



Nationalism and Yugoslavia : Education, Yugoslavism and the Balkans Before World War II

Pieter Troch



Created after World War I, Yugoslavia was a combination of ethnically, religiously, and linguistically diverse but connected South Slav peoples - Slovenes, Croats and Serbs but also Bosnian Muslims, Macedonians, and Montenegrins - in addition to non-Slav minorities. The Great Powers and the country's intellectual and political elites believed that a coherent identity could be formed in which the different South Slav groups in the state could identify with a single Balkan Yugoslav identity. Pieter Troch draws on previously unpublished sources from the domain of education to show how the state's nationalities policy initially allowed for a flexible and inclusive Yugoslav nationhood, and how that system was slowly replaced with a more domineering and rigid top-down nationalism during the dictatorship of King Alexander I - who banned political parties and coded a strongly politicised Yugoslav national identity. As Yugoslav society became increasingly split between the pro-Yugoslav central regime and anti-Yugoslav opposition, the seeds were sown for the failure of the Yugoslav idea. Nationalism and Yugoslavia provides a valuable new insight into the complexities of pre-war Yugoslavia.

- [The National Guide to Australian Baptist Historical Resources and Services](#)
- [The National Music of the World](#)
- [Natural Liberty : Rediscovering Self-Induced Abortion Methods](#)
- [Native Herb and Other Stories from Thailand](#)
- [National Lampoon` Vacation](#)
- [The National Gallery, London](#)
- [National Economic Security : Perceptions, Threats and Policies](#)
- [National Parks : Sustainable Development, Conservation Strategies and Environmental Impacts](#)