EGIDIO IVETIC, Cent’anni di Jugoslavia, 1918-2018

The foundation of the Kingdom of Serbs, Croats and Slovenes in 1918 was the first attempt to politically unify the Western Balkans from the peoples who lived there. Yugoslavia as a monarchy and then as a federation had a history of attempts to allow political coexistence among the nations that composed it. After being one of the poorest countries in Europe, in the 1960s and 70s Yugoslavia had a rapid economic and social modernization and achieved a remarkable level of international authority as a leader of the Non-Aligned Movement. The death of Josip Broz Tito in 1980 had closed this positive cycle. The collapse of Yugoslavia in 1991 coincided with the political and economic transformation of the world and the historical experience of Yugoslavia today seems difficult to propose.

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