

Research

War: Bosnian war

Date: 6 Apr 1992 – 14 Dec 1995

Description:

The Bosnian War was an international armed conflict that took place in Bosnia and Herzegovina between 1992 and 1995. The war is commonly seen as having started on 6 April 1992, following several earlier violent incidents. The war ended on 14 December 1995.

Siege of Sarajevo



The capital of Bosnia, Sarajevo, went under siege during the Bosnian War which today is the longest siege on a capitol city in modern warfare history. When Bosnia and Herzegovina declared independence from Yugoslavia after the 1992 Bosnian independence referendum, the Bosnian Serbs whose strategic goal was to create a new Bosnian Serb state of Republika Srpska that would include Bosniak. Majority of the areas encircled Sarajevo with a siege force of 13,000 stationed in the surrounding hills. From there they assaulted the city with artillery, tanks, and small arms. A total of 13,952 people were killed during the siege, including 5,434 civilians. The signing of the Dayton Agreement ended the war in December 1995 and on 29 February 1996 the Bosnian government officially declared the siege over

Ahmići massacre



Ahmići is a village in central Bosnia and Herzegovina, located in the municipality of Vitez in the Lašva Valley. According to the 1991 census, 1,178 people lived in the village. On the morning of 16 April, the main roads were blocked by Croat troops. According to several international observers, the attack occurred from three sides and was designed to force the fleeing population towards the south where elite marksmen with particularly sophisticated weapons shot those escaping. Other troops, organised in small groups of about five to ten soldiers, went from house to house setting them on fire and killing the residents. Overall, 117 to 120 Bosniaks were killed in the massacre.