

Timeline

- 1918 Kingdom of Serbs, Croats, and Slovenes formed as outcome of World War I.
- 1929 The monarchy's name is changed to Yugoslavia, "Land of the South Slavs."
- 1941 *April*: Nazi Germany attacks Yugoslavia.
- 1945 Yugoslavia becomes a socialist state under Marshal Tito, with six republics (Serbia, Croatia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Macedonia, Slovenia, Montenegro), and two autonomous provinces (Kosovo and Vojvodina) within Serbia.
- 1980 Tito dies. Rotating presidency instated.
- 1983 Izetbegovic sentenced to fourteen years in prison for Islamic writings.
- 1987 Milosevic stirs the crowd with rabble-rousing speech to Serbs in Kosovo.
- 1989 *June*: Milosevic warns of conflict on 600th Battle of Kosovo anniversary.
- 1991 *June–July*: Slovenia and Croatia declare independence from Yugoslavia. Slovenia breaks away after ten days of fighting. Fierce fighting in Croatia ensues.
September: Macedonia declares independence from Yugoslavia.
- 1992 *January*: UN brokers truce in Croatia, leaving Serbs in control of the Krajina.
March: Bosnia and Herzegovina declares independence.
April: Serbia and Montenegro form Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, with Milosevic as de facto leader. Bosnia erupts into war. Serbs begin shelling Sarajevo.
May: Milosevic and Tudjman meet and discuss plans to divide Bosnia.
- 1995 *July*: Srebrenica massacre, worst European atrocity since World War II.
August: Croatian army launches Operation Storm against Serbs occupying one-third of that country; massive exodus of Croat Serbs into Bosnia and Serbia. United States leads NATO bombing against Serb targets to lift Sarajevo siege.
November: Izetbegovic, Tudjman, and Milosevic initial the Dayton Peace Agreement.

- 1997 Conflict escalates between Kosovo Liberation Army and Milosevic's forces.
- 1998 *Summer*: Guerrilla war breaks out in Kosovo.
- 1999 *March*: Rambouillet peace talks between Serbia and Kosovo fail. NATO launches air strikes against Serbs.
- 2000 *September*: Opposition candidate Vojislav Kostunica wins FRY presidential elections. Milosevic refuses to step down.
October: Popular uprising in Belgrade. Milosevic steps down. Kostunica takes office. United States, European Union begin to lift economic sanctions and offer aid.
- 2001 *June*: Milosevic transferred to The Hague tribunal.
- 2002 *September*: Milosevic trial begins. President Clinton opens memorial in Srebrenica, with an exhibit by Tarik Samarah, the portrait photographer for this book.
October: In Bosnian election, nationalist parties regain power.
- 2003 *February*: Biljana Plavsic sentenced to eleven years for persecutions.
March: Serbian prime minister Zoran Djindjic — key in October 2000 popular uprising and in turning over Milosevic — assassinated.
November: Agreement to unite two former warring Bosnian armies into national force.
December: World Bank reports that four-fifths of war refugees and internally displaced persons are back home.