

How did it become independent?

How developed is the country? What are the reasons for that?

What is the capital?

Who live there? What ethnicities?

Does it have any connections with Hungary? If yes, What kind of?

Which places are visited by tourists?

## **Slovenia**

It became the first independent state in 1991 among the Yugoslav Member States. It is both a linguistically and religiously united state, so its separation was not hampered by minority conflicts nor the Yugoslav army stationed in the territory. It is small in size - hardly close to the size of Transdanubia - and artificial. One of the border states of the state formation, thus its favorable position facilitated its independence. Slovenia was the most industrialized and advanced area in Yugoslavia and could easily make the transition to a market economy. As the most advanced of the successor states, it was the first to join the European Union and the eurozone. Known Slovenian transnational company Gorenje is a manufacturer of household appliances. Based on its natural resources and in terms of its cities, the small country at the foot of the Julian Alps is often compared to neighbouring Austria. The Alps, as in Austria, is important in agriculture. Only 47 kilometers of coastline are popular tourist destinations and their atmosphere is Mediterranean Italian like cities. Its capital is Ljubljana, a former city of the Austro-Hungarian Monarchy. Hungarian Slovenes live in the area of Szentgotthárd, they are called Vends. Vend nationality is known. Our famous physicist Sándor Mikola is also Vend.

## **Croatia**

It was in a personal union with the Hungarian Kingdom for more than eight hundred years, so he was always more attached to the European culture than to the East, e.g. their writing is also Latin. Unlike the Serbs, the medieval Croatian state was not an Orthodox but a Roman Catholic church, which is still a highly religious nation, with several places of pilgrimage. The thousand-year conflict with the Serbs has put its mark on Yugoslav cooperation. When declaring its independence, the Yugoslav Serb leadership would only allow Croatia to become independent if they pass over certain Serb-inhabited areas, which would lead to a protracted war (1991-1995). Zagreb became the capital of independent Croatia. There is a small Hungarian minority in the country, around Osijek. The country's greatest potential is its long coastline, which not only offers many opportunities for tourists, but is also used by port-based industries such as the chemical, shipbuilding and cement industries in Split and Rijeka, and the Adriatic oil pipeline arriving in Hungary from a Croatian port. One of today's most popular American series, Throne of Thrones and Star Wars 8, have selected Dubrovnik as the shooting location. In addition to its small islands and seaside towns, national parks are major attractions, most notably the Plitvice Lakes, one of the most beautiful waterfalls in Europe.

## **Bosnia-Herzegovina**

Surrounded on all sides by Yugoslav Member States, its central, well-defended position has focused the military industry here. The break-up of the country turned into a bloody war. The main reason for this is that its population is not ethnically homogenous, with 30% of the population being Orthodox Serbs alongside Bosnians of Muslim origin. The war involved religious and ethnic cleansing, but not only the genocide, but also the monuments were spared, and the more than four hundred-year-old Old Bridge was blown up. The bridge is not only famous for the painting of Tivadar Csontváry Kosztka, but today the bridge over the Neretva which is 27 m high is a place for rock jumping competitions. The peace treaty ending the bloody war of 1992-1995 divided the country into two, a Bosnian-Croatian population and a Serbian territory. The capital of the country, Sarajevo, which is associated with the outbreak of the First World War, was the location of the assassination of Ferenc Ferdinand Habsburg. Ethnic discrepancies still exist in everyday life, with a separate secondary school and football team for Bosnian and Croatian children in Mostar. At the head of the country is a current UN High Representative with the right of veto to preserve peace. Traces of the war are still visible throughout the country, and the forests are still full of sharpened land mines.

## **Serbia**

Serbia was the largest and most populous of the former Yugoslav republics, but beyond its borders there are significant Serbian populations in other states. Serbian industry was destroyed by aerial bombing of the Kosovo war, as were the Danube bridges. It seeks to recover through significant foreign capital and international loans. Copper is mined in the mines of the Serbian Ore Mountains - Miklós Radnóti was also a labor servant in the Copper Mine of Bor.

The city of Kragujevac is the center of Zastava, known for its car and weapon production, and Fiat models and Iveco vans are made here. Belgrade, at the confluence of the capital of the Danube and the Sava, means a white castle, referring to our former Hungarian fortress, Nándorfehérvár. The city is located at the confluence of the Danube and the Sava River, so it plays a major role in international water transport. Today, Vojvodina, located at the southern border of Hungary, is an autonomous administrative region of Serbia with a population of nearly 300,000 Hungarian minorities. The center of Vojvodina is Novi Sad, and its most populous Hungarian city is Subotica, and the proportion of Hungarians is still around 40%. The fertile loess plain of Vojvodina, especially Bácska, is the food chamber of the country, its main plants are wheat, maize, sugar beet, sunflower and oilseed rape. There are vineyards on the territory of the Szerémség, enclosed by the Danube and the Sava.

## **Macedonia & Montenegro & Kosovo**

Its population is not fully homogenous, with an Orthodox Macedonian majority and a quarter inhabited by Muslim Albanians. Even today, illiteracy is still above 10%. The black economy is booming, producing significant quantities of opium.

He became independent from Serbia in 2006 and joined NATO in 2015. The capital is Podgorica. Most of its territory is occupied by the Dinaric Mountains, hence its name: Monte negro, or Black Mountain. The small country, mainly inhabited by cigarette and human smuggling, can be a breakout point for tourism, and the Gulf of Kotor is an increasingly popular destination.

Previously it was an autonomous province of Serbia. In 2008 it became independent; Pristina became the capital. The overwhelming majority of its population is Muslim Albanian. Its independence is still not recognized by Serbia, Russia and the UN. In practice, it is still under international control. Although not a member of the European Union, it has joined the euro area.