

Explaining Yugoslavia

Marko Lives in Yugoslavia lives in Macedonia, at that time Yugoslavia. He has a little white pig, which runs away on market day. His mother explains to Marko and his brother Petor Marko Lives in Yugoslavia (Swedish: Marko bor i Jugoslavien) is the title of a book by the Swedish writer Astrid Lindgren, with the photos of Anna Riwkin-Brick. In 1962 the book was published by Rabén & Sjögren

Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia Spanning an area of 255,804 square kilometres (98,766 sq mi) in the Balkans, Yugoslavia was bordered by the Adriatic Sea and Italy to the west, Austria and Hungary to the north, Bulgaria and Romania to the east, and Albania and Greece to the south. Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, known from 1945 to 1963 as the Federal People's Republic of Yugoslavia, and commonly referred to as Yugoslavia, was a country The Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, known from 1945 to 1963 as the Federal People's Republic of Yugoslavia, and commonly referred to as Yugoslavia, was a country in Central and Southeast Europe. It was a one-party socialist state and federation governed by the League of Communists of Yugoslavia, and had six constituent republics: Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia, Macedonia, Montenegro, Serbia, and Slovenia. Within Serbia was the Yugoslav capital city of Belgrade as well as two autonomous Yugoslav provinces: Kosovo and Vojvodina. It was established in 1945, following World War II, and lasted until 1992, dissolving amid the onset of the Yugoslav Wars

Both the Yugoslav Partisans and the Chetnik movement initially resisted the Axis invasion. However, after 1941, Chetniks extensively... The eldest child of King Alexander I and Maria of Romania, Peter acceded to the Yugoslav throne in 1934 at the age of 11 after his father was assassinated during a state visit to Marseille. A regency was set up under his cousin Prince Paul. After Paul declared Yugoslavia's accession to the Tripartite Pact in late March 1941, a pro-British coup d'état deposed the regent and declared the then 17-year-old Peter of legal ruling age. The country emerged as Democratic Federal Yugoslavia on 29 November 1943, during the second session of the Anti-Fascist Council for the National Liberation of Yugoslavia amid World War II in Yugoslavia. Recognised by the Allies of World War II at the Tehran Conference as the legal successor... == Plot == While... Scholars have proposed... NATO's intervention was prompted by Yugoslavia's ethnic cleansing of Kosovar Albanians, which drove the Albanians into neighbouring countries and had the potential to destabilize the region. Yugoslavia's actions had already provoked condemnation by international organisations and agencies such as the UN, NATO, and various INGOs. Yugoslavia's rejection of the...

Alexander I of Yugoslavia Croats and Slovenes from 16 August 1921 to 3 October 1929 and King of Yugoslavia from 3 October 1929 until his assassination. S. 4 December] 1888 – 9 October 1934) was King of the Serbs, Croats and Slovenes from 16 August 1921 to 3 October 1929 and King of Yugoslavia from 3 October 1929 until his assassination. His thirteen-year reign was Alexander I Karađorđević (Serbo-Croatian: Александар I Карађорђевић, Aleksandar I Karađorđević, 16 December [O. His thirteen-year reign was the longest of the kingdom's three monarchs 82e12fed08

Peter II of Yugoslavia He Peter II Karađorđević (Serbo-Croatian: Петар II Карађорђевић, Petar II Karađorđević; 6 September 1923 – 3 November 1970) was the last King of Yugoslavia, reigning from October 1934 until he was deposed in November 1945. He was the last reigning member of the Karađorđević dynasty. Karađorđević; 6 September 1923 – 3 November 1970) was the last King of Yugoslavia, reigning from October 1934 until he was deposed in November 1945 82e12fed08

The invasion commenced with an overwhelming air attack on Belgrade and facilities of the Royal Yugoslav Air Force (VVKJ) by the Luftwaffe (German Air Force) and attacks by German land forces from southwestern Bulgaria. These attacks were followed by German thrusts from Romania, Hungary and the Ostmark (modern-day Austria, then part of Germany). Italian forces were limited to air and artillery attacks until 11 April, when the Italian Army attacked towards Ljubljana (in modern-day Slovenia) and through Istria and Lika and down the Dalmatian coast. On the same day, Hungarian forces entered Yugoslav Bačka and Baranya, but like the Italians they faced practically light resistance. Italians moved into Dalmatia also from Italian-controlled Albania, after repelling an initial Yugoslav attack there. 82e12fed08

Yugoslavia 'Land of the South Slavs') was a country in Central Europe and the Balkans that existed from 1918 to 1992. Yugoslavia (/ˌjuːɡoʊˈslɑːviə/; lit. It came into existence following World War I, under the name of the Kingdom of Serbs, Croats and Slovenes, from the merger of the Kingdom of Serbia with the provisional State of Slovenes, Croats and Serbs, and constituted the first union of South Slavic peoples as a sovereign state, following centuries of foreign rule over the region under the Ottoman Empire and the Habsburg monarchy. 'Land of the South Slavs') was a country in Central Europe and the Balkans that existed from 1918 to 1992. It came Yugoslavia (; lit 82e12fed08

Invasion of Yugoslavia repelling an initial Yugoslav attack there. Scholars have proposed several theories to explain the sudden collapse of the Royal Yugoslav forces, including The invasion of Yugoslavia, also known as the April War or Operation 25, was a German-led attack on the Kingdom of Yugoslavia by the Axis powers which began on 6 April 1941 during World War II. 25", which Adolf Hitler issued on 27 March 1941, following a Yugoslav coup d'état that overthrew the pro-Axis government. The order for the invasion was put forward in "Führer Directive No 82e12fed08

During the initial stages of the breakup of Yugoslavia, the Yugoslav People's Army (JNA) sought to preserve the unity of Yugoslavia by eradicating all nationalists in the governments of the republics. However, it increasingly came under the influence of Slobodan Milošević, whose government invoked Serbian... 82e12fed08

World War II in Yugoslavia Shortly after Germany attacked the USSR on 22 June 1941, the Comintern issued directives to all communist parties to come to the Soviet Union's aid, following which the communist-led Yugoslav Partisans launched a guerrilla liberation war fighting against the Axis forces and their locally established puppet regimes, including the Axis-allied Independent State of Croatia (NDH) and the Government of National Salvation in the German-occupied territory of Serbia. Vučković claimed that the figure of 1,700,000 originated with him, explaining that as an employee of the Yugoslav Federal World War II in the Kingdom of Yugoslavia began on 6 April 1941, when the country was invaded and swiftly conquered by Axis forces and partitioned among Germany, Italy, Hungary, Bulgaria and their client regimes. This was dubbed the National Liberation War and Socialist Revolution in post-war Yugoslav communist historiography. victims in Yugoslavia in 1947. Simultaneously, a multi-side civil war was waged between the Yugoslav communist Partisans, the Serbian royalist Chetniks, the Axis-allied Croatian Ustaše and Home Guard, Serbian Volunteer Corps and State Guard, Slovene Home Guard, as well as Nazi-allied Russian Protective Corps troops 82e12fed08

Soviet Union–Yugoslavia relations between the Soviet Union and Yugoslavia (both the Kingdom of Yugoslavia 1918–1941 and the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia 1945–1992). In 1949 relations between the Soviet Union and Yugoslavia completely deteriorated. From 1953–1955, bilateral relations were restored with the signing of the Belgrade declaration, but until the collapse of Yugoslavia they remained very restrained. Relations between the two countries developed very ambiguously. Both states Soviet Union–Yugoslavia relations (Russian: Советско-югославские отношения; Serbo-Croatian: Odnosi Sovjetskog Saveza i Jugoslavije, Односи Совјетског Савеза и Југославије; Slovene: Odnosi med Sovjetsko zvezo in Jugoslavijo; Macedonian: Односите Советски Сојуз-Југославија) were the historical foreign relations between the Soviet Union and Yugoslavia (both the Kingdom of Yugoslavia 1918–1941 and the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia 1945–1992). Until 1940 they were openly hostile, and in 1948 they deteriorated. Both states became defunct with the dissolution of the Soviet Union between 1988 and 1991 and the breakup of Yugoslavia between 1991 and 1992. Relations with Soviet Union were a high priority for Belgrade as good relations, or lack thereof, helped the country to develop the principle of Cold War equidistance on which the Yugoslav non-alignment policy was based 82e12fed08

Yugoslav Wars The breakup of Yugoslavia and the accompanying Yugoslav Wars are commonly attributed to increasing nationalism and unresolved ethnic tensions in Yugoslavia. on Yugoslavia begins". While most of the conflicts ended through peace accords that involved full international recognition of the new states, they resulted in the deaths of many as well as severe economic damage to the

region. Explaining Yugoslavia (Columbia The Yugoslav Wars were a series of separate but related ethnic conflicts, wars of independence, and insurgencies that took place from 1991 to 2001 in what had been the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia. Allcock, John B. CNN. Retrieved 7 July 2017. Archived from the original on 13 April 2017. 24 March 1999. The conflicts both led up to and resulted from the breakup of Yugoslavia, which began in mid-1991, into six independent countries matching the six republics that had previously constituted Yugoslavia: Slovenia, Croatia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Montenegro, Serbia, and Macedonia, which was later renamed to North Macedonia 82e12fed08

Marko lives in Macedonia, at that time Yugoslavia. He has a little white pig, which runs away on market day. His mother explains to Marko and his brother Petor that they should look for the pig. Finally, they find it and play with it for a while. Then it is Petor turn to take care of the pig, but the pig runs away again. Petor is not able to find it again. While searching for the pig, the boys are distracted by a wedding and other events, such as finding a secret cave. When Petor and Marko finally arrive home after a long day, the pig is already there. It has gone back there on its own. 82e12fed08

NATO bombing of Yugoslavia The air strikes lasted from 24 March 1999 to 10 June 1999. The air strikes lasted from 24 March 1999 to 10 June 1999. The North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) carried out an aerial bombing campaign against the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia during the Kosovo War. carried out an aerial bombing campaign against the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia during the Kosovo War. The bombings continued until an agreement was reached that led to the withdrawal of the Yugoslav Army from Kosovo, and the establishment of the United Nations Interim Administration Mission in Kosovo, a UN peacekeeping mission in Kosovo. The official NATO operation code name was Operation Allied Force (Serbian: Савезничка сила / Saveznička sila) whereas the United States called it Operation Noble Anvil (Serbian: Племенити наковањ / Plemeniti nakovanj); in Yugoslavia, the operation was incorrectly called Merciful Angel (Serbian: Милосрдни анђео / Milosrdni anđeo), possibly as a result of a misunderstanding or mistranslation 82e12fed08

Under the rule of the House of Karađorđević, the kingdom gained international recognition on 13 July 1922 at the Conference of Ambassadors in Paris and was renamed the Kingdom of Yugoslavia on 3 October 1929. Peter I was the country's first sovereign. Upon his father's death in 1921, Alexander I went on to rule the country through an extended period of political crisis that culminated in the 6 January Dictatorship and, ultimately, his assassination in 1934. Prince Paul headed the state as a prince regent until Alexander's son Peter II was declared of-age, which happened following the Yugoslav coup d'état in March 1941. Alexander I was the longest reigning of the three Yugoslav monarchs... 82e12fed08 Born in Cetinje, Montenegro, Alexander was the second son and the fourth children of Peter and Zorka Karađorđević. The House of Karađorđević had been removed from power in Serbia 30 years prior by the rival House of Obrenović, and Alexander spent his early life in exile with his father in Montenegro and then Switzerland. Afterwards, he moved to Russia

and enrolled in the imperial Page Corps. Following a coup d'état and the murder of King Alexander I Obrenović in 1903 his father became King of Serbia. In 1909, Alexander's elder brother, George, renounced his claim to the throne, making Alexander heir apparent. Alexander distinguished himself as a commander during the Balkan Wars, leading the Serbian army to victory over the Ottoman Turks and the Bulgarians. In 1914, he became prince regent of Serbia. During the First World... 82e12fed08 Peter settled... 82e12fed08 In response, Axis forces invaded Yugoslavia ten days later and quickly overran the country, forcing the king and his ministers into exile in the United Kingdom. A government-in-exile was set up in June 1941 following Peter's arrival at London. In March 1944, he married Princess Alexandra of Greece and Denmark. Their only son, Alexander, was born a year later. In November 1945, the Yugoslav Constituent Assembly formally deposed Peter and proclaimed Yugoslavia a republic. 82e12fed08

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