A Basic Chronology:

1965  
Nicolae Ceausescu becomes top man in Romania

1968  
Prague Spring (Czechoslovakia) crushed by Warsaw Pact intervention
Articulation of "Brezhnev Doctrine"
Albania leaves Warsaw Pact
Introduction of "New Economic Mechanism" in Hungary

1970  
Polish workers revolt against price increases

1977  
Establishment of "Charter 77" (on human rights) in Czechoslovakia

1978  
Karol Wytola elected Pope as John Paul II

1979  
Pope John Paul II visits Poland

1980  
Polish attempts to raise prices leads to protest & creation of Solidarity union

1981  
Wojciech Jaruzelski declares martial law (Dec); suspended in Dec, 1982
Further market reforms in Hungary: an attempt at "regulated market"

1982  
Death of Leonid Brezhnev in USSR, replaced by Yuri Andropov

1983  
Solidarity's Lech Walesa receives Nobel Peace Prize

1984  
Death of Andropov in USSR, replaced by Konstantin Chernenko
Jaruzelski proclaims general amnesty to those imprisoned under martial law

1985  
Death of Chernenko; Mikhail Gorbachev becomes General Secretary of CPSU

1986  
Nuclear disaster in Chernobyl (USSR)

1987  
Demonstrations in Vilnius, Riga & Tallinn marking anniversary of Soviet-Nazi pact

1988  
Formation of Lithuanian "Sajudis" movement, critical of Communist Party

1989  
Feb  
Solidarity re-legalized in Poland; roundtable discussions begin
March  
Congress of People's Deputies elected in partly democratic elections (USSR)
April  
Gorbachev announces plan to withdraw from Afghanistan
May  
Hungary opens its western borders with Austria
June  
Reburial of reformist Imre Nagy (executed after 1956) in Hungary
First quasi-free elections in Poland
Aug  
Tadeusz Mazowiecki becomes head of first non-communist gov't in Poland
Human chain across Baltic states protesting 50th anniversary of Soviet-Nazi Pact
Oct  
Gorbachev officially renounces "Brezhnev Doctrine" at Warsaw Pact meeting
Erich Honecker forced into retirement in GDR, replaced by Egon Krenz
Nov  
"Fall" (opening) of Berlin Wall (9 Nov 1989)
Creation of Civic Forum in Czechoslovakia
Petar Mladenov's "palace revolution" topples Todor Zhivkov in Bulgaria
Ceausescu unanimously re-elected leader of Romanian Communist Party
Dec  
"Velvet Revolution" in Czechoslovakia; Vaclav Havel becomes president
Demonstrations against Ceausescu begin in Timisoara
Revolt against (and execution of) Ceausescu & wife (25 Dec 1989)

1990  
March  
Lithuanian Supreme Soviet declares Lithuanian independence
June  
Yeltsin & his supporters leave the Communist Party
July  
West German Deutschmark extended to East Germany

1990 Summer  
Various republics of USSR declare themselves "sovereign"

1990 Sept  
"Final Settlement" on Germany signed in Moscow allows German reunification

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1 Non-communist were allowed to run, but a certain number of seats were reserved for communists.
1991  
Oct  GDR "accedes" to the Federal Republic and ceases to exist

1991  
Jan  Soviet attempts to restrain Lithuanian & Latvian secession

March  Referendum on the Soviet Union (76% vote for a new & better union)

June  Yeltsin elected President of the Russian Federation\(^2\)

Aug  Attempted (and unsuccessful) coup by conservative communists

Estonia & Latvia declare independence just after coup attempt

Dec  Reps of Russia, Ukraine & Belarus renounce Soviet Union Treaty of 1922

Resignation of Gorbachev; formal dissolution of USSR

1992  
July  Reps of Czech lands & Slovakia agree to division of the country on 1 Jan 1993

1993  
Jan  Czechoslovakia replaced by Czech Republic & Slovakia

### Political Outcomes in East & East-Central Europe

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Disappeared from map</th>
<th>USSR</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Yugoslavía</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Czechoslovakia</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>GDR (East Germany)</td>
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<tr>
<td>GDR</td>
<td>Annexed to FRG and ceased to exist (1990)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Czechoslovakia</td>
<td>Divided into Czech Republic &amp; Slovakia (1993)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yugoslavia</td>
<td>Broken apart into Slovenia (1991), Croatia (1991), Macedonia (1991), Bosnia (1992), Montenegro (2006), Kosovo (2008),(^3) and Serbia (left after all these secessions)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>USSR</td>
<td>Succeeded by the 15 &quot;Union Republics&quot; of the USSR: Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania, Belarus, Ukraine, Moldova, Armenia, Georgia, Azerbaijan, Kazakhstan, Uzbekistan, Tajikistan, Kyrgyzstan, Turkmenistan &amp; Russia(^4)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

\(^2\) This made Yeltsin the first democratically elected Russian leader in history.

\(^3\) Not recognized by all countries.

\(^4\) Several of these states were faced with separatist movements of their own. Thus Chechnya sought to break with Russia and has been only conditionally retained after wars of 1994-96 and 1999-2006. "Transnistria" declared independence from Moldova. Abkhazia, South Ossetia and Ajaria have also sought to break from Georgia. These declarations have not been broadly recognized by the international community.
The Break-Up of Yugoslavia: A Chronology

1918 | Creation of first Yugoslavia.\(^5\)
1941 | Yugoslavia invaded & partitioned by Nazis
     | Separate Croatian Ustasha state established
1945 | New Yugoslav government formed with Tito as prime minister
1945 | New constitution decentralizes Yugoslavia substantially
1960s | Nationalist agitation by non-Serb groups against unitarism
1971 | Muslims officially recognized as a national group throughout Yugoslavia
1974 | Muslims officially recognized as a national group throughout Yugoslavia
1971 | New constitution decentralizes Yugoslavia substantially
1980 | Tito dies; awkward rotating presidency introduced
1980s | Growing nationalist agitation, esp. between Serbs & Albanians over Kosovo
1987 | Slobodan Milosevic incites Serbs against Albanians in Kosovo (again in 1989)
1989 | Fall of communism throughout Eastern Europe
1991 | Slovenia, Croatia & Macedonia declare independence from Yugoslavia; war begins.\(^6\)
1992 | Bosnia declares independence from Yugoslavia
1992 | Bosnian Serbs proclaim creation of Republika Srpska
1993 | Montenegro combines with Serbia to form Federated Republic of Yugoslavia
1993 | International Tribunal for War Crimes established in The Hague
1994 | United Nations forces (UNPROFOR) begin to establish "safe havens"
1994 | Civil war breaks out between Muslims & Croats of Bosnia
1995 | Muslim-Croat Federation created within Bosnia
1995 | Mass murder of Muslims at Srebrenica (worst mass murder since WWII)
2001 | Croatia recaptures Krajna & expels large numbers of Serbs
2001 | Dayton Accords end Bosnian war—effect quasi-partition of Bosnia
2003 | NATO bombings in response to Serbian ethnic cleansing of Albanians in Kosovo.\(^7\)
2003 | Slobodan Milosevic delivered to The Hague for war crimes trial
2004 | Slovenia becomes first part of Yugoslavia to enter European Union (EU)
2004 | EU begins negotiations for accession with Croatia
2005 | Slobodan Milosevic dies while in prison at The Hague
2006 | Montenegro declares independence from union with Serbia.\(^8\)
2008 | Kosovo declares independence, but not universally recognized.

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\(^5\) Originally known as "Kingdom of Serbs, Croats, and Slovenes" (renamed "Kingdom of Yugoslavia" in 1929).

\(^6\) Belgrade made comparatively little effort to keep Slovenia in Yugoslavia, but Croatia's declaration was much more serious.

\(^7\) Or the other way around – ethnic cleansing in response to NATO bombings?

\(^8\) The EU set a standard of a 55% vote in favor to recognize.