

Kuby Chapter 13 Activity 1

Questions you should be able to answer after reading the articles.

A. History of Hatred *(use articles by Goodrich and Karaosmanoglu and Figs. 13.6 & 13.8)*

1. What cultural trait, language or religion divides the Serbs and Croats?
2. Name the religion of the Serbs and Croats.
3. What historical development is responsible for this religious divide between Serbs and Croats?
4. How did Islam come to this region of Europe?
5. In what century did the Muslims defeat Serbia in the battle of Kosovo?
6. What other outside empire next dominated the northern parts of the region in the several centuries prior to WWI?
7. A country called Yugoslavia first came into being after WWI. Which of its member nations dominated Yugoslavia at that time?
8. What happened during WWII that further increased Serb-Croat hatred and added to the Serb sense of victimhood?

B. The Pre-Breakup Situation *(use articles by Goodrich and Karaosmanoglu and Figs. 13.7, 13.8 and Table 13.1)*

9. Which republic was most ethnically uniform?
10. Which republic was least ethnically uniform?
11. Prior to its breakup, was Yugoslavia a nation-state, a multinational state or a multistate-nation?
12. The pre-war state of Yugoslavia referred to its component regions as “republics.” Would a political geographer have called them states, nations or provinces?
13. From WWII until its breakup, Yugoslavia had what kind of government—communist, capitalist, or monarchy?

C. The Breakup *(refer to article by Karaosmanoglu, Figs. 13.7 and 13.8 and Table 13.1)*

14. Did Yugoslavia break up because of ethnonationalism or irredentism?
15. The first war, which only lasted 10 days, was between Slovenia and the Yugoslavian government after Slovenia declared its independence in the spring of 1991. Would the declaration of independence by Slovenia be described as an act of irredentism or secession?
16. Why didn't the Serb-dominated government of Yugoslavia put up more of a fight to keep Slovenia from breaking away?
17. After Slovenia became independent, could it have been characterized as a nation-state? (see Fig. 13.8)
18. The second war also started in the spring of 1991 but in Croatia. The two warring nations were?

D. Bosnia *(use article by Rozen, Table 13.1 and Figs. 13.7, 13.8 and 13.12)*

19. Which was the dominant nation within Bosnia in terms of population?
20. Name the second and third most populous nations within Bosnia's borders.
21. Which, if any, of these two minority nations in Bosnia were irredenta of the other states?
22. After Bosnia established its independence, would it have been best described as a state, a nation, or a nation-state?
23. Why would the breakup of Bosnia worsen the refugee problem?
24. What message would the permanent breakup of Bosnia into two or three separate states send to other ethnic groups in the Balkans and around the world?
25. Why wouldn't the Serb-dominated part of Bosnia, which the Bosnian Serbs call *Republika Srpska*, be a viable independent state?

E. Kosovo and Ethnic Cleansing (1999) (*refer to articles by US State Department, Karaosmanoglu, and Goodrich, Figs. 13.7 and 13.8, Table 13.1 and the author's update.*)

26. In 1999, in what state was Kosovo?
27. What two nations cohabit Kosovo?
28. What nation is the majority in Kosovo?
29. What state's citizens would likely have irredentist feelings toward Kosovo?
30. What is the aim of ethnic cleansing?
31. Name five methods of ethnic cleansing.

F. All's Not Quiet on the Balkan Front (*refer to Update by authors and Figs. 13.7-13.13*)

32. Is there still a state called Yugoslavia? How many states are there now in what used to be Yugoslavia before 1991?
33. Aside from the smoldering conflicts in Bosnia and Kosovo, what other political geographic issues remain that might break up an existing state and create a new state in the region?