

Cellist Vedran Smajlović plays Strauss in the destroyed National Library in Sarajevo. Seven days later, the UN Security Council's Resolution 777 declares that Yugoslavia no longer exists.





ADMIRA  
TSMIC  
BOSKO-BAL  
BRKIC



BATO

ADMIRA

# 19-05-1993

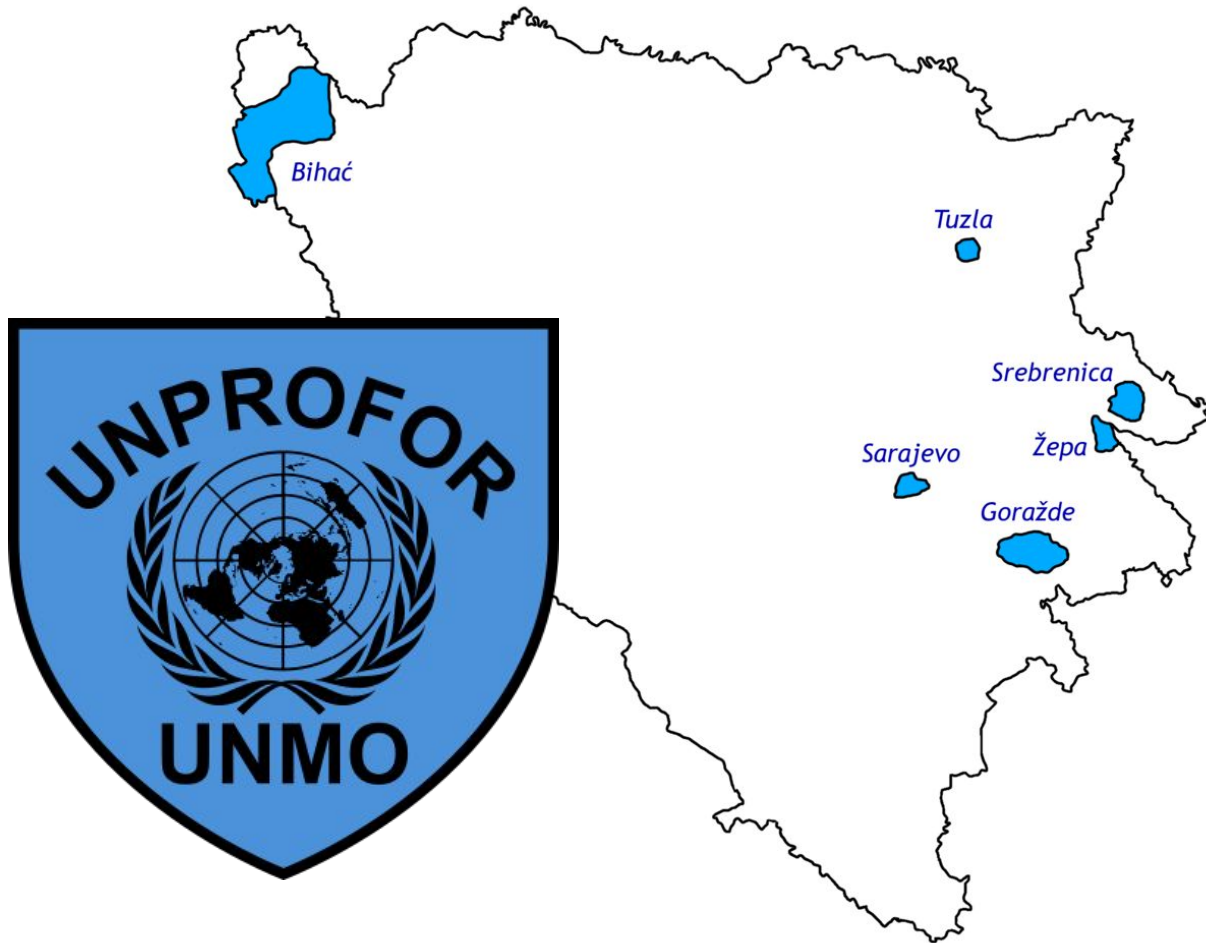
“Romeo and Juliet in Sarajevo” was a documentary about the deaths of Admira and Boško. The couple was living in Sarajevo. She was a Bosniak, and he a Bosnian Serb. They were killed by snipers while trying to cross the Vrbanja Bridge. Numerous media outlets published the photograph of their dead bodies. The image depicts the gravestone for Admira Ismić and Boško Brkić at Sarajevo’s Lion Cemetery.





# 09-11-1993

The Siege of Mostar took place during the Bosnian War (April – June 1992, June 1993 – April 1994). Initially, it involved the Croatian Defence Council and the Army of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina fighting against the Serb-dominated Yugoslav People's Army. As the conflict matured and the political landscape changed, the war took on a second dimension and culminated in the Croat-Bosniak War. The Old Bridge, built at the time of the Ottoman Empire in the 16th century, was destroyed by the Croat military forces in 1993.



# 1993

United Nations Safe Areas were humanitarian corridors established in 1993 on the territory of Bosnia and Herzegovina during the Bosnian War. This decision is considered today as one of the most controversial decisions by the UN, because it led to a diplomatic crisis, which culminated in the Srebrenica massacre/genocide.





# 07-1995

The Army of Republika Srpska and paramilitary Scorpions kill 8372 Bosniak men and boys in Srebrenica. The International Criminal Tribunal for the former Yugoslavia, the European Parliament and the Office of the High Representative for Bosnia and Herzegovina have characterized the mass murder in Srebrenica as genocide.





# 1995

Dražen Erdemović was a Bosnian Croat who fought during the Bosnian War for the Army of Republika Srpska and who was later sentenced for his involvement in the Srebrenica genocide.





Image source: Photo by ICTY staff on Wikimedia Commons, Front view of the International Criminal Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia, in the Hague, the Netherlands.

# 1991 - 2017

The International Criminal Tribunal for the former Yugoslavia was formed in 1991 and had the jurisdiction over four types of crimes: grave breaches of the Geneva Conventions, violations of the law or customs of war, genocide and crimes against humanity. A total number of 161 persons were indicted.





CONFÉRENCE DE PAIX SUR L'EX-YOUGOSLAVIE  
PARIS

# 14-12-1995

The Dayton Peace Agreement divides Bosnia and Herzegovina into the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina, Republika Srpska and the Brčko district. According to the agreement, the state retains its central government with a rotating State Presidency, a Central Bank and a Constitutional Court. All the other institutions are decentralized. The photo shows, from left to right, Slobodan Milošević, Franjo Tuđman and Alija Izetbegović.





# 1996

An armed conflict between Serbs and Albanians in Kosovo lasts from 1996 to 1999. After NATO military intervention against Serbia, the Yugoslav Army withdraws from Kosovo, which is then placed under a UN protectorate.



Image source: National Museum of the U.S. Navy, Public domain, on Wikimedia Commons, Operation Allied Force, NATO bombing of Yugoslavia, March to June 1999.

# 24-03-1999

The beginning of the NATO bombing of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia due to a humanitarian crisis in Kosovo.





ΟΤΗΟΡ

# 05-10-2000

The Bager revolucija [Bulldozer revolution], led by the Democratic Opposition of Serbia and the youth organization Otpor! [Resistance] as well as others, overthrows the regime of Slobodan Milošević. He himself ends in custody, and subsequently on trial in The Hague at the International Criminal Tribunal for war crimes committed in the former Yugoslavia.





# 21-05-2006

At the referendum on the independence of the country, the majority of citizens of Montenegro vote in favor of independence. After 88 years, Montenegro becomes an independent and internationally recognized country.





# 17-02-2008

The Newborn monument is unveiled at the celebration of the declaration of Kosovo independence.





# 2017

Ratko Mladić (Bosnian Serb former general) was found guilty of committing war crimes, crimes against humanity, and genocide by the International Criminal Tribunal for the former Yugoslavia (ICTY). Mladić was deemed by the ICTY to be responsible for the Siege of Sarajevo and the Srebrenica massacre/genocide.