Tell students that thirty years ago Yugoslavia was made up of six republics and two self-governing provinces. Today Yugoslavia is made up of two republics and two provinces. Using this information, ask students to make a prediction about Yugoslavia in the future. Students should think about what they’ve already learned about the Balkans from the previous chapter and share any knowledge they have from other sources. Record students’ predictions on the board or the overhead for future revision.

Divide the class into groups of three. Direct students to turn to the map on p. 322 and cover up the bottom of the page where the assessment questions are given. Each group should make up three questions that the map answers; have the groups pair up, ask each other their questions, and share answers. Circulate among students to help clarify information.

Help students understand the key terms in Part A of Activity Sheet 14.1. For Bosnia and Herzegovina, read p. 320, par. 3. For ethnic cleansing, read p. 320, par. 7. Students can complete Part A in pairs. Go over the answers with the class to clarify understanding.

Write these objectives on the overhead or on the board. Have students read the objectives and then write a question they will answer based on each objective. Go over the questions to clarify students’ understanding. If students’ first language is Spanish, have them read the lesson summary in the Reading Study Guide (English or Spanish).

- Analyze the roots of the Balkan conflict.
- identify causes of fighting in the Balkans near the end of the 20th century.

Divide the class into groups of three and ask them to work together to complete the chart in Part B of Activity Sheet 14.1. Go over the answers with students and then organize a review using Inside-Outside Circles.

Preview the following questions by asking students what they understand them to mean. Then have students search for the answers while reading. Once students have finished, help them answer in complete sentences.

1. Why did centuries of foreign rule help lead to ethnic conflict in the Balkans? (p. 319, pars. 4—5)
2. Why have a number of Yugoslav republics declared independence? (p. 320, pars. 5–7; p. 321, par. 2)
3. What has been the effect of decades of war in the Balkans? (p. 321, par. 5)

Pose the questions about that feature on TE p. 321 and have students discuss in small groups. Share the Standards for Evaluating a Group Discussion on p. 8 of Integrated Assessments, and use these guidelines for evaluation.

Go over the test-taking strategies for TT45. Then assign the Section Quiz for Chapter 14 Section 1, found on p. 211 of the Formal Assessment book.
Part A. Build Vocabulary

**Key Terms** Work with your partner to answer the questions.

**Bosnia and Herzegovina**

**ethnic cleansing**

1. **a.** Based on the 1946 constitution, how many republics were included in Bosnia and Herzegovina? ________________
   
   **b.** How do you know? ________________
   
   **c.** Turn to the map on p. 265. How many independent nations are included in Bosnia and Herzegovina today? ________________
   
   **d.** How do you know? ________________

2. **a.** Which of the following terms is most closely related to the term *ethnic cleansing*?
   - (1) feudalism
   - (2) Holocaust
   - (3) balkanization

   **b.** How are these terms related? ________________

   **c.** A euphemism is an expression that uses agreeable words to represent something that may be disagreeable or offensive. In what way is the term *ethnic cleansing* a euphemism? ________________

Part B. Cooperative Work

**ACTIVITY SHEET 14.1**

As you study the section, work with your group to fill in the cause/effect chart.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Cause</th>
<th>Effect</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Different Slavic groups migrate from Poland and Russia into the Balkan region; they came to be called the South Slavs.</td>
<td>1. Foreign rule led to the development of cultural differences among the South Slavs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>3. Ethnic rivalries of different Balkan groups remained submerged for many decades.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tito died in 1981; presidency rotated among Yugoslavia’s six republics and two provinces.</td>
<td>4. Slovenia and Croatia declared independence.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>6.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Slovenia and Croatia declared independence.</td>
<td>7.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thousands of people died.</td>
<td>8. Bosnia and Herzegovina declared independence.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>