

Abstract

Bachelor thesis Slovenia's Road to Independence deals with development of Slovenia after the death of Tito in 1980 until year 1991, when Slovenia declared its independence. It also shortly includes development before 1980, because these events are equally important for development in this area. There has been during this time more or less conflicts between Slovenia and the rest of Yugoslavia, which pushed through centralization and wanted to keep united Yugoslavia, while in Slovenia took the lead liberal communists. Slovenia profited from the support of Germany, Austria and Vatican during its road to independence. However Slovenia profited from more advantages - geographic location, ethnic homogeneity or favourable economic situation. But Slovenia still saw one option to remain in Yugoslavia - transformation from federation to the confederation. With this transformation is associated release of relations within the federation, but it was rejected by the leadership of Yugoslavia. After a unequivocal referendum about independence, was proclaimed independence in June 1991, which, however, did not recognize Yugoslavia and broke out the Ten-Day War, which fortunately did not brought about great loss of life. After acceptance of Brioni Declaration Slovenia became fully independent country with international recognition.