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Chronology

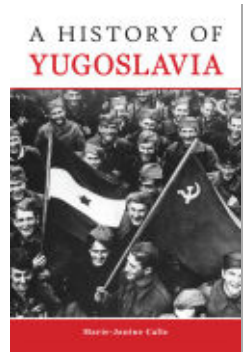
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Chronology

About 1800–1918 South Slavic Movement and the founding of Yugoslavia

- 1804–1813** First Serb Uprising against the Ottoman Empire
- 1809–1813** Founding of the “Illyrian Provinces” along the north and east coasts of the Adriatic Sea by Napoleon Bonaparte; harmonization of administration and standardization of the “Slavonic language”
- 1814** Creation of the Kingdom of Illyria as successor state to Illyrian Provinces after the territory’s repossession by Austria-Hungary; existence until 1849
- 1815–1817** Second Serb Uprising
- 1830** Founding of the Illyrian Movement by Ljudevit Gaj (promoting the idea of South Slavic cultural unity); autonomy of the Principality of Serbia
- 1835** *Novine Horvatzke* (Croatian news) and *Danicza* (Morning star), publications advancing the cause of the Illyrian Movement
- 1844** *Načertanije* (The plan) by Serbian statesman Ilija Garašanin propagating the idea of expanding Serbia’s borders and influence
- 1848/1849** Hungarian Revolution against the rule of the Austrian Habsburg monarchy
- 1849** Founding of Croatia-Slavonia as a crown land within the Habsburg monarchy; appointment of Baron Josip Jelačić as governor (Ban)
- 1850** Vienna (Literary) Agreement on a standardized Serbo-Croatian language based on the Štokavian dialect
- 1860** *Jugoslovjenstvo*, a manifesto by the Croat historian Franjo Rački on Yugoslavism
- 1866** Founding of the Yugoslav Academy of Sciences and Arts in Zagreb by Bishop Josip Juraj Strossmayer and Franjo Rački
- 1868** Croatian-Hungarian Settlement (Nagodba) between Hungary and the Triune Kingdom of Croatia, Slavonia, and Dalmatia

- 1875–1878** Great Eastern Crisis; Russo-Turkish War
- 1878** Congress of Berlin; occupation of Bosnia-Herzegovina by Austria-Hungary; independence of Serbia and Montenegro; Kosovo and Macedonia remain in the Ottoman Empire; Slovenian and Croatian territories remain part of the Habsburg Monarchy (Slovenia, Dalmatia, Istria under Austrian rule; Croatia and Vojvodina under Hungarian); emergence of the Albanian national movement (League of Prizren)
- 1881** Abolishment of the Military Frontier
- 1882** Principality of Serbia becomes the Kingdom of Serbia
- 1889** Five hundredth anniversary of the historic Battle of Kosovo (28 June)
- 1892** Birth of Josip Broz in Kumrovec (Croatia)
- 1893** Founding of the Internal Macedonian Revolutionary Organization
- 1903** Murder of Serbian king Aleksandar Obrenović; election of Peter I. Karadjordjević as his successor; Ilinden Uprising of Macedonians against the Ottoman Empire; “People’s Movement” and mass protests against the Hungarian governor in Croatia
- 1905** Resolution of Fiume calling for Croatian self-rule and general civil rights and liberties; Serb–Croat party coalition in Croatia; “New Course” in Serb–Croat cooperation
- 1906–1911** Austro-Hungarian customs war against Serbia (“Pig War”)
- 1908** Annexation of Bosnia-Herzegovina by Austria-Hungary; Bosnian annexation crisis; partition of Sandžak between Serbia and Montenegro; founding of the Serb National Defense (Narodna odbrana)
- 1909** First pan-Yugoslav conference of South Slavic socialists
- 1911** Founding of the Black Hand
- 1912** Founding of the Balkan League by Serbia, Bulgaria, Greece, and Montenegro to liberate “European Turkey”; First Balkan War (against the Ottoman Empire); founding of Albania
- 1913** Demise of the Balkan League due to conflicts over the partition of Macedonia; Second Balkan War (between the former allies); Treaty of Bucharest; annexation of Kosovo by Serbia and the partition of Macedonia between Greece, Serbia, and Bulgaria
- 1914** Assassination of Austrian crown prince Franz Ferdinand in Sarajevo by Gavrilo Princip; Austro-Hungarian declaration of war on Serbia; July Crisis and the outbreak of the First World War; Austrian invasion into Serbia

- 1915** Retreat of the Serbian government and army through Albania to Corfu (“Albanian Golgotha”); occupation of Serbia and Macedonia by the Central Powers; founding of the Yugoslav Committee in London, headed by Ante Trumbić
- 1917** Corfu Declaration; agreement between the Croat-led Yugoslav Committee and the Serbian government on the founding of a South Slavic kingdom under the Karadjordjević dynasty
- 1918** Allied breakthrough on the Salonica Front; surrender of Austria-Hungary; founding of the National Council of Slovenes, Croats, and Serbs; secession of South Slavs from the Habsburg monarchy and resolution to unify with Serbia
- 1918–1941 The First Yugoslavia**
- 1918** Proclamation creating the Kingdom of Serbs, Croats, and Slovenes (SHS) by King Peter I. Karadjordjević
- 1919–1920** Paris Peace Treaties; international recognition of the Kingdom of SHS and the demarcation of its borders; founding of the Free State of Fiume by Gabriele d’Annunzio
- 1920** Popular referendum in Carinthia; creation of the Little Entente with Czechoslovakia and Romania as part of the French security system; introduction of universal male suffrage; elections to the constitutional assembly; founding and outlawing of the Communist Party of Yugoslavia
- 1921** Passage of the centralist Vidovdan Constitution despite Croat boycott; intensification of the Serb–Croat constitutional conflict
- 1924** Third Party Congress of the CPY with a focus on the national question (recognition of different Yugoslav peoples/nations)
- 1925** Treaty of Nettuno on the demarcation of Italy’s borders
- 1928** Assassination in the Skupština (National Assembly) of the Croatian Peasant Party politician Stjepan Radić; government crisis
- 1929** Suspension of the constitution by King Alexander Karadjordjević; declaration of a royal dictatorship; renaming of the SHS state to “Kingdom of Yugoslavia”; administrative reorganization into banovine; founding of the Croat Ustasha movement
- 1930** Intensification of the Great Depression’s impact on Yugoslavia
- 1931** Constitutional octroi and the introduction of a sham democratic system
- 1934** Assassination of King Alexander I in Marseille; regency of Paul Karadjordjević

- 1935** Election of the semiauthoritarian Milan Stojadinović as prime minister; abatement of Great Depression; state intervention in the economy; rapprochement with Germany and Italy
- 1936** Liquidation of farmers' debts
- 1937** Failure of the Concordat with the Vatican
- 1939** Tito's official appointment to the position of CPY General Secretary; Serb-Croat Settlement (Sporazum) to create the autonomous Banovina of Croatia
- 1941–1945 The Second World War**
- 1941** Entry of Yugoslavia into the Tripartite Pact; military coup in Belgrade; German attack on Yugoslavia (Operation Retribution); surrender of Yugoslav army; flight into exile of the king and his government; dissolution of Yugoslavia; founding of the Independent State of Croatia (under Ante Pavelić); German military government in Serbia (Milan Nedić's regime); annexation of various areas by Italy, Germany, Hungary, Albania, and Bulgaria; formation of a nationalist Serb resistance movement under Draža Mihailović (Chetniks) and the Yugoslav communist partisan movement under Josip Broz (Tito); "general insurrection"; the founding and fall of the partisan republic of Užice; extreme acts of "retribution" by occupational forces; massive "ethnic cleansing"; start of the extermination of Jews and Roma
- 1942** Battle of Sutjeska; first meeting of the Antifascist Council of the People's Liberation of Yugoslavia Antifascist Council (AVNOJ) in Bihac
- 1943** Launching of Operation White and Operation Black by German military to combat partisans; Battle of Neretva; Italy's surrender; second meeting of the Antifascist Council of the People's Liberation of Yugoslavia (AVNOJ) in Jajce; announcement of creation of a federal and socialist Yugoslavia; Allied recognition of Tito; partisan military victories
- 1944** March of the People's Liberation Army into Belgrade; Vis Agreement between Tito and the royal exile government on the re-establishment of Yugoslavia; formation of a common interim government; measures expropriating the ethnic German population
- 1945** Unconditional surrender of Germany; Bleiburg massacre; creation of the People's Front; abolition of the monarchy

1945–1991 The Second Yugoslavia

- 1945** Proclamation of the creation of the Democratic Federal Yugoslavia (DFJ); elections to the constitutional assembly; Trieste crisis; land reform and state purchasing program for agricultural produce
- 1946** Constitution of the Federal People's Republic of Yugoslavia (FNRJ); partition into six equal constituent republics; war criminal trials; nationalization of large landholdings, banks, and means of production
- 1947** Paris Peace Conference; recognition of Yugoslavia's borders (annexation of Istria without Trieste)
- 1948** Break with Stalin; expulsion of Yugoslavia from Cominform; political purges
- 1949** Expulsion from the founding of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance
- 1950** Introduction of self-management system; Cazin peasant uprising; Yugoslavia's stance of neutrality between the power blocs in the East–West conflict
- 1952** Renaming of Communist Party of Yugoslavia as the League of Communists of Yugoslavia
- 1953** Constitutional reform incorporating the self-management system
- 1954** Expulsion of Milovan Djilas from the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia; normalization of relations with the Soviet Union; Novi Sad agreement on a written Serbo-Croatian language in two variants
- 1955** Declaration in Moscow by Khrushchev and Tito on the right of every country to pursue socialism its own way; Bandung Conference and the beginnings of the Nonaligned Movement
- 1957** Severance of diplomatic relations by West Germany in line with the Hallstein Doctrine
- 1961** First conference of the Nonaligned Movement in Belgrade
- 1963** Passage of a new constitution transforming the Federal People's Republic of Yugoslavia into the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (SFRY); formation of the Praxis group
- 1964** Eighth Party Congress of the League of Communists; introduction of market-economy reforms and the federalization of the constitution
- 1966** Removal of Aleksandar Ranković as the head of the secret police

- 1967** “Declaration on the Status and Name of the Croatian Literary Language”
- 1968** Student revolts; Albanian uprising in Kosovo and West Macedonia; recognition of Bosnian Muslims as the sixth constituent people; introduction of national security doctrine of “All-People’s Defense”
- 1970** *Islamic Declaration* by Alija Izetbegović
- 1971** Croatian Spring; ousting from power of party leadership in Zagreb; constitutional amendment expanding the federalization of Yugoslavia; Brezhnev’s visit to Belgrade
- 1972** Ousting from power of party leadership in Belgrade; political purge within the party
- 1974** Passage of a new constitution; granting of greater authority and power to the republics and autonomous provinces; confirmation of Tito as president for life
- 1976** Law on Associated Labor to expand self-management
- 1977** CSCE meeting in Belgrade
- 1980** Tito’s death; collective presidency: growing economic problems and national tensions
- 1981** Kosovo uprising; imposition of martial law; political trials
- 1987** Rise of Slobodan Milošević to the top of party leadership in Serbia; party infighting with Serbian president Ivan Stambolić; memorandum of the Serbian Academy of Sciences and Arts; nationalistic meetings and mobilization efforts; Bosnian Agrokomerc affair
- 1989** Election of Slobodan Milošević as Serbia’s president; revocation of autonomy of Kosovo and Vojvodina; 600th anniversary celebration of the Battle of Kosovo; economic crisis; growing conflict over reform within Yugoslavia; institutional paralysis and legislative backlog
- 1990** Disbanding of the League of Communists; introduction of the multiparty system; failure of reforms proposed by Ante Marković; Franjo Tuđman’s assumption of power as Croatia’s president; declarations of sovereignty by the parliaments of Slovenia, Croatia, and Kosovo; Slovenian referendum on independence; Serb-Montenegrin veto of the Croat Stipe Mešić as the president of Yugoslavia; declaration of autonomy by Croatian Serbs
- 1991–2018** **Collapse of Yugoslavia and Successor States**
- 1991** Violent incidents in the regions of Croatia inhabited by Serbs; declarations of independence by Slovenia, Croatia, and

- Macedonia; deployment of the Yugoslav People's Army; outbreak of war in Slovenia and Croatia; German recognition of Slovenia and Croatia; declaration creating the Republic of Serb Krajina; resolution on independence passed by Bosnian diet despite Serb veto.
- 1992** Ceasefire and the stationing of UNPROFOR in Croatia; founding of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia by Serbia and Montenegro; founding of the Serb Republic within Bosnia-Herzegovina; independence referendum and international recognition of Bosnia-Herzegovina; outbreak of war; massive "ethnic cleansing" actions
- 1993** "War within the war" between Croats and Muslims in Bosnia-Herzegovina; creation of UN safe areas; establishment of the International Criminal Tribunal for the former Yugoslavia
- 1994** Shelling of the Markale market in Sarajevo; begin of NATO air strikes against Serb positions; founding of the Federation of Bosnia-Herzegovina by Croats and Muslims
- 1995** Croatian military operations Flash and Storm to retake Krajina; Srebrenica massacre; Dayton Peace Accord
- 1996** Founding of the Kosovo Liberation Army
- 1998** Armed conflict between Albanian guerilla fighters and Serb security forces in Kosovo; mass exodus and expulsion
- 1999** Failure of the Rambouillet negotiations for a self-governed Kosovo; NATO strikes against targets in Serbia and Kosovo; UN Resolution 1244 setting up an interim administration mission in Kosovo; start of the process to determine the status of Kosovo
- 2000** Defeat of Slobodan Milošević by the democratic opposition in Serbia; start of the EU Stabilization and Association Process for the Western Balkan states
- 2001** Armed revolt by Albanian extremists in South Serbia and Macedonia; Ohrid Framework Agreement on equal rights for Albanians
- 2003** Transformation of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia into the State Union of Serbia and Montenegro
- 2004** Accession of Slovenia to the European Union
- 2006** Referendum on independence and international recognition of Montenegro
- 2008** Unilateral declaration of independence by Kosovo
- 2013** Accession of Croatia to the European Union
- 2018** European Commission's new Western Balkan Strategy

