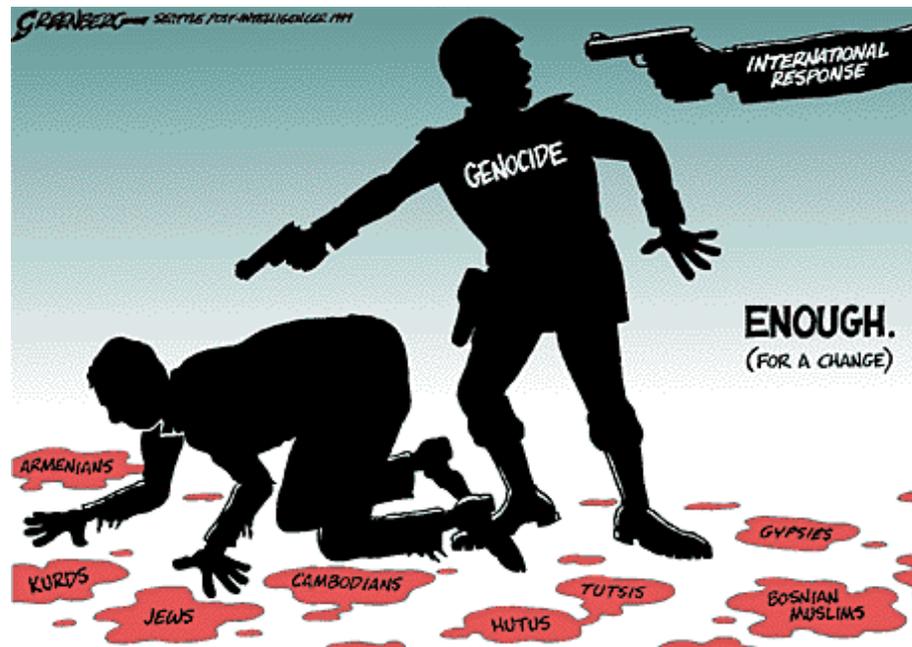


Ethnic Cleansing

- Ethnic cleansing in Yugoslavia
 - *Creation of multi-ethnic Yugoslavia*
 - *Destruction of multi-ethnic Yugoslavia*
- Ethnic cleansing in central Africa



Ethnic Cleansing in Yugoslavia

- Ethnic cleansing in former Yugoslavia is part of a complex pattern of ethnic diversity in the region of southeastern Europe known as the Balkan Peninsula.
- The Balkans includes Albania, Bulgaria, Greece, and Romania, as well as several countries that once comprised Yugoslavia.



The Balkans in 1914



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Fig. 7-20: The northern part of the Balkans was part of Austria-Hungary in 1914, while much of the south was part of the Ottoman Empire. The country of Yugoslavia was created after World War I.

Languages in Southeastern Europe



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Fig. 7-21: Several new states were created, and boundaries were shifted after World Wars I and II. New state boundaries often coincided with language areas.

Ethnic Regions in Yugoslavia



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Fig. 7-22: Yugoslavia's six republics until 1992 included much ethnic diversity. Brutal ethnic cleansing occurred in Bosnia, Croatia, and Kosovo during the civil wars of the 1990s.

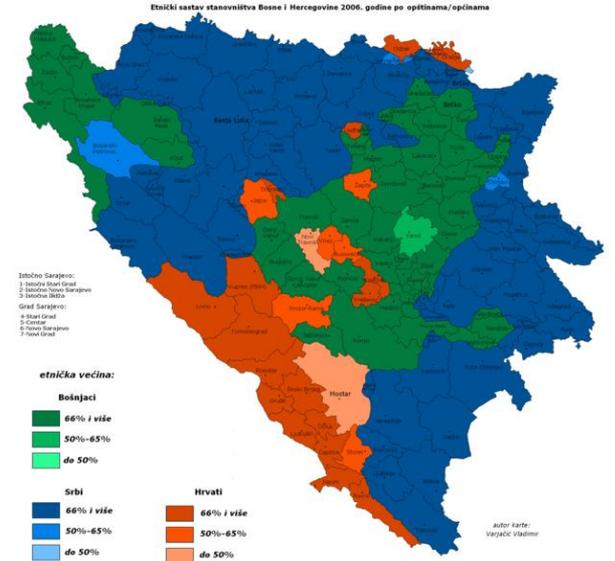
Destruction of Multi-Ethnic Yugoslavia

- Rivalries among ethnicities resurfaced in Yugoslavia during the 1980s after Tito's death, leading to the breakup of the country in the early 1990s.
- When Yugoslavia's republics were transformed from local government units into five separate countries, ethnicities fought to redefine the boundaries.



Ethnic Cleansing in Bosnia

- The creation of a viable country proved especially difficult in the case of Bosnia and Herzegovina.
- Rather than live in an independent multi-ethnic country with a Muslim plurality, Bosnia and Herzegovina's Serbs and Croats fought to unite the portions of the republic that they inhabited with Serbia and Croatia, respectively.
- Ethnic cleansing by Bosnian Serbs against Bosnian Muslims was especially severe, because much of the territory inhabited by Bosnian Serbs was separated from Serbia by areas with Bosnian Muslim majorities.
- Accords reached in Dayton, Ohio, in 1996 divided Bosnia and Herzegovina into three regions, one each dominated by the Bosnian Croats, Muslims, and Serbs.
- Bosnian Muslims, 44 percent of the population before the ethnic cleansing, got 27 percent of the land.



Ethnic Cleansing in Kosovo



Aerial photography helped document the stages of ethnic cleansing in western Kosovo in 1999.

Balkanization

- A century ago, the term Balkanized was widely used to describe a small geographic area that could not successfully be organized into one or more stable states because it was inhabited by many ethnicities with complex, long-standing antagonisms toward each other.
- Balkanization directly led to World War I.
- At the end of the twentieth century—after two world wars and the rise and fall of communism—the Balkans have once again become Balkanized.
- If peace comes to the Balkans, it will be because in a tragic way ethnic cleansing “worked.”
- Millions of people were rounded up and killed or forced to migrate.
- Ethnic homogeneity may be the price of peace in areas that once were multi ethnic.



Ethnicities in Africa



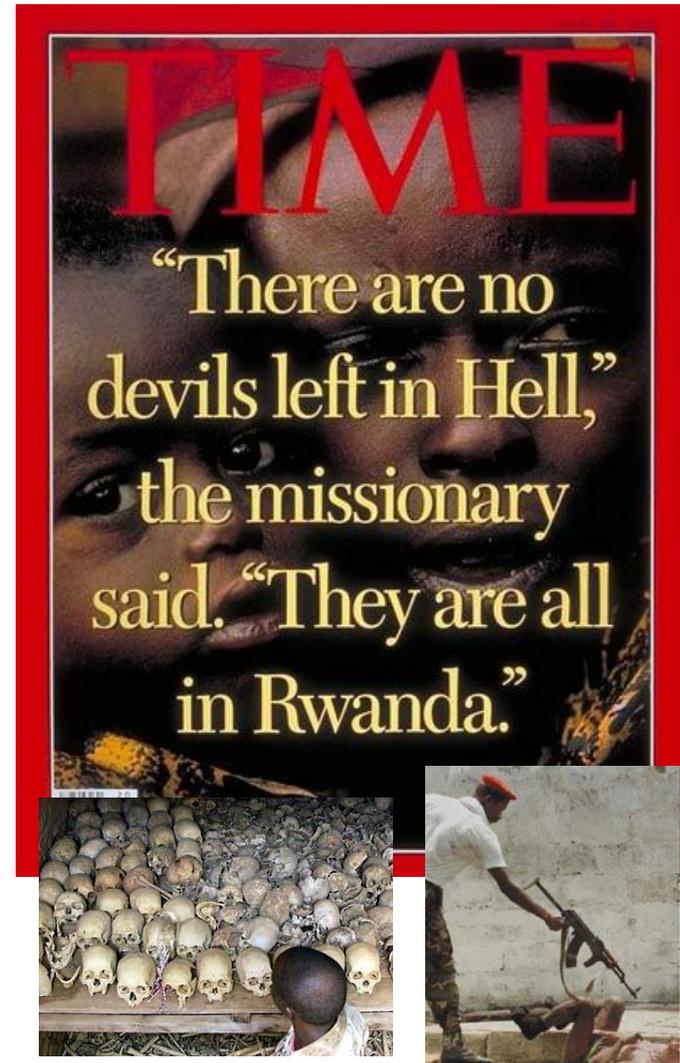
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Fig. 7-23: The boundaries of African states do not (and cannot) coincide with the thousands of ethnic groups on the continent.

War in Rwanda



- The Tutsi took control of the kingdom of Rwanda and turned the Hutu into their serfs.
- Under German and Belgian control, differences between the two ethnicities were reinforced.
- Shortly before Rwanda gained its independence in 1962, Hutus killed or ethnically cleansed most of the Tutsis out of fear that the Tutsis would seize control of the newly independent country.
- In 1994 children of the ethnically cleansed Tutsis, most of whom lived in neighboring Uganda, poured back into Rwanda, defeated the Hutu army, and killed a half-million Hutus, while suffering a half-million casualties of their own.
- Three million of the country's 7 million Hutus fled to Zaire, Tanzania, Uganda, and Burundi.



War in The Democratic Republic of the Congo



- The conflict between Hutus and Tutsis spilled into neighboring countries of central Africa, especially the Democratic Republic of Congo.
- Tutsis were instrumental in the successful overthrow of the Congo's longtime president, Joseph Mobutu, in 1997, replacing him with Laurent Kabila.
- But Tutsis soon split with Kabila and led a rebellion that gained control of the eastern half of the Congo.
- Armies from Angola, Namibia, Zimbabwe, and other neighboring countries came to Kabila's aid.



Chapter 7

Ethnicity

The End