Briefings on Six Dalmatian Coast Countries and Turkey

Scott Pearson
Professor Emeritus
Stanford University

This essay contains briefings on six European countries that border on the Dalmatian Coast – Albania, Croatia, Greece, Italy, Montenegro, and Slovenia – and Turkey. Italy was a founding member of the European Union (EU) in 1957, Greece (1981), Slovenia (2004), and Croatia (2013) acceded to the EU later, and Albania, Montenegro, and Turkey have applied for EU membership. Each briefing focuses on political and economic history and on quality-of-life indicators. I wrote the briefings for the Chief Executives Organization's program, Dalmatian Coast, An Adriatic Sea Adventure, July 28-August 7, 2018.

The historical section of each briefing begins with early settlement and then identifies key turning points in the country's history during the past two millennia. The indicators of recent socio-economic development are levels and growth rates of income per capita, levels of adult literacy and life expectancy at birth, and rankings in the United Nations' Human Development Index, the World Bank's Ease of Doing Business Index, and Transparency International's Corruption Perceptions Index. A time line, a

bibliography, and a description of sites that I visited on the Dalmatian and Ionian Coasts are appended.

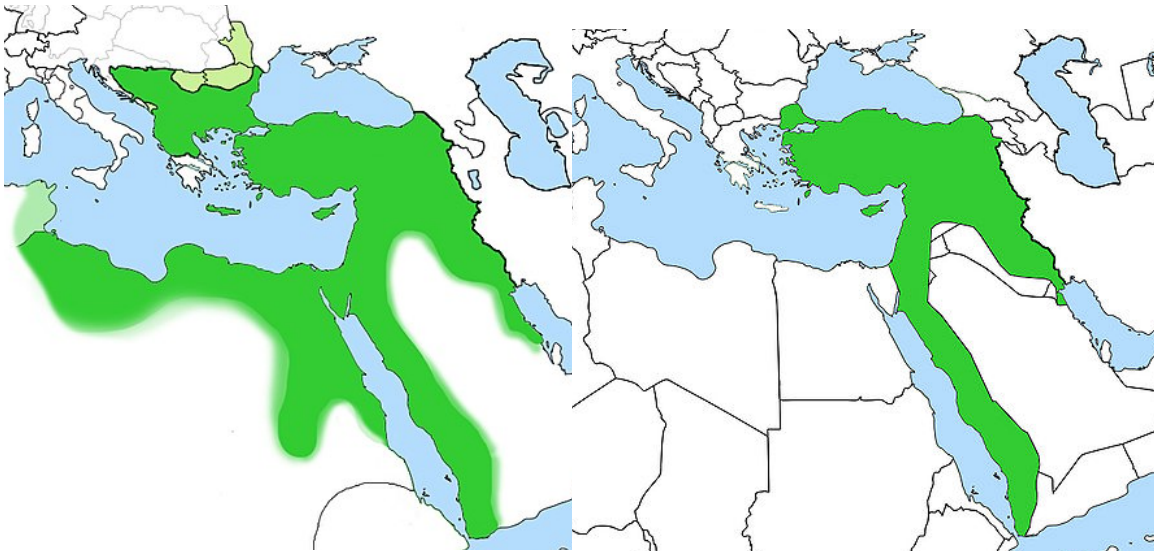
A Briefing on Albania

Albania's History and Politics. Skanderbeg (ruled 1444-1468) became Albania's national hero by defeating the Ottoman Turks in 14 campaigns.

Source: Wikimedia Commons available at <https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:League_of_Lezha.JPG>

Albania (Red Area) Under Skanderbeg (George Castrioti), 1405-1468 – Albania's National Hero

But Albania was part of the Ottoman Empire from 1468 to 1912. The country gained its independence after the First Balkan War against the Ottoman Turks in 1912.



1830 1913

Sources: Wikimedia Commons, available at <https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Territorial_changes_of_the_Ottoman_Empire_1830.jpg> and <https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Territorial_changes_of_the_Ottoman_Empire_1913b.jpg>

The Declining Ottoman Empire in 1830 and in 1913 – Albania Gained Its Independence in 1912 after the First Balkan War

King Zog I (1920-1939 – Ahmed Zogu until 1928) is now vilified because he aligned with Fascist Italy and ruled repressively before Italy absorbed Albania in 1939. Enver Hoxha (1944-1985) was an autarkic Stalinist who is now seen as a villain because he

ruled brutally while breaking ties with Yugoslavia (1948), the Soviet Union (1961), and China (1978).

Sources: Wikimedia Commons, available at <https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Mao_Zedong_and_Enver_Hoxha.jpg>

Enver Hoxha (ruled 1944-1985), Brutal, Autarkic Communist Ruler – Pictured with Chairman Mao Zedong, China (Left) in 1956

The last Communist leader, Ramiz Alia (1985-1992), introduced free-market reforms in 1990. Sali Berisha won the first free election in 1992 and served as Prime Minister twice – 1992-1997 and 2005-2013. In 1997, naïve investors put funds worth half of national income into pyramid schemes run by Albanian banks. Their collapse nearly caused anarchy. Edi Rama, the

leader of the Socialist Party, has been Prime Minister since 2013. Albania joined NATO in 2009, began negotiations for EU accession in 2014, and opened EU accession talks in March 2020.

Sources: Wikimedia Commons, available at <https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Edi_Rama_-_Feb2020.jpg>

Edi Rama, Socialist Party –
Prime Minister of Albania, 2013-Present

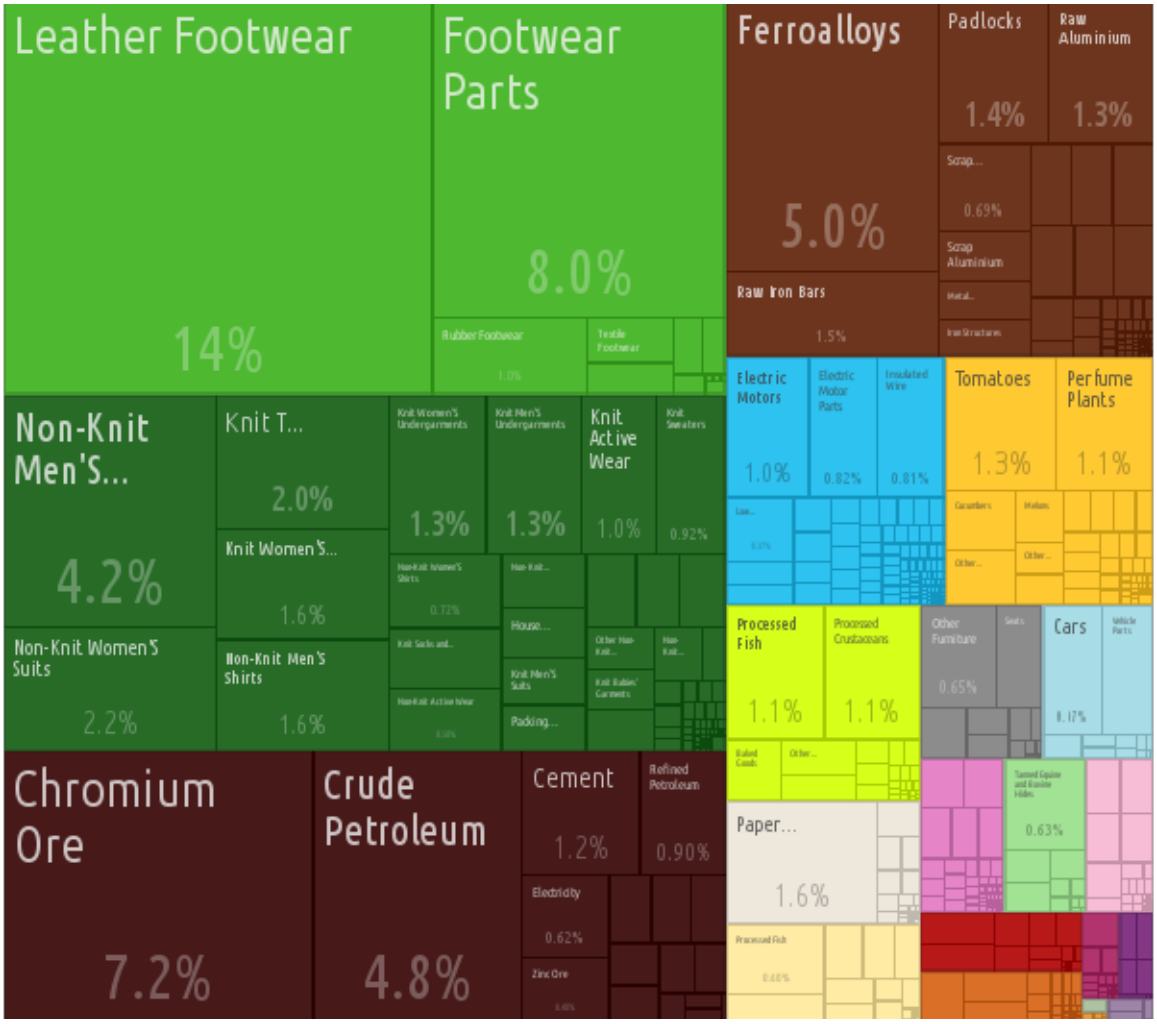
Albania's Economy and Quality of Life. Albania is slightly larger in area than Maryland. Its 2.9 million people speak a language (Albanian) that is Indo-European but not Slavic, and about 60 percent practice Islam.

Source: Wikimedia Commons available at <https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Un-albania.png>

Contemporary Albania

Albania is one of the poorest countries in Europe, with a per capita income of only $14,496 (2019) – just 31 percent of the EU average and 89th of the 186 countries ranked by the World Bank.

More than 800,000 Albanians work abroad and remit $1.5 billion annually (2018). Liberal policies attracted $1.2 billion of private foreign investment (2019). The country also receives foreign aid ($0.3 billion in 2018). Albania exports apparel, textiles, footwear, and metals, mostly to EU countries ($4.8 billion in 2019).



Source: Wikimedia Commons available at <https://commons.m.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Albania_Exports_Treemap_2017.svg>

Proportional Representation of Albania's Export Earnings in 2017

Albania benefits from high literacy (98 percent), long life expectancy (78 years), and low poverty (14 percent). Seventy percent of Albanians use the Internet. In 2019, Albania ranked 69th of 189 countries in the UN's Human Development Index and 82nd of 190 countries in the World Bank's Ease of Doing Business index. However, Albania ranked a woeful 106th of 198 countries in Transparency International's Corruption Perceptions Index.

Source: Wikimedia Commons available at <https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:University_in_Tirana.JPG>

The University of Tirana, Albania – Founded in 1957

To qualify for EU membership, Albania will need to rein in corruption and organized crime, reform its judiciary system, improve infrastructure, and reduce electoral fraud.

Source: Wikimedia Commons available at <https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Saranda_by_night_2016.jpg>

Saranda – Ancient Greek Town and Modern Albanian Port

A Briefing on Croatia

Croatia's History and Politics. Croatia was an independent kingdom for two centuries (910-1102).

Source: Wikimedia Commons available at <https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Balkans925.png>

The Kingdom of Croatia (910-1102) – Pictured c. 925

As a tributary of Hungary for the next seven centuries, Croatia was part of the Ottoman (Turkish) Empire (1526-1699) and of the Habsburg (Austrian) Empire (1699-1918).

Source: Wikimedia Commons available at <https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Austria_Hungary_ethnic.svg>

Ethnic Groups in the Habsburg (Austro-Hungarian) Dual Monarchy, 1867-1914 – Serbs and Croats (Light Tan)

After World War I, Croatia joined Yugoslavia (1918-1991). Yugoslavia disintegrated in 1991 into five separate states – Bosnia-

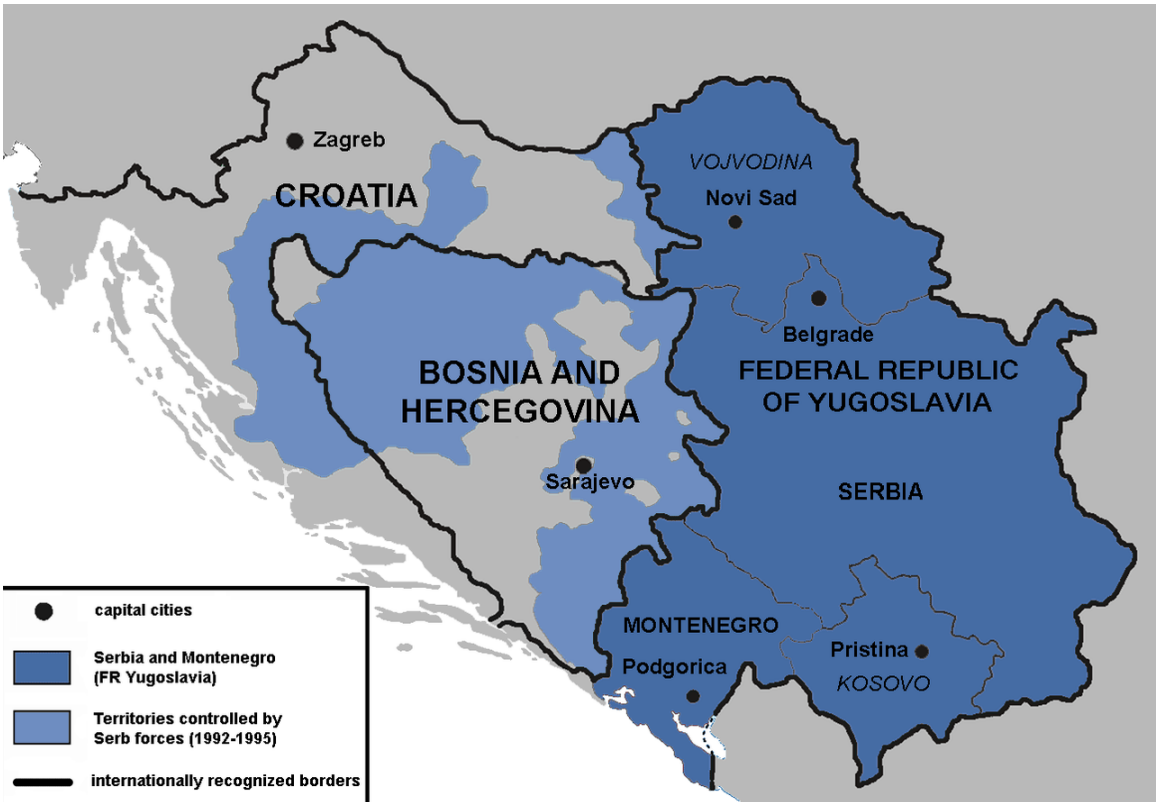
Herzegovina, Croatia, Macedonia, Slovenia, and remnant Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro). After Slovenia, Croatia was the second richest and industrial region of Yugoslavia (1918-1991).

Source: Wikimedia Commons available at <https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:SocialistYugoslavia_en.svg>

Communist Yugoslavia, 1945-1991 – 6 Socialist Republics and 2 Autonomous Provinces Within Serbia (Vojvodina and Kosovo)

In 1991, Croatian Serbs and the Yugoslav National Army defeated the Croatian army and captured one-fourth of Croatia's territory for their Serbian Republic of Krajina. In the brutal, four-

month war, the Croatians lost 20,000 lives and 30 percent of their industrial capacity. The war in Croatia ended with a UN peace plan, which placed 14,000 peace-keeping troops in the Serb-inhabited portions of Croatia.



Source: Wikimedia Commons available at <https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Serbia_in_the_Yugoslav_Wars.png>

Serb-Controlled Areas, 1992-1995 – In Croatia and Bosnia-Herzegovina (Light Blue), In Remnant Yugoslavia (Dark Blue)

Since 1991, two parties, the Croatian Democratic Union (HDZ) on the right and the Social Democratic Party (SPD) on the

left, have dominated politics. Franjo Tudjman (HDZ), the first President (1991-1999), attained independence and preserved territorial integrity. But his program to privatize state assets was a corrupt give-away to cronies.

Source: Wikimedia Commons available at <https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Franjotudjman.jpg>

Franjo Tudjman, President of Croatia, 1991-1999

Ivica Racan (SDP, 2000-2003) paved the way for increased investment and growing tourism. Ivo Sanander (HDZ, 2003-2009) opened negotiations for Croatia's accession to the European Union (EU) in 2005 and led Croatia into NATO in 2009. Zoran

Milanovic (SDP, 2011-2016) led Croatia's accession to the EU in 2013. Andrej Plenkovic (HDZ, 2016-present), the current prime minister, is an attorney, former diplomat, and pragmatic centrist.

Source: Wikimedia Commons available at <https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:PM_Andrej_Plenkovi%C4%87_(cropped).jpg>

Andrej Plenkovic, Prime Minister of Croatia, 2016-present

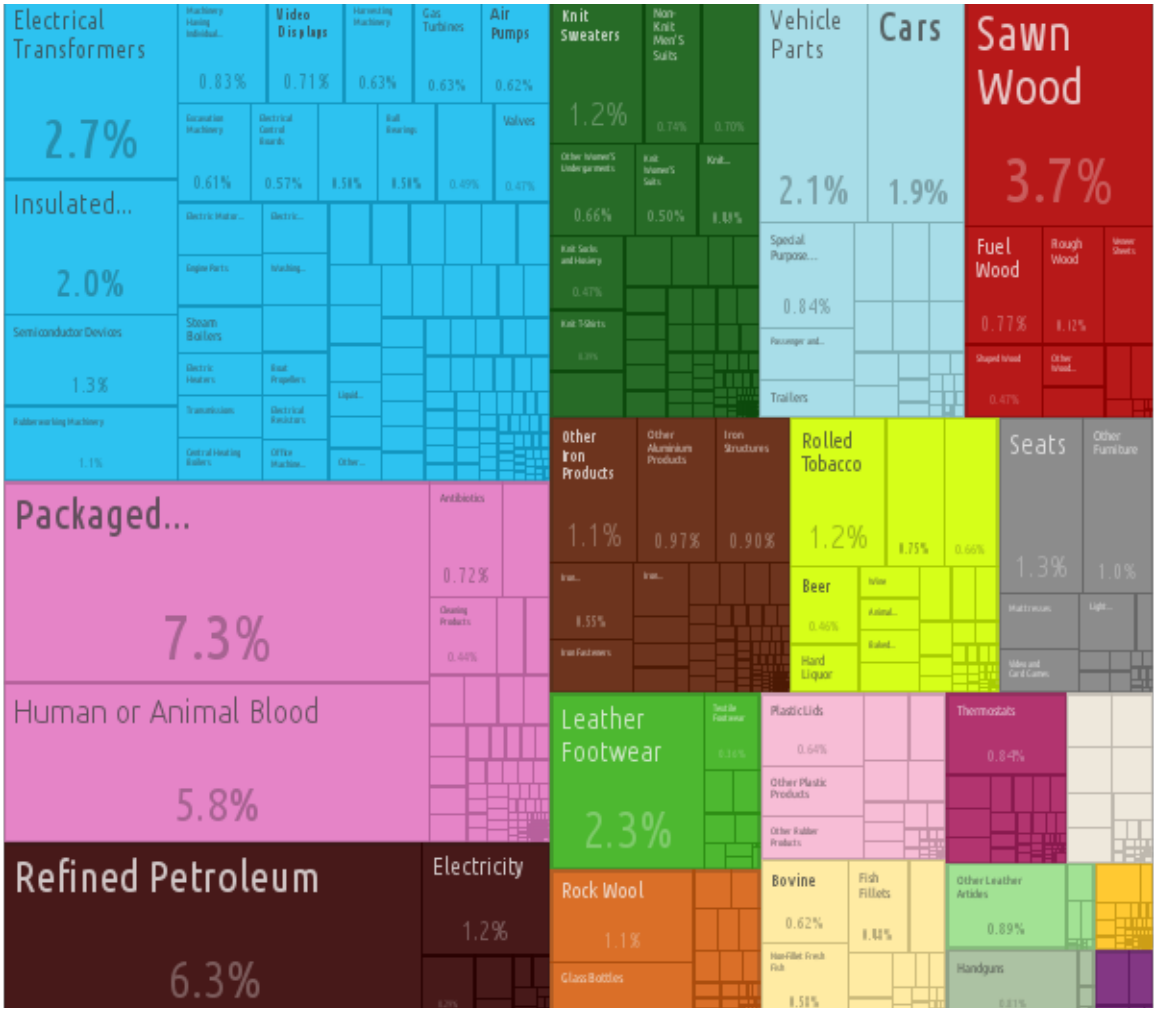
Croatia's Economy and Quality of Life. Croatia's land area is slightly smaller than West Virginia's. Croatia's population, 4.1 million (2019), is 90 percent Croatian and predominantly Roman Catholic.

Source: Wikimedia Commons, available at
< https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Hr-map.png>

Croatia and Southeastern Europe, Since 1991

Independent Croatia made the economic transition from socialist self-management to competitive market capitalism. Between 1995 and 2008, the Croatian GDP per capita (PPP in constant 2017 dollars) grew annually at 4.5 percent. But after the global recession of 2008, the economy shrunk by 10 percent

(2008-2014) and then grew at 3.9 percent annually (2014-2019). Croatia's price-adjusted per capita income in 2019 was $30,141 – 65 percent of the EU average and 46 percent of the US level. Croatia exports an array of transport equipment and machinery, mostly to EU partners ($31.6 billion in 2019).



Source: Wikimedia Commons, available at <https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Croatia_Exports_Treemap_2017.svg>

Proportional Representation of Croatia's Export Earnings in 2017

In 2019, Croatia had a 99 percent literacy rate, and a life expectancy of 78 years. Good performance in health and education improved Croatia's ranking in the UNDP's Human Development Index (43rd of 189 countries in 2019) relative to that in the World Bank's listing of per capita incomes (48th of 186 countries in 2019). Seventy-nine percent of Croatians used the Internet in 2019.

Source: Wikimedia Commons, available at <https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Great_Hall_of_the_Rectorate_of_the_University_of_Zagreb.jpg>

Great Hall of the University of Zagreb, Croatia – Founded in 1669

However, in 2019 Croatia ranked only 51st of 190 countries in the World Bank's Ease of Doing Business Index and just 63rd of 198 countries in the Corruption Perceptions Index compiled by Transparency International. The economy is plagued by slow privatization, low tax transparency, a large foreign debt, and high unemployment (10 percent in 2019).

Source: Wikimedia Commons, available at <https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Plitvice_lakes.JPG>

Plitvice Lakes National Park – Tourism Generates 25% of GDP

A Briefing on Greece

Greece's History and Politics. The first Ancient Greek dynasty was Mycenaean Greece (1600-1200 BCE), which conquered Minoan Crete (1450 BCE). Greece experienced a Dark Age (1100-750 BCE) of instability, contracting agriculture, and depopulation. In the Archaic Age (750-500 BCE), Greeks created city-states – Athens, Corinth, Sparta, Thebes, Ephesus (Anatolia), and Syracuse (Sicily). Classical Greece (500-338 BCE) featured intellectual creativity and Sparta's defeat of Athens (404 BCE).

Source: Wikimedia Commons available at <https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Map_Greco-Persian_Wars-en.svg>

Classical Greece During the Greco-Persian Wars (500-479 BCE)

For two millennia, Greece was ruled by outsiders – Macedonians (338-146 BCE), Romans (146 BCE-330 CE), Byzantines (330-1453), and Ottoman Turks (1453-1830). After the Balkan Wars (1912-1913), Greece gained territory from the Ottomans and expanded nearly to its current size. Greece reached

its current borders in 1947, when Italy ceded the Dodecanese Islands (including Rhodes) to Greece.

Source: Wikimedia Commons available at <https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Territorial_Expansion_of_Greece_from_1832%E2%80%931947.gif>

Greece's Territorial Gains, 1832-1947

Following World War II, British- and US-backed anti-Communists won the Greek civil war (1944-1949).

Source: Wikimedia Commons available at <https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:HMS_Ajax_Churchill.jpg>

Winston Churchill Visiting Athens, December 1944 – To Give British Support for the Greek Government in the Civil War

Greece joined NATO in 1952, fell under a military dictatorship (1967-1974), and created a democratic republic in 1974. Greece joined the EU in 1981 and the Eurozone in 2001. Alexis Tsipras (Syriza Party) led a left-nationalist coalition government between 2015 and 2019.

Source: Wikimedia Commons available at
<*https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Alexis_Tsipras_(07-12-2018)_(cropped).jpg*>

Alexis Tsipras (Syriza Party),
Prime Minister of Greece, 2015-2019

Kyriakos Mitsotakis (New Democracy Party) was elected Prime Minister in July 2019.

Source: Wikimedia Commons available at <https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:KyriakosMitsotakis.png>

Kyriakos Mitsotakis (New Democracy Party), Prime Minister of Greece (July 2019 –)

Greece's Economy and Quality of Life. Greece is the size of Alabama. Its population of 10.7 million (2019) is mostly ethnic Greek (93 percent) and Greek Orthodox (98 percent, officially).

Source: Wikimedia Commons available at
<https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Gr-map.png>

Contemporary Greece

Greece's GDP per capita (PPP in constant 2017 dollars) grew annually at 3.2 percent between 1993 and 2007. But Greece suffered a debt and liquidity crisis, and its economy contracted by

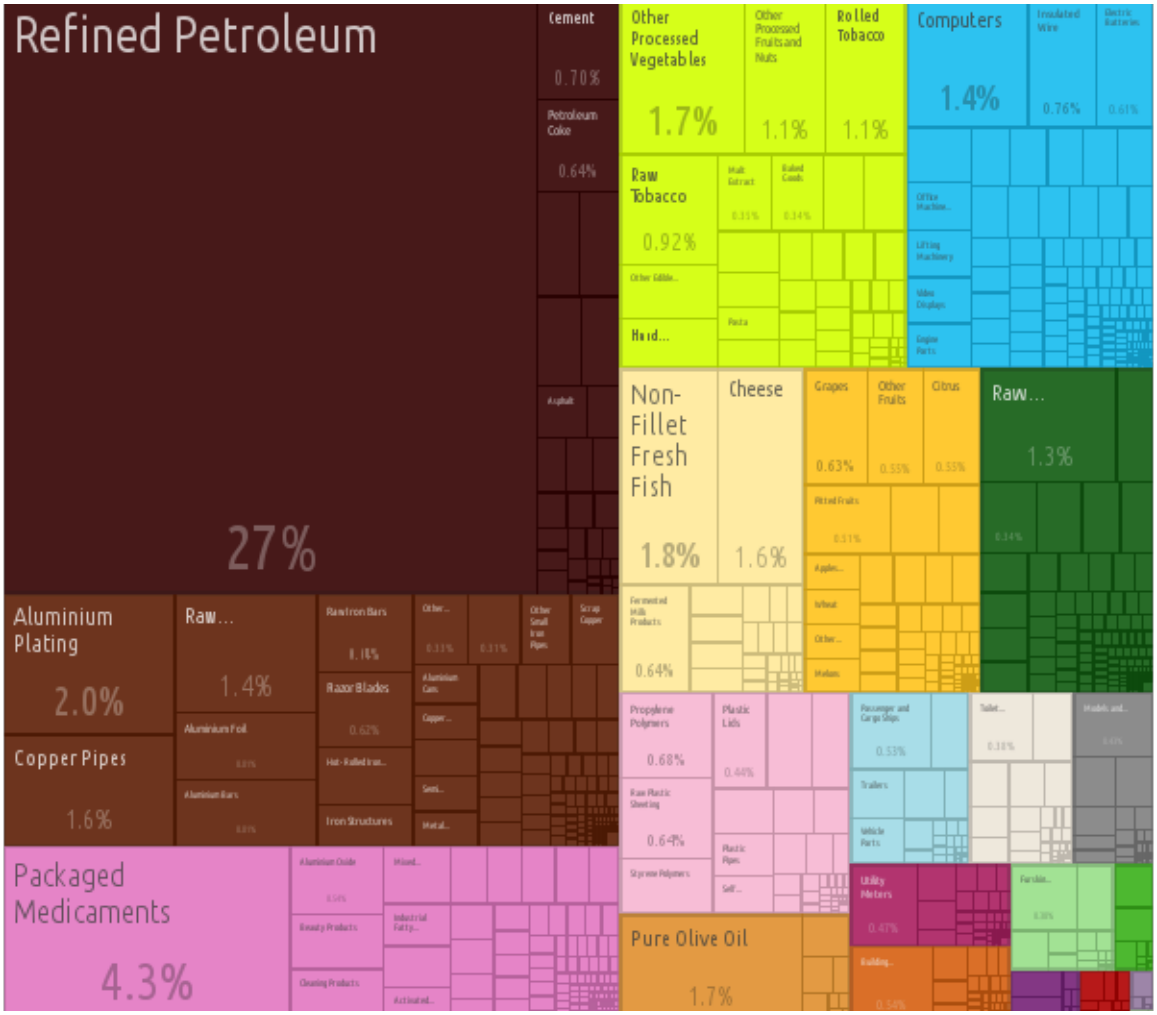
26 percent (2007-2013). After the country received EU and IMF bailouts of $340 billion, it eventually resumed growth, averaging 1.3 percent per year between 2013 and 2019. Greece's price-adjusted per capita income in 2019 was $30,722 – 66 percent of the average level in the European Union and 46th of 186 countries in the World Bank's ranking of per capita incomes (2019).

Source: Wikimedia Commons available at <https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Universit%C3%A4t_von_Athen.jpg>

The University of Athens, Greece, Founded in 1837

Greece exports a range of food and beverages and manufactured goods, mostly to EU partners. The country benefits from a well-educated workforce (10.5 years of schooling) and high Internet use (76 percent in 2019). Greece has an adult literacy rate

of 98 percent and a life expectancy of 82 years, and it ranked 32nd of 189 countries in the UN's Human Development Index (2019).



Source: Wikimedia Commons available at <https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Greece_Exports_Treemap_2017.svg>

Proportional Representation of Greece's Export Earnings in 2017

But the country ranked only 79th of 190 countries in the World Bank's Ease of Doing Business Index (2019) and 60th of 198 countries in the Corruption Perceptions Index compiled by

Transparency International (2019). Moreover, Greece suffers from dependence on foreign borrowing, high unemployment (17 percent in 2019), widespread tax evasion, incomplete economic reforms, and political uncertainty.

Source: Wikimedia Commons available at <https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:SantoriniPartialPano.jpg>

Santorini – 30 Million Tourists Generate 19 Percent of GDP

A Briefing on Italy

Italy's History and Politics. In the 3rd century BCE, Rome gained control of the Italian peninsula by forming alliances with small Italian kingdoms. The Romans defeated Hannibal of Carthage in 201 BCE and took Sicily and Sardinia. Rome then expanded to control the entire Mediterranean region. The Roman Empire divided in half in the late 4th century, and the western part fell in 476 to Germanic invaders from northern Europe – Vandals, Anglo-Saxons, Visigoths, Franks, and Ostrogoths.

Source: Wikimedia Commons available at <https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:RomanEmpire_117.svg>

The Roman Empire At Its Peak – Under Emperor Trajan, 117 CE

In the mid-6th century, Byzantine (Eastern Roman) Emperor Justinian reunited much of the Roman Empire (including Italy). The Venetian Republic (697-1797) controlled northeastern Italy and established a sea-based empire of islands leading to Constantinople.

Source: Wikimedia Commons available at <https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:View_of_the_entrance_to_the_Arsenal_by_Canaletto,_1732.jpg>

View of the Entrance to the Arsenal – Canaletto, 1732

In the 7th-13th centuries, northern Italy was part of the German-ruled Holy Roman Empire while southern Italy (including Sicily and Sardinia) was conquered and governed by Byzantines, Muslim Arabs, Normans, Germans, French, and Spanish. During the Renaissance (13th-17th centuries), Florence and Genoa joined Venice as innovative northern Italian city-states, central Italy was controlled by the Vatican, and southern Italy was ruled by Spain.

Napoleon Bonaparte's France ruled most of Italy from 1796 until 1814. Under the leadership of Sardinia, Italy was unified between 1815 and 1861.

Source: Wikimedia Commons available at <https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Portrait_of_Giuseppe_Garibaldi_(1807-1882),_by_Gerolamo_Induno_(1827-1890).jpg>

Giuseppe Garibaldi (1807-1882), Hero of Italian Unification – Portrait by Gerolamo Induno

Italy sided with the Entente powers in World War I and gained territory from defeated Austria. Benito Mussolini imposed a Fascist dictatorship (1922-1943) and led Italy into World War II

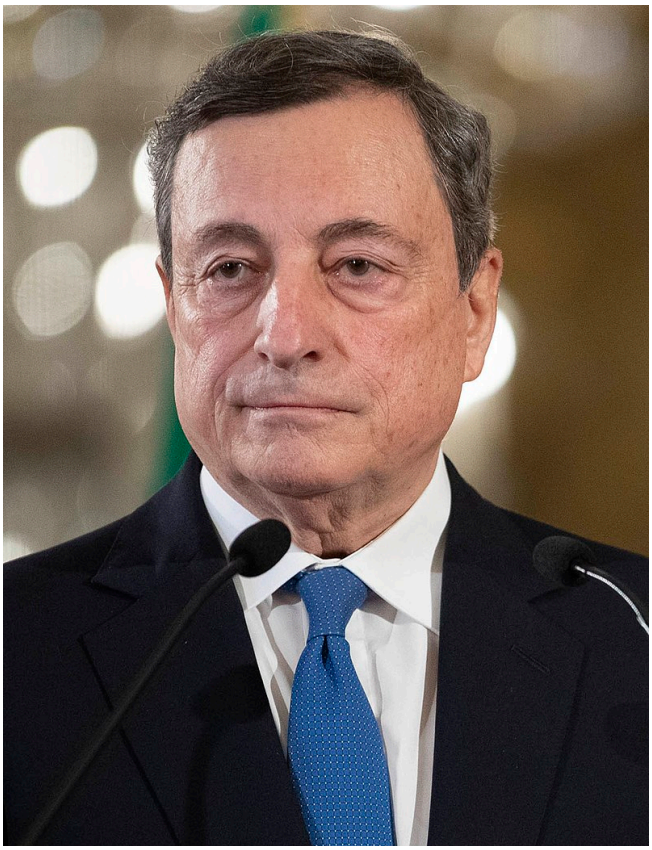
in alliance with Nazi Germany. After suffering a costly defeat, Italy formed a parliamentary republic – governed mostly by unstable political coalitions.

Source: Wikimedia Commons available at
<https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Benito_Mussolini_colored.jpg>

Benito Mussolini (1883-1945) –
Duce (Dictator) of Fascist Italy, 1922-1943

Italy became a founding member of the European Economic Community (later the European Union) in 1957. The Prime Minister of Italy is Mario Draghi (1947 –), who formed a coalition

government in February 2021. An economist and academic, Draghi formerly was the Governor of the Bank of Italy (2005-2011) and President of the European Central Bank (2011-2019).



Source: Wikimedia Commons available at <https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Mario_Draghi_2021_cropped.jpg>

Mario Draghi (1947 –),
Prime Minister of Italy (February 2021 –)

Italy's Economy and Quality of Life. The land area of Italy, 116,339 square miles, is slightly larger than that of Arizona and seven times that of Switzerland. The country's 60.3 million

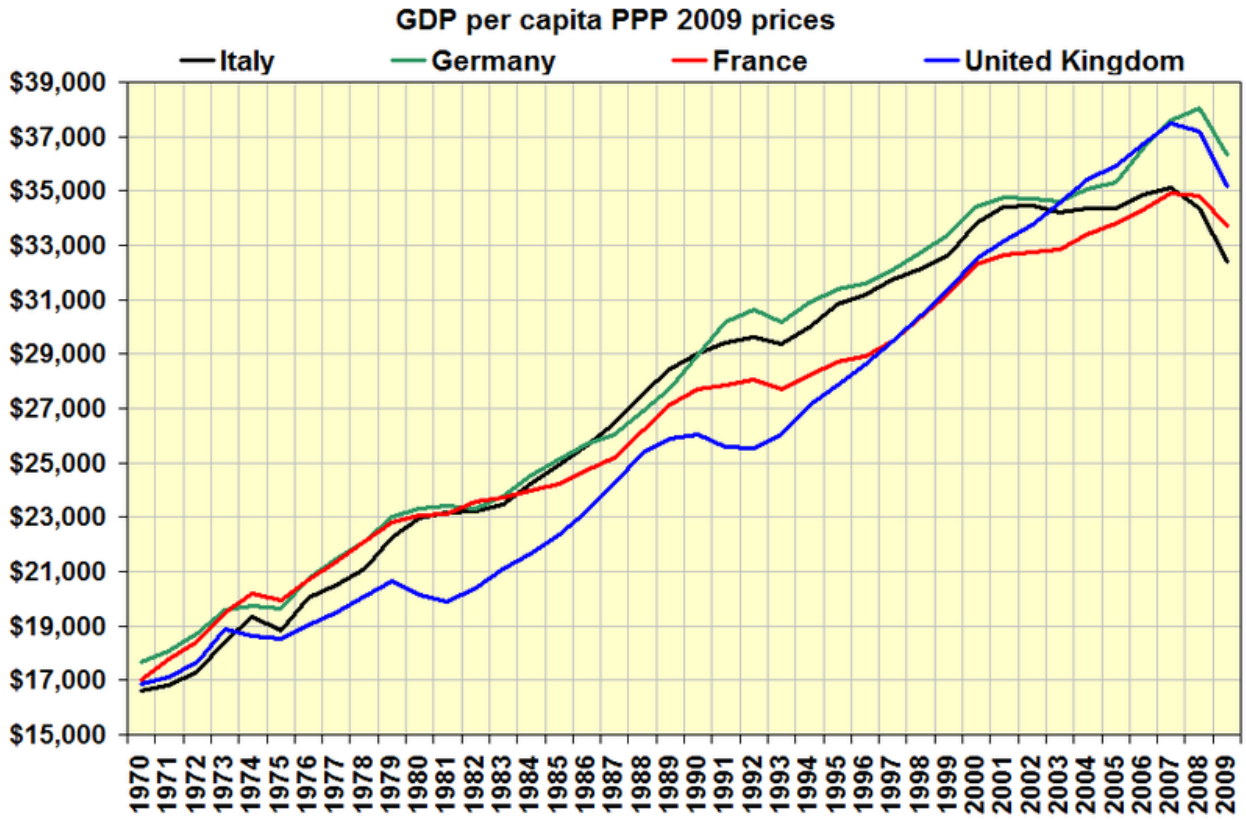
people (2019) speak Italian (or German in Alto-Adige and French in Valle d'Aosta) and are mostly Roman Catholic (82 percent).

Source: Wikimedia Commons available at <https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:It-map.png>

Contemporary Italy

The per capita income in Italy in 2007 was 3.5 times higher than it was in 1960. But Italy's per capita GDP in 2014 (measured

by the World Bank in constant 2017 dollars) suffered a decline of 12 percent from the 2007 peak. Growth of per capita income then resumed at an annual rate of 1.2 percent between 2014 and 2019. But in 2019 per capita income was still 7 percent lower than the peak reached in 2007.



Source: Wikimedia Commons available at <https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:GDP_per_capita_big_four_Western_Europe.PNG>

GDP Per Capita of Italy (Black), France (Red), United Kingdom (Blue), and Germany (Green), 1970-2009

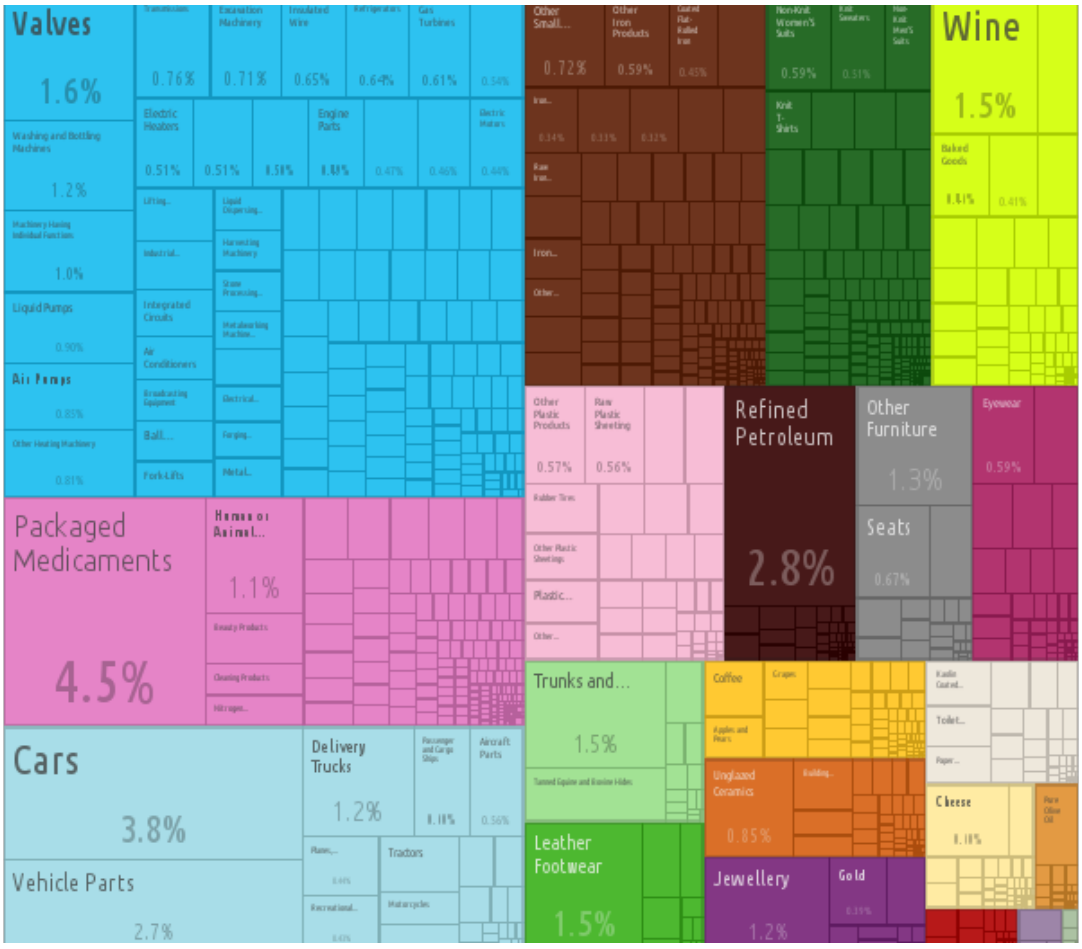
In 2019, Italy had a price-adjusted income level of $44,197 (95 percent of the EU average), a 99 percent rate of adult literacy, and a life expectancy of 83 years. Good performance in health and education maintained Italy's ranking in the UNDP's Human Development Index (29th of 189 countries in 2019) relative to that in the World Bank's listing of per capita incomes (27th of 186 countries in 2019).

Source: Wikimedia Commons available at <https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Bologna-vista02.jpg>

The University of Bologna, Founded in 1088

Italy benefits from good infrastructure, a well-educated workforce, and quite high Internet use (74 percent). Italy's

economy relies on exports ($632.5 billion in 2019) – of machinery (including computers), vehicles, electrical machinery, and pharmaceuticals. Other sources of Italian income generation are tourism (61.6 million tourists spent $51.6 billion in 2018) and emigrant remittances ($10.5 billion in 2018). The official rate of unemployment in Italy was 9.9 percent in 2019.



Source: Wikimedia Commons available at <https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Italy_Exports_Treemap_2017.svg>

Proportional Representation of Italy's Export Earnings in 2017

The Italian economy is hampered by bureaucratic inefficiency and governmental corruption. Italy ranked only 58th of 190 countries in the World Bank's Ease of Doing Business index (2019) and just 51st of 198 countries in Transparency International's Corruption Perceptions Index (2019).

Source: Wikimedia Commons available at <https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Colosseum_in_Rome,_Italy_-_April_2007.jpg>

The Colosseum, Rome –
62 Million Tourists Created 13 Percent of GDP

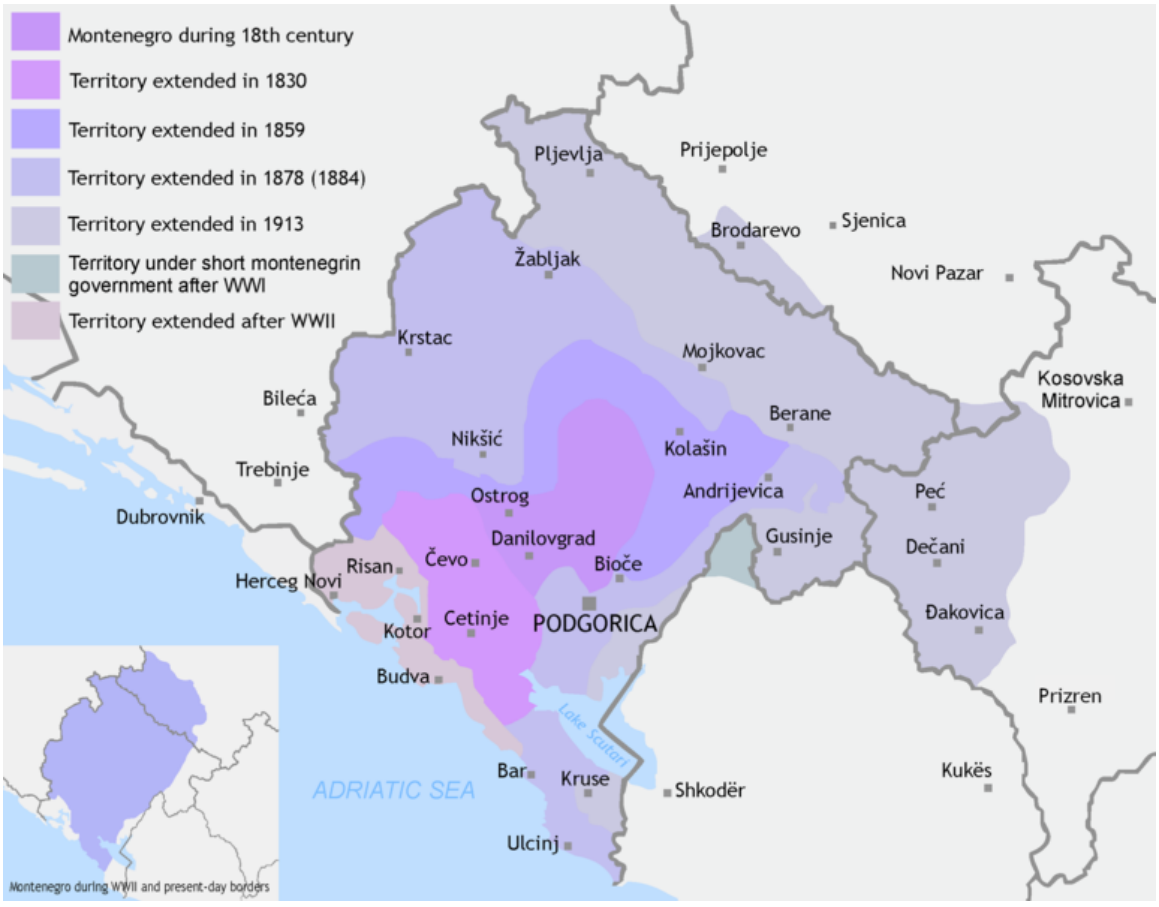
A Briefing on Montenegro

Montenegro's History and Politics. Montenegro was settled by South Slavs, migrating from north-eastern Europe, in the 6th and 7th centuries CE.

Source: Wikimedia Commons available at <https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Slavic_tribes_in_the_7th_to_9th_century.jpg>

Slavic Settlements (South, West, and East) – 7th-9th centuries CE

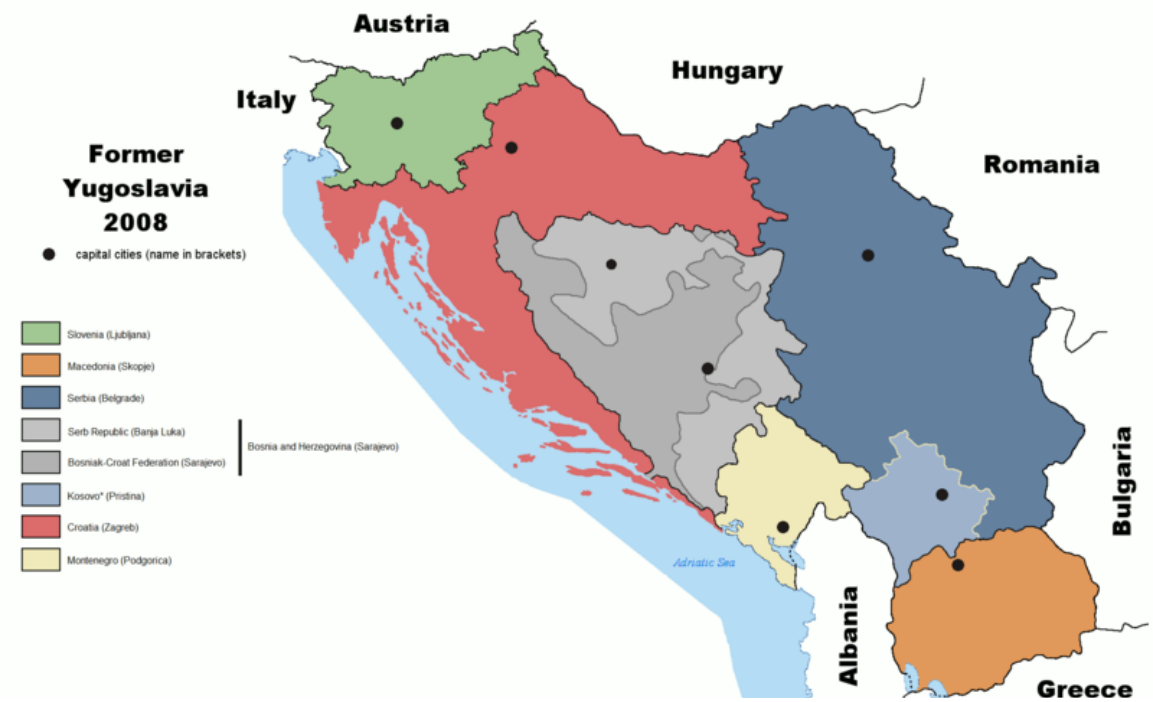
Between 1696 and 1878, the Petrovic clan created a theocracy in Montenegro, as Orthodox Christian prince-bishops, and ruled within the Ottoman Empire. In the Treaty of Berlin (1878), the Great Powers declared Montenegro independent, and the Petrovic dynasty continued its rule. The tiny state doubled its territory in the Balkan Wars of 1912-1913.



Source: Wikimedia Commons available at <https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Montenegro_territory_expanded_(1830-1944).png>

Expansion of Montenegro, 1830-1944

Montenegro agreed in 1918 to join the Kingdom of the Serbs, Croats, and Slovenes (Yugoslavia after 1929). In 1992, Montenegrins voted to remain, with Serbia, in remnant Yugoslavia.



Source: Wikimedia Commons available at <https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Former_Yugoslavia_2008.PNG>

Former Yugoslavia in 2008 – Montenegro (Beige), Croatia (Red), Slovenia (Green), Bosnia-Herzegovina (Light Gray), Serbia (Blue), Kosovo (Dark Gray), Macedonia (Brown)

Milo Djukanovic, the leader of the Democratic Party of Socialists (DPS), has served as prime minister (1991-1998, 2003-2006, 2008-2010, and 2012-2016) and as president (1998-2002,

2018–). Presiding over a patronage system, Djukanovic led the country to independence as a parliamentary republic in 2006.

Source: Wikimedia Commons available at <https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Milo_%C4%90ukanovi%C4%87_in_2010.jpg >

Milo Djukanovic – Prime Minister (1991-1998, 2003-2006, 2008-2010, and 2012-2016) and President (1998-2002, 2018–)

Montenegro joined the World Trade Organization in 2011, earned full EU candidacy in 2012, and joined NATO in 2017. Dusko Markovic served as DPS prime minister from November 2016 until December 2020. Zdravko Krivokapić, the leader of a

coalition opposing the DPS, was elected prime minister in December 2020.

Source: Wikimedia Commons available at <https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:PM_Krivokapi%C4%87_(cropped).jpg>

Zdravko Krivokapić, Prime Minister (December 2020 –)

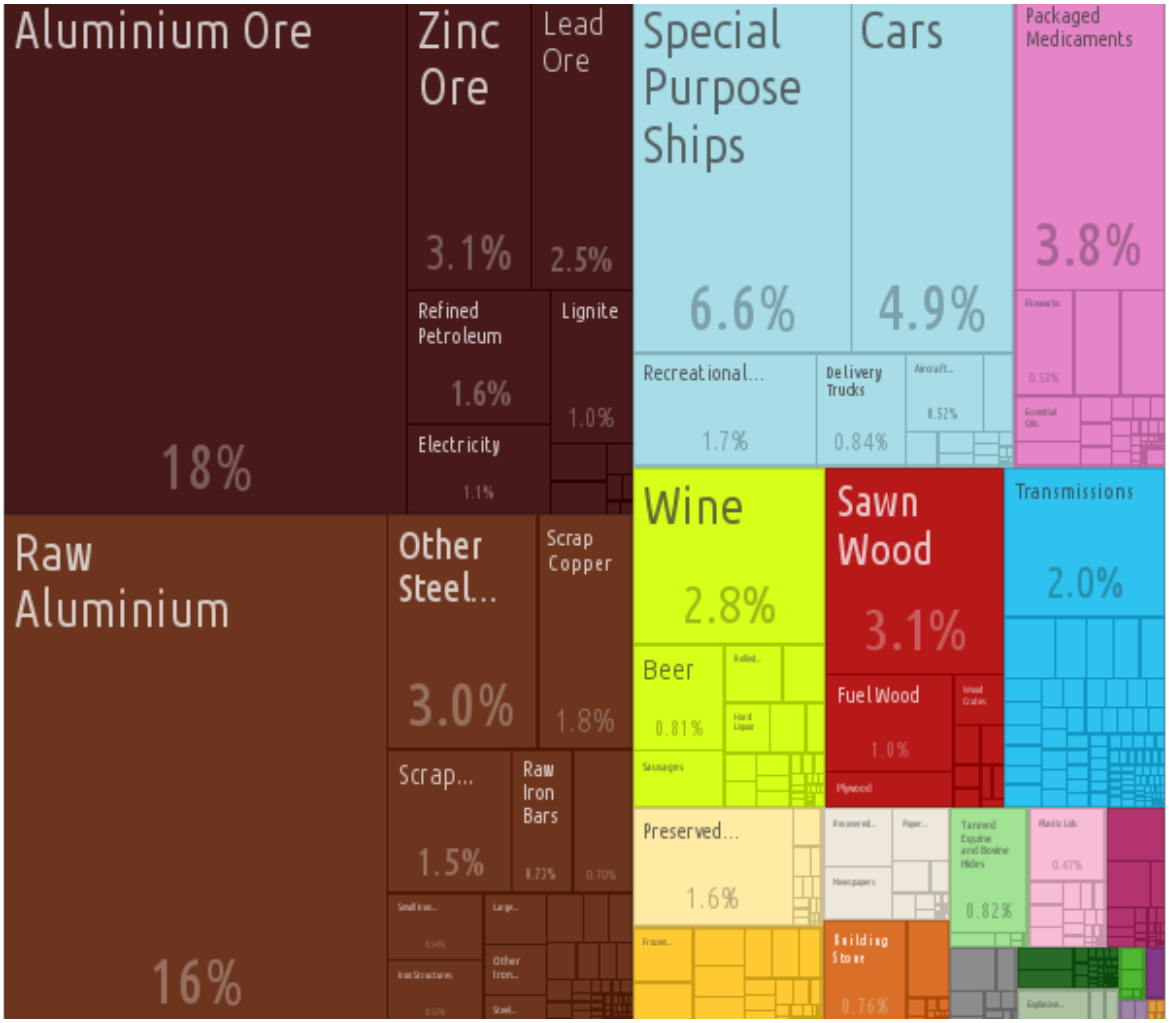
Montenegro's Economy and Quality of Life. Montenegro is slightly larger in area than Connecticut. About half of its 622,000 people (2019) are Montenegrin and a third are Serbian. Over 70 percent practice Orthodox Christianity, and one-fifth are Muslims.

Source: Wikimedia Commons available at <*https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Montenegro-un.png*>

Contemporary Montenegro

Independent Montenegro has struggled to make the economic transition from socialist self-management to market capitalism. Between 1999 and 2019, Montenegro's per capita GDP (measured

by the World Bank in PPP in constant 2017 dollars) grew at an annual rate of 3 percent. That modest economic progress brought per capita income to $23,189 in 2019, half of the EU average and 59th of the 186 countries ranked by the World Bank (2019).



Source: Wikimedia Commons available at <https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Montenegro_Exports_Treemap_2017.svg>

Proportional Representation of Montenegro's Export Earnings in 2017

The economy is dependent on exports ($2.4 billion in 2019) of electricity, aluminum, and bauxite, emigrant remittances ($0.6 billion in 2018), and coastal tourism (960,000 tourists spent $1.2 billion in 2018).

Source: Wikimedia Commons available at <https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Podgorica_KAP_IMG_1305.JPG>

Podgorica Aluminum Plant (Uniprom KAP) – Podgorica, Montenegro

By 2019, the country had increased literacy to 99 percent and life expectancy to 77 years. But nearly one-quarter of Montenegrins earned incomes beneath the national line of poverty. Montenegro ranked 48th of 189 countries in the UN's Human Development Index (2019). Seventy-three percent of Montenegrins used the Internet, and the country ranked 50th of 190

countries in the World Bank's Ease of Doing Business index (2019). However, Montenegro ranked only 66th of 198 countries in Transparency International's Corruption Perceptions Index (2019). For Montenegro to qualify for future accession, EU officials have requested that the country reduce corruption, control crime, increase economic reforms, and improve competitiveness.

Source: Wikimedia Commons available at <https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Kotor_Montenegro_panorama_2016.jpg>

Kotor, Montenegro –
Venetian-style Environment and UNESCO World Heritage Site

A Briefing on Slovenia

Slovenia's History and Politics. Slovenes (South Slavs) migrated into today's Slovenia in the 6th-7th centuries and were dominated by German-speaking kingdoms. The Austrian Habsburgs ruled Slovenia from 1282 until 1918, when the Slovene population was 1 million.

Source: Wikimedia Commons, available at <https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Austria-Hungary_map.svg>

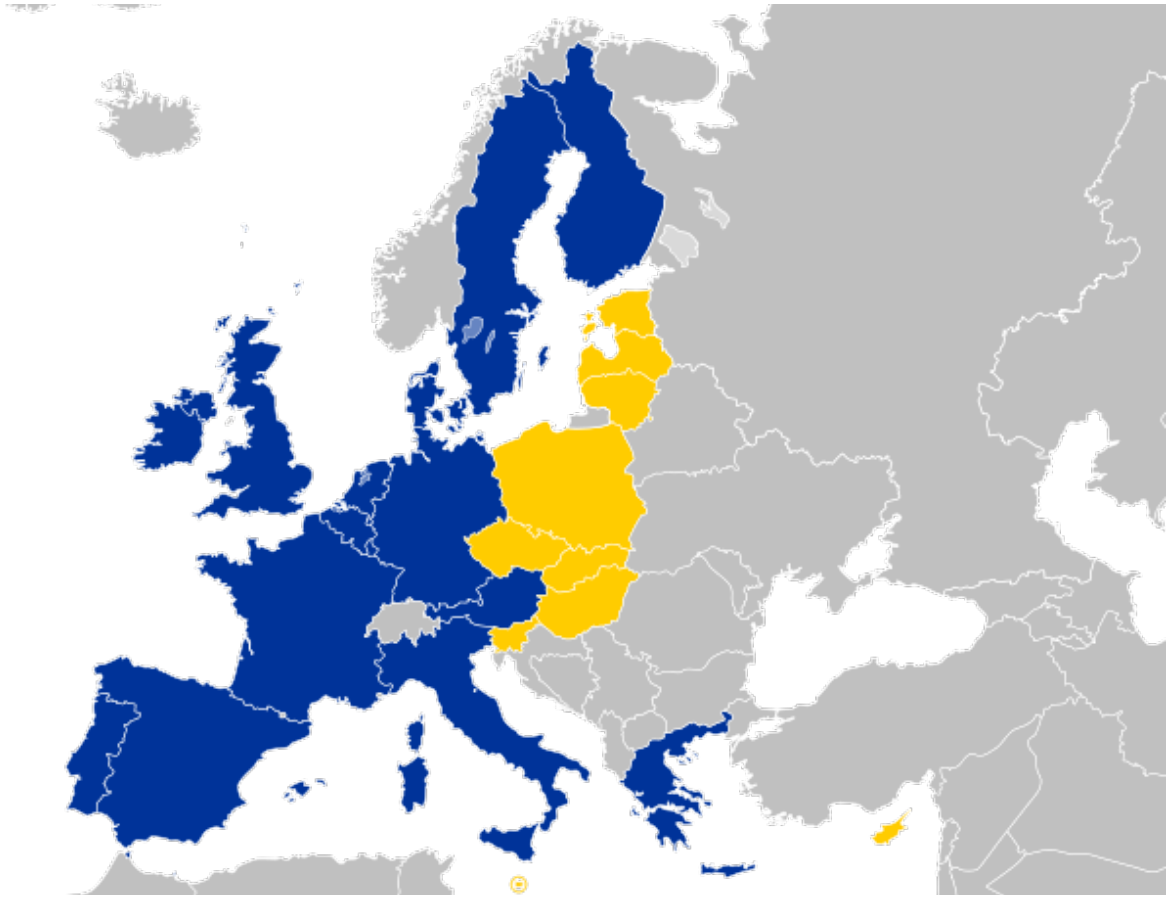
Habsburg Austria-Hungary, 1910 –
Slovenia (Carniola, #4) Was Part of Austria from 1282 to 1918

Slovenia was the wealthiest part of Yugoslavia (1918-1941), partitioned by Italy, Germany, and Hungary during World War II (1941-1945), and the most industrialized state in Communist Yugoslavia (1945-1991).

Source: Wikimedia Commons, available at <https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Axis_occupation_of_Yugoslavia,_1941-43.png>

Partitioning of Slovenia During Second World War (1941-1945) – Italy (Dark Green), Germany (Gray), and Hungary (Light Green)

Since 1991, independent Slovenia has successfully made two difficult transitions – from a protected regional economy based on socialist self-management (government ownership and employee management) to a competitive national economy based on market capitalism, and from a province of Communist Yugoslavia to a democratic republic within the European Union (EU). Slovenia joined the EU and NATO in 2004 and the Eurozone in 2007.



Source: Wikimedia Commons, available at <https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:EU25-2004_European_Union_map_enlargement.svg>

The European Union in 2004 – Members Joining in 2004 (Yellow Areas) Were Cyprus, The Czech Republic, Estonia, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Malta, Poland, Slovakia, and Slovenia

Miro Cerar led a center-left coalition (2014-2018), but lost the June 2018 election. Marjan Šarec, a politician, actor, and comedian, served as prime minister September 2018 to March 2020. Janez Janša, leader of the right-wing Slovenian Democratic

Party, was elected prime minister in March 2020. He had previously been prime minister in 2004-2008 and 2012-2013.

Source: Wikimedia Commons, available at <https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Janez_Jan%C5%A1a_at_Helsinki_2018.jpg>

Janez Janša, (Slovenian Democratic Party), Prime Minister (2004-2008, 2012-2013, March 2020 –)

Slovenia's Economy and Quality of Life. Slovenia is the size of New Jersey. Its population of 2.1 million (2019) is predominantly ethnic Slovene (83 percent) and Catholic (58 percent).

Source: Wikimedia Commons, available at <*https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Slovenia_regions_map.png*>

Contemporary Slovenia

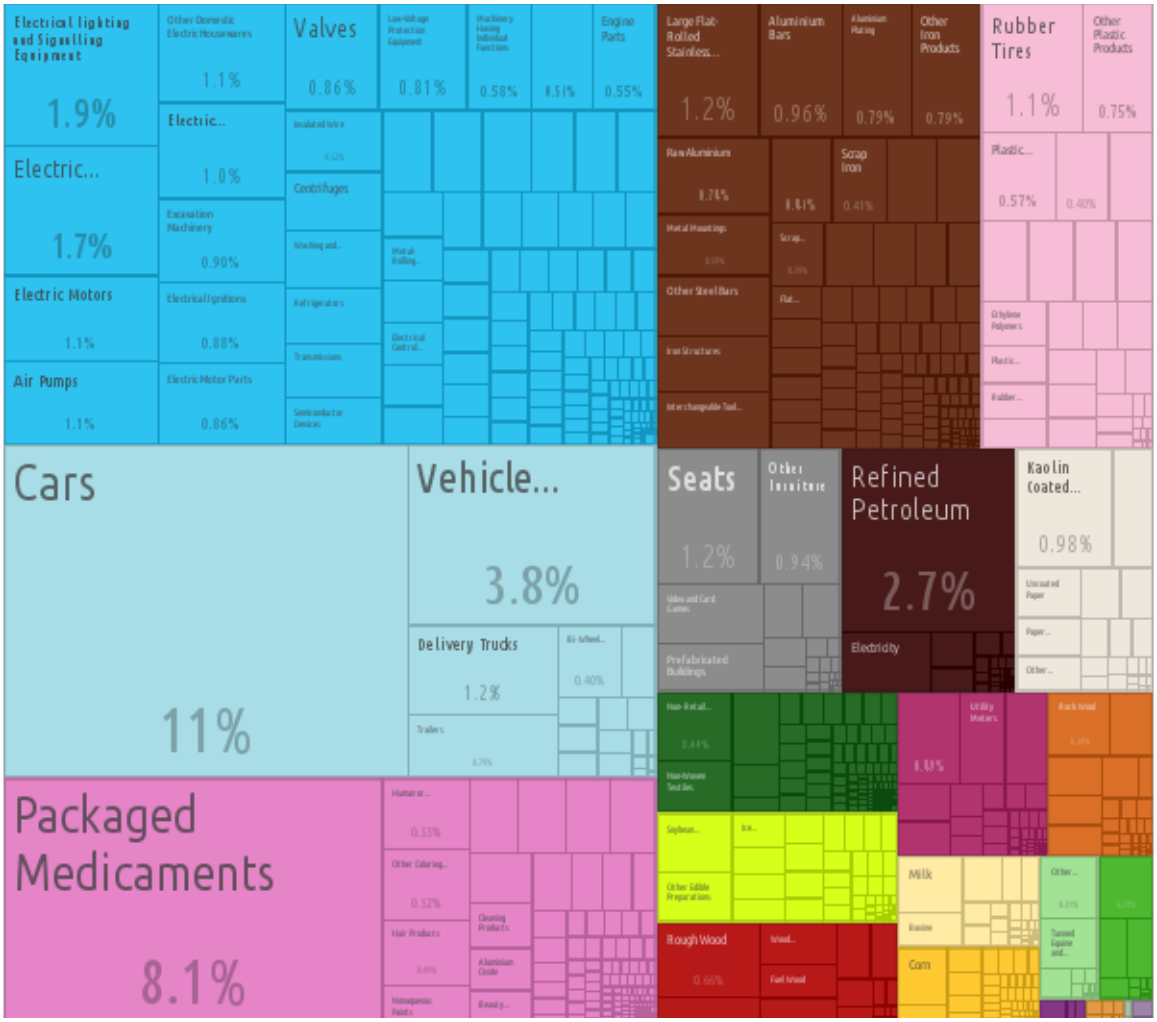
Slovenia's GDP per capita (measured by the World Bank at PPP in constant 2017 dollars) grew at an impressive annual rate of 4.1 percent between 1992 and 2008, but declined by 11 percent after the global recession (2008-2013). The country resumed economic growth in 2014, and GDP per capita grew at a healthy annual rate of 3.2 percent through 2019. Slovenia's price-adjusted

per capita income in 2019 was $40,983 – 88 percent of the average level in the European Union and 35th of 186 countries in the World Bank's ranking of per capita incomes (2019).

Source: Wikimedia Commons, available at <https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Ljubljana_made_by_Janez_Kotar.jpg>

Llubljana –
The Capital and Industrial and Financial Center of Slovenia

Slovenia exports a range of manufactured goods and transport equipment, mostly to EU partners ($45.4 billion in 2019). The country has good infrastructure, a well-educated workforce, and high Internet use (83 percent).



Source: Wikimedia Commons, available at <https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Slovenia_Exports_Treemap_2017.svg>

Proportional Representation of Slovenia's Export Earnings in 2017

Slovenia has an adult literacy rate of 100 percent, a life expectancy of 81 years, and ranked 22nd of 189 countries in the UN's Human Development Index (2019).

Source: Wikimedia Commons, available at <https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:University_of_Ljubljana_Palace.jpg>

The University of Llubljana, Slovenia, Founded in 1919

The country ranked 37th of 190 countries in the World Bank's Ease of Doing Business Index (2018) and 35th of 198 countries in the Corruption Perceptions Index compiled by Transparency International (2018). The rate of unemployment in 2019, 4.2 percent, was very low. But privatization has been slow, and corporate debt is large.

Source: Wikimedia Commons, available at <https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Ptuj.jpg>

Ptuj, Oldest Slovenian Town – Tourism Generates 13% of GDP

A Briefing on Turkey

Turkey's History and Politics. Between 1700 and 1200 BCE, the Hittite Kingdom ruled much of Anatolia.

Source: Wikimedia Commons, available at <https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Hittite_Kingdom.png>

The Hittite Kingdom (Hatti) At Its Greatest Territorial Extent, c. 1295 BCE

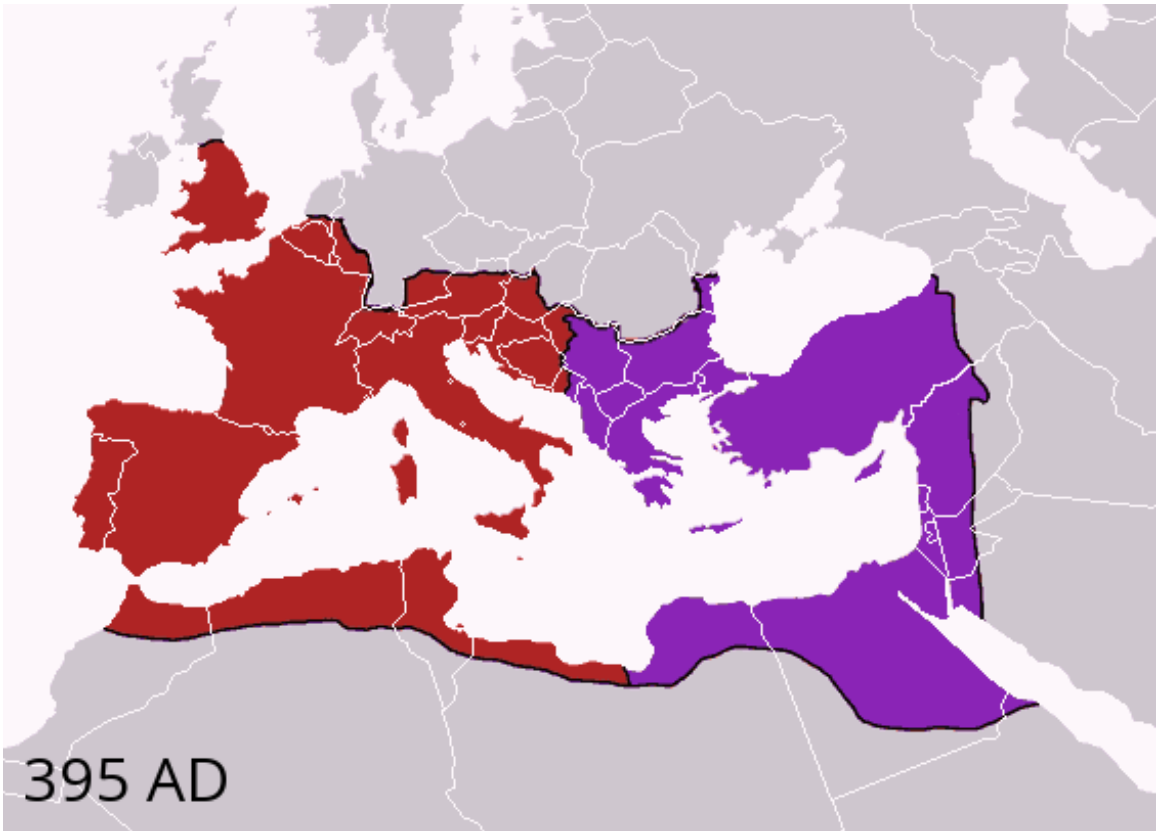
From the 11th through the 6th centuries BCE, Greek communities founded city-states on the Aegean and Black Sea coasts. Gold-rich western Anatolia was ruled by the Phrygian (9th-7th centuries BCE) and Lydian (7th-6th centuries BCE) Kingdoms.

The Achaemenid Persian Empire ruled Anatolia for two centuries (547-333 BCE), but lost it to Alexander the Great of Macedonia. Two Hellenistic Kingdoms (Seleucid and Ptolemaic, 333-130 BCE) followed Alexander in controlling Anatolia.

Source: Wikimedia Commons available at <https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Greek_Colonization_Archaic_Period.svg>

Greek Colonization in the Mediterranean and Black Seas – 1000-500 BCE

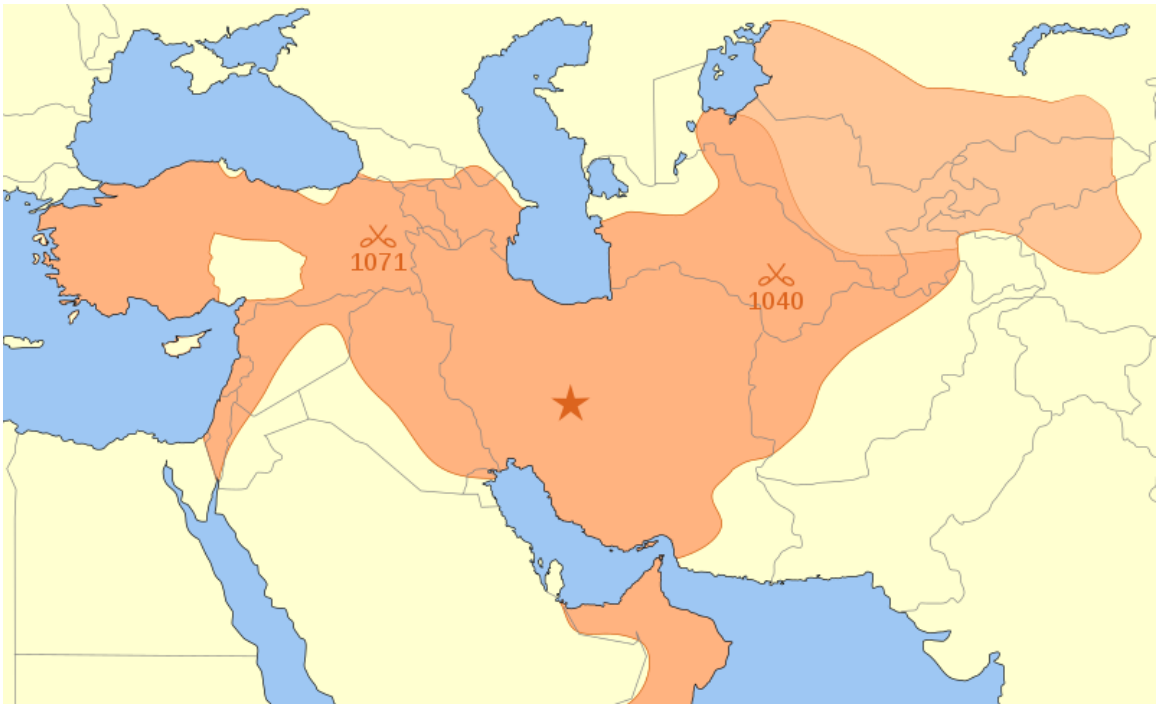
For the next 15 centuries, much of Anatolia was governed by the Roman Empire (130 BCE-395 CE) and the Byzantine (Eastern Roman) Empire (395-1453).



Source: Wikimedia Commons, available at
<https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Theodosius_I%27s_empire.png>

The Roman Empire After Division by Theodosius I in 395 CE – Western Roman Empire (Red) and Byzantine Empire (Purple)

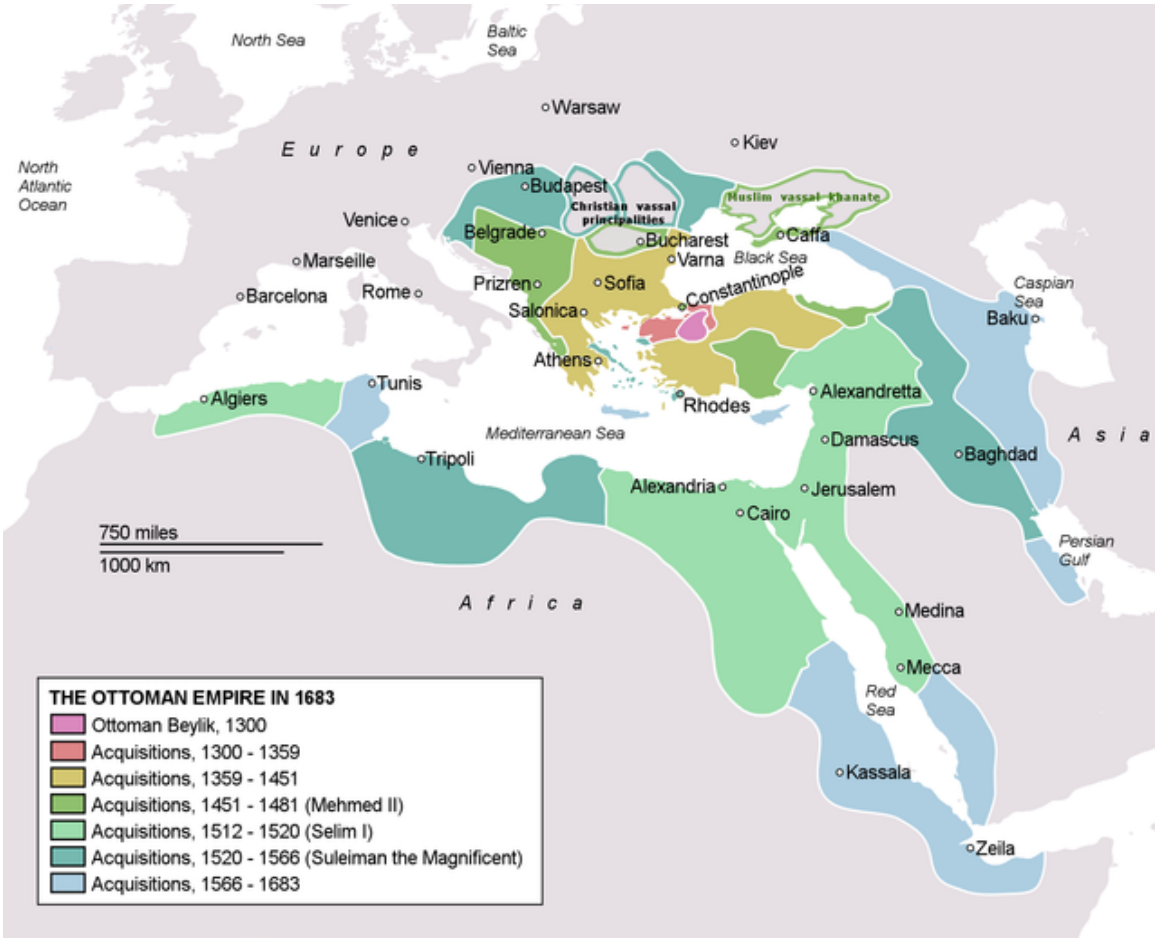
At the Battle of Manzikert (1071), Seljuk Turks (led by Alp Arslan) defeated Byzantines (led by Romanus IV) and opened Anatolia to Turkish migration. The Seljuk Turks created the Sultanate of Rum in central Anatolia (1080-1258).



Source: Wikimedia Commons, available at
<https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Seljuk_Empire_locator_map.svg>

Seljuk Turkish Empire At Its Greatest Territorial Extent, 1092

The Turkish Ottoman Empire ruled Anatolia – and much of the Balkans, Middle East, and North Africa – between 1300 and 1923. The Ottomans fought alongside the defeated Central Powers in World War I, and their empire was dismantled in the post-war realignment.



Source: Wikimedia Commons, available at <https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:OttomanEmpireIn1683.png>

The Turkish Ottoman Empire (1300-1923) – At Its Peak in 1683

The Republic of Turkey was established in 1923 and led by Mustafa Kemal Atatürk (1923-1938) and Ismet Inönü (1938-1950).

Source: Wikimedia Commons, available at <https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Mustafa_Kemal_November_1918.png>

Mustafa Kemal Atatürk (1881-1938), Hero of Gallipoli and Founder of the Secular Republic of Turkey – Pictured in 1918

Turkey was neutral in World War II and joined NATO in 1952. Democratic governments have led the country since 1950, with the exception of three periods of military rule (1960-1961, 1971-1973, and 1980-1983). Turkey signed a customs union with the European Union in 1996 and began negotiations for accession to full EU membership in 2005.

The Justice and Development Party (AKP) won national elections in 2002, 2007, 2011, 2015, and 2018. Recep Tayyip Erdogan served as Prime Minister (2003-2014) and has been President since 2014. Erdogan was re-elected as President in 2018.

Source: Wikimedia Commons, available at <https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Recep_Tayyip_Erdo%C4%9Fan_2019_(cropped).jpg>

Recep Tayyip Erdogan, Prime Minister (2003-2014), President (2014- present) – Pictured in 2018

Turkey's Economy and Quality of Life. The land area of Turkey (302,500 square miles) is 13 percent larger than that of

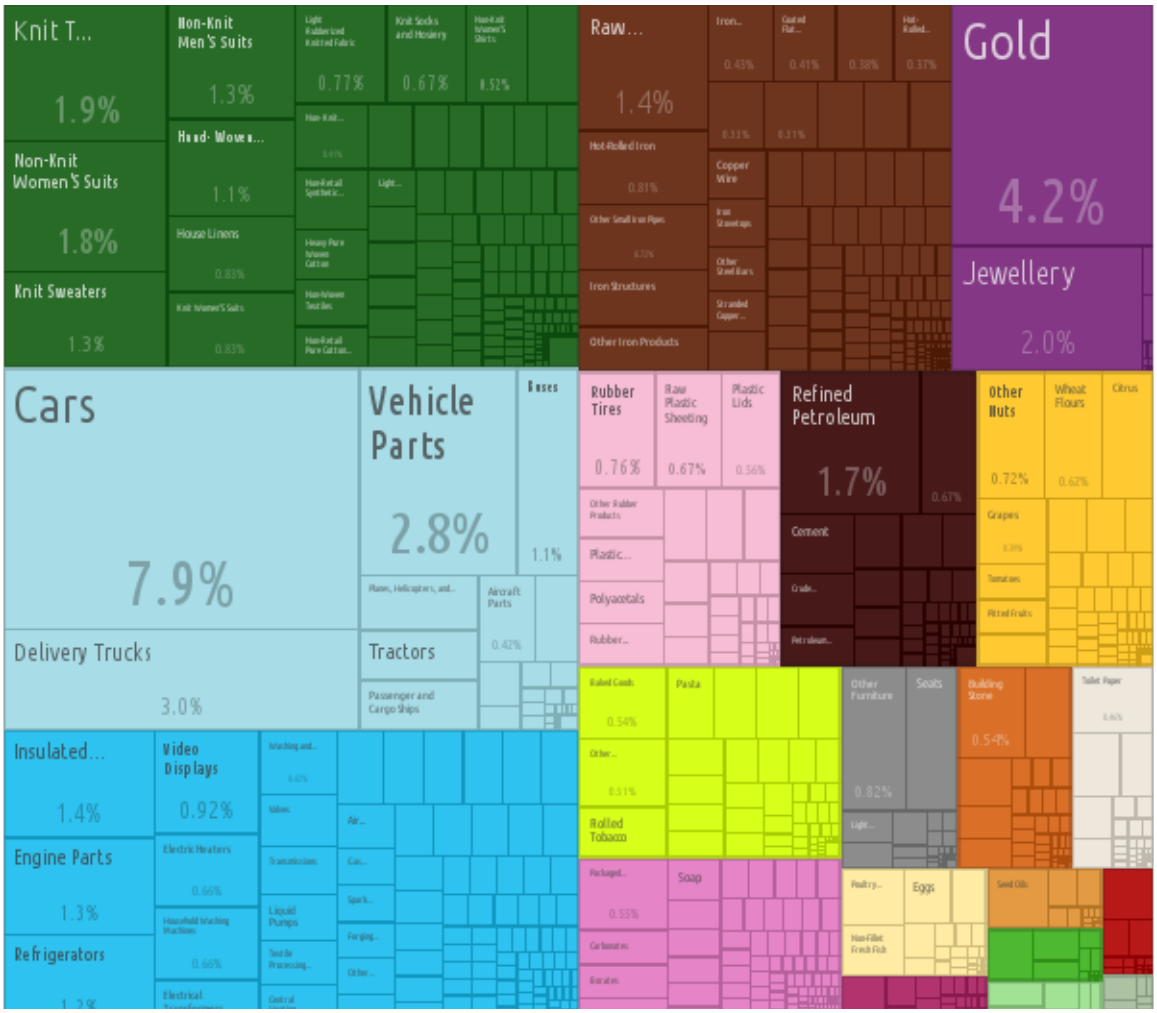
Texas. Turkey's population of 83.4 million (2019) is mostly ethnic Turkish (75 percent) or Kurdish (19 percent) and Muslim (99 percent, officially).

Source: Wikimedia Commons, available at <https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Tu-map.png>

Contemporary Turkey

Turkey's economy has grown slowly (1.7 percent per year, 1991-2002), very rapidly (5.9 percent, 2002-2007), negatively (-3.2 percent, 2007-2009), and moderately (4.2 percent, 2009-2019). Turkey's price-adjusted per capita income in 2019 was $28,134 – 60 percent of the EU average, 92 percent of that of Greece, and 52nd of 186 countries in the World Bank's ranking of per capita

incomes. Turkey exports a wide range of manufactured goods, led by vehicles and parts, primarily to EU and Middle Eastern countries ($249.3 billion in 2019).



Source: Wikimedia Commons, available at <https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Turkey_Exports_Treemap_2017.svg>

Proportional Representation of Turkey's Export Earnings in 2017

In 2019, the country had a moderately a well-educated workforce (8 years of schooling) and high Internet use (74

percent). Turkey had an adult literacy rate of 96 percent, a life expectancy of 77 years, and ranked 54th of 189 countries in the UN's Human Development Index and an impressive 33rd of 190 countries in the World Bank's Ease of Doing Business Index.

Source: Wikimedia Commons, available at <https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Bosphorus_University.jpg>

The Faculty of Arts and Sciences, Bogazici University, Istanbul, Turkey – Founded in 1863

But Turkey had a high level of corruption and ranked a disappointing 91st of 198 countries in the Corruption Perceptions Index compiled by Transparency International. Turkey had high unemployment (13.5 percent in 2019) and suffered from

incomplete economic reforms, widespread corruption, political uncertainty, and erratic economic policies.

Source: Wikimedia Commons, available at <https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Ephesus_Celsus_Library_Fa%C3%A7ade.jpg>

Library of Celsus, Ephesus –
32 Million Tourists Contribute 1 percent of GDP

Time Line for Six Dalmatian Coast Countries and Turkey

from 8500 BCE	origins of agriculture – Fertile Crescent
5000-3000 BCE	rise of irrigated agriculture – Tigris-Euphrates and Nile Valleys/Deltas
2000 BCE	Achaean Greeks began migrating from Central Asia into Greece
1950-1200 BCE	Minoan Crete in eastern Mediterranean – four large palace complexes
1700-1200 BCE	Hittite Kingdom in Anatolia, northern Syria – destroyed by Sea Peoples
1628 BCE	volcanic eruption/earthquakes on Santorini – decline of Minoan Crete
1600-1200 BCE	Mycenean Greece in eastern Mediterranean
1450 BCE	Mycenaeans invaded and ruled Crete – Minoan palaces destroyed
1274 BCE	Battle of Kadesh – Hittite king fought draw with Ramesses II of Egypt
c. 1200 BCE	Mycenaean society collapsed – after devastating earthquakes

1100-750 BCE	Dark Age in Ancient Greece – instability and depopulation
11th-6th c. BCE	Greek city-states founded on Aegean and Black Sea coasts
750-500 BCE	Archaic Age in Greece
8th-6th c. BCE	Greek city-states founded in northern Mediterranean and Sicily
547-333 BCE	Achaemenid Persian Empire ruled in Anatolia
509-27 BCE	Roman Republic – Roman Senate elected rulers
500-338 BCE	Classical Age in Greece – intellectual creativity
490-479 BCE	Greece stymied Achaemenid Persian invasions – won Persian War
431-404 BCE	Peloponnesian War – Sparta defeated Athens, war sapped Greek vitality
338 BCE	Battle of Chaeronea – Philip II of Macedonia defeated Athens, Thebes
338-146 BCE	Macedonians ruled Greece
336-323 BCE	Alexander the Great ruled Greece as King of Macedonia

333 BCE	Battle of Issus – Alexander the Great defeated Darius III of Persia
333-130 BCE	Antigonid, Seleucid and Ptolemaic Kingdoms rule in eastern Mediterranean region
3rd century BCE	Rome controlled Italian peninsula – alliances with small Italian kingdoms.
201 BCE	Romans defeated Hannibal of Carthage – took Sicily, Sardinia, Iberia
146 BCE	Romans conquered Greece
146 BCE-330 CE	Romans ruled Eastern Mediterranean
130 BCE-395 CE	Romans ruled much of Anatolia
64-62 BCE	Pompey the Great of Rome destroyed Seleucid Kingdom – Rome ruled Syria
62-50 BCE	First Triumvirate of the Roman Republic – Gnaeus Pompey, Julius Caesar, and Marcus Crassus
50 BCE	Julius Caesar of Rome conquered Gaul – 8-year campaign
49-44 BCE	Julius Caesar – Dictator of Rome – founded 30 settler colonies
44-31 BCE	Second Triumvirate of the Roman Republic – Octavian, Mark Antony, and Aemilius Lepidus

31 BCE	Naval Battle of Actium – Octavian of Rome defeated Antony of Rome and Cleopatra of Egypt
30 BCE	Octavian invaded Egypt – Antony and Cleopatra committed suicide – Egypt became Roman province
27 BCE	Octavian formed Roman Principate – became Augustus Caesar – proclaimed first Roman emperor
27 BCE-476 CE	Roman Principate – military prowess decided succession of emperors
27 BCE-14 CE	Emperor Augustus ruled Rome – expanded empire to natural frontiers – Rhine, Danube, Sahara, Atlantic
43 CE	Roman Emperor Claudius conquered Britain
80	Roman Emperor Titus opened Roman Colosseum
98-117	Roman Emperor Trajan ruled – annexed Armenia and Mesopotamia
117-138	Roman Emperor Hadrian ruled – built Hadrian's Wall in Britain
268-283	Illyrian Roman Emperors Claudius II, Aurelian, and Carus ruled – recaptured Gaul, Syria, Danube

270-271	Queen Zenobia conquered Roman Syria, Roman Arabia, Palestine, Egypt, and half of Asia Minor
272	Roman Emperor Aurelian re-conquered Roman east –captured Zenobia – exiled her to Rome
284-324	Roman Tetrarchy – shared rule under four simultaneous emperors
307-337	Roman Emperor Constantine I ruled
330-1453	Byzantine Empire ruled eastern Mediterranean
330	Roman Emperor Constantine I built Constantinople
378	Battle of Hadrianople – Goths annihilated Roman army
395	Emperor Theodoseus I divided Roman Empire – Rome and Constantinople
395-641	Byzantine Empire – eastern Roman Empire – ruled Anatolia and Levant
418-439	Germanic Vandals conquered Gaul, Spain, and Roman Africa
451-453	Huns invaded Gaul and northern Italy – Huns' leader, Attila, killed in 453

476	Ostrogoths took Italy and Rome – Western Roman Empire fell
6th-7th centuries	South Slavs migrated to the Balkans – settled Croatia, Montenegro, Slovenia
527-565	Byzantine Emperor Justinian ruled – reunited much of the Roman Empire
533-552	Byzantine General Belasarius – conquered North Africa, Sicily, Italy
7th-13th centuries	northern Italy was part of the German-ruled Holy Roman Empire
7th-13th centuries	southern Italy ruled by the Byzantines, Arabs, Normans, Germans, Spanish
634	Muslim Arabs began Islamic diaspora and jihad
636-641	Muslim Arabs invaded Levant – defeated Byzantine rulers
661-750	Umayyad Caliphate – Arabs ruled from Damascus
697-1797	Venetian Republic – sea-based empire of islands leading to Constantinople
750-1055	Abbasid Caliphate – Arabs and Persians ruled from Baghdad
768-814	Charlemagne, Carolingian ruler – first Emperor of the Holy Roman Empire

910-1102	Croatia was an independent kingdom
1055-1258	Abbasid Caliphate – Seljuk Turks and Persians ruled from Baghdad
1071	Battle of Manzikert – Seljuk Turk Sultan defeated Byzantine Emperor
1080-1258	Seljuk Sultanate of Rum in Anatolia
1096-1291	Crusaders – established feudal kingdoms in western Syria
1102-1918	Croatia was a tributary of Hungary – within Ottoman Empire (1526-1699), Austro-Hungarian Empire (1699-1918)
1174-1250	Ayyubid Caliphate, Cairo – Salah al-Din founding leader
1187	Salah al-Din defeated Crusaders – recaptured Jerusalem
13th-17th centuries	Italian Renaissance – Florence, Genoa, Venice – innovative city-states
13th-17th centuries	central Italy controlled by the Vatican – southern Italy ruled by Aragon/Spain
1202-1204	Fourth Crusade plundered Constantinople
1241-1256	Mongol invasions of Anatolia

1243	Mongol warriors destroyed Seljuk Sultanate
1255-1517	Mamluk Sultanate – ruled Egypt and Levant from Cairo
1258	Mongol warriors sacked Baghdad – ended Abbasid Caliphate
1260	Battle of Ain Jalut – Mamluk General Baybars defeated Mongol Ilkhanate
1282-1918	Austrian Habsburgs ruled Slovenia, as part of Austria
1300-1923	Ottoman Empire in Anatolia, Balkans, Middle East, North Africa
1300-1326	Osman founded Ottoman Empire – first capital at Bursa in Anatolia
1337-1453	Hundred Years War – England won key battles, ruled France, but lost gains
1360-1389	Murad I formed Ottoman province of Rumelia in the Balkans
1402	Battle of Ankara – Timur (Samarkand) defeated Ottoman Sultan Bayezid I
1444-1468	Skanderbeg (George Castrioti) ruled Albania – defeated Ottoman Turks
1451-1481	Ottoman Sultan Mehmed II conquered Black Sea region

1453	Ottoman Sultan Mehmed II captured Constantinople – ended Byzantine Empire
1453-1830	Ottoman Empire ruled much of Greece and the eastern Mediterranean region
1468-1912	Albania part of the Ottoman Empire
1511-1521	Selim I defeated Mamluks – conquered Syria, Egypt, and Western Arabia
1520-1566	Suleiman I conquered Hungary and Mesopotamia, codified Ottoman laws
1526	Battle of Mohacs – Suleiman I defeated Habsburg Emperor Charles V
1571	Battle of Lepanto – Holy League of Christian States defeated Ottoman navy
1593-1606	Thirteen-Year War – Ottoman Empire and Austria battled to a stalemate
1683	Battle of Vienna – German/Polish army defeated Ottoman army
1696-1878	Petrovic clan ruled Montenegro – in Ottoman Empire – Orthodox bishops
1699	Treaty of Karlowitz – Ottoman Empire lost Hungary, Transylvania

1709	Battle of Prut – Ottomans defeated Peter the Great of Russia
1793-1815	Napoleonic Wars – Britain defeated France
1796-1814	Napoleon Bonaparte's France ruled most of Italy
1799-1814	Napoleon Bonaparte ruled France – First Consul (1799-1804), Emperor (1804-1814)
1815	Congress of Vienna – monarchist balance-of-power in Europe – lasted for a century
1815-1861	unification of Italy – led by Kingdom of Sardinia, Giuseppe Garibaldi
1826	Mahmud II destroyed rebellious Janissary corps, began reforms
1830	Greece gained independence from Ottoman Empire
1853-1856	Britain, France, and Ottoman Empire defeated Russia in the Crimean War
1878	Treaty of Berlin – Ottoman Empire lost Bosnia-Herzegovina, Cyprus, Montenegro, Romania, Serbia
1908	Young Turks Revolution began – took over Ottoman government in 1913

1912	First Balkan War – Albania gained independence from Ottoman Empire
1913	Second Balkan War – Greece gained northern region from Ottoman Empire – Bulgaria gained independence
1914-1918	World War I – Britain, France, Russia, US defeated Germany, Austria-Hungary, Ottoman Empire
1914-1918	World War I – Italy sided with the victors – gained territory from Austria
1915-1916	Young Turks carried out Armenian massacres
1918-1991	Croatia, Montenegro, Slovenia in Yugoslavia (with Bosnia-Herzegovina, Kosovo, Macedonia, Serbia)
1919-1922	Turkish Nationalists defeated Greece – drove Greek army out of Anatolia
1920	Treaty of Sevres – Anatolia divided – Turkey a small, rump state
1920-1939	King Zog I (Ahmed Zogu) ruled Albania – aligned with Fascist Italy
1922-1943	Benito Mussolini – Duce (Dictator) of Fascist Italy

1923	Treaty of Lausanne – Republic of Turkey – Anatolia and eastern Thrace
1923-1938	Mustafa Kemal Atatürk, President of Turkey
1938-1950	Ismet Inönü, President of Turkey
1939-1945	World War II – Britain, France, US, USSR defeated Germany, Italy, Japan
1941-1945	Slovenia partitioned by ruling Axis powers – Germany, Hungary, and Italy
1944-1985	Enver Hoxha ruled Albania – Stalinist – broke ties with Yugoslavia, USSR
1944-1949	British- and US-backed Greek anti-Communists won the Greek civil war
1945-1991	Slovenia was the most industrialized state in Communist Yugoslavia
1957	Belgium, France, Germany, Italy, Luxembourg, and the Netherlands founded the EEC (later the EU)
1964	Turkey signed association agreement with European Economic Community
1967-1974	Greece ruled by a military dictatorship
1981	Greece joined the European Community (now the European Union)

1985-1992	Ramiz Alia ruled Albania – last Communist ruler
1991-1999	Franjo Tudjman, President of Croatia
1991-1992	First Yugoslav War – Serbia (Yugoslav Army) invaded Croatia
1991-2016	Milo Djukanovic, Prime Minister of Montenegro – except 1998-2003, 2006-2008, 2010-2012
1992-1995	Second Yugoslav War – Serbia (Yugoslav Army) invaded Bosnia-Herzegovina
1992-2006	Montenegro remained, with Serbia, in remnant Yugoslavia
1996	Turkey signed a customs union with the European Union
2002, 2007, 2011, 2015	Justice and Development Party (AKP), led by Recep Tayyip Erdogan, won Turkey's elections and governed
2004	Slovenia joined the European Union and NATO
2005	Turkey began negotiations with EU for accession to full membership
2013-present	Edi Rama, Prime Minister of Albania

2014-present	Recep Tayyip Erdogan, President of Turkey
2014-2018	Miro Cerar, Prime Minister of Slovenia
2015-2019	Alexis Tsipras, Prime Minister of Greece
2016-present	Andrej Plenkovic, Prime Minister of Croatia
2016-2020	Dusko Markovic, Prime Minister of Montenegro
2018-2020	Marjan Šarec, Prime Minister of Slovenia
2019-present	Kyriakos Mitsotakis, Prime Minister of Greece
2019	Albania ranked 69th of 189 countries in the UN's Human Development Index
2019	Croatia ranked 43rd of 189 countries in the UN's Human Development Index
2019	Greece ranked 32nd of 189 countries in the UN's Human Development Index
2019	Italy ranked 29th of 189 countries in the UN's Human Development Index
2019	Montenegro ranked 48th of 189 countries in the UN's Human Development Index

2019	Slovenia ranked 22nd of 189 countries in the UN's Human Development Index
2019	Turkey ranked 54th of 189 countries in the UN's Human Development Index
2020-present	Zdravko Krivokapić, Prime Minister of Montenegro
2020-present	Janez Janša, Prime Minister of Slovenia
2021-present	Mario Draghi, Prime Minister of Italy

Bibliography for Six Dalmatian Coast Countries and Turkey

Peter Ackroyd, *Venice, Pure City*, London: Chatto & Windus, 2009.

Ivo Andrić, *The Bridge on the Drina*, Chicago: The University of Chicago Press, 1977.

Neal Ascherson, *Black Sea*, London: Jonathan Cape, 1995.

David A. Bell, *Napoleon: A Concise Biography*. Oxford, United kingdom: Oxford University Press, 2015.

Sandra Benjamin, *Sicily, Three Thousand Years of Human History*, Hanover, New Hampshire: Steerforth Press, 2006.

Robert Bideleux and Ian Jeffries, *The Balkans, A Post-Communist History*, London: Routledge, 2007.

R. J. B. Bosworth, *Italian Venice, A History*, New Haven, Connecticut: Yale University Press, 2014.

Fernand Braudel, *The Mediterranean in the Ancient World*, London: Allen Lane, The Penguin Press, 2001.

Trevor Bryce, *The Kingdom of the Hittites*, Oxford, United Kingdom: Oxford University Press, 2005.

Alison Burford, *Land and Labor in the Greek World*, Baltimore: The Johns Hopkins University Press, 1993.

Rondo Cameron, *A Concise Economic History of the World*, New York: Oxford University Press, 1989.

Carlo M. Cipolla, *Before the Industrial Revolution, European Society and Economy 1000-1700*, New York: W. W. Norton & Company, 1994.

Richard Clogg, *A Concise History of Greece*, Cambridge, United Kingdom: Cambridge University Press, 2013.

André Clot, *Suleiman the Magnificent*, London: Saqi Books, 2005.

Tim Cornell and John Matthews, *Atlas of the Roman World*, New York: Facts on File, Inc., 1995.

John K. Cox, *Slovenia, Evolving Loyalties*, London: Routledge, 2005.

Roger Crowley, *City of Fortune, How Venice Won and Lost a Naval Empire*, London: Faber and Faber, 2011.

Benjamin W. Curtis, *A Traveller's History of Croatia*, Northampton, Mass.: Interlink Books, 2010.

Christopher Cviic and Peter Stanley, *In Search of the Balkan Recovery, The Political and Economic Reemergence of South-Eastern Europe*, London: Hurst & Company, 2010.

Andrew Dalby, *Siren Feasts, A History of Food and Gastronomy in Greece*, London: Routledge, 1996.

William J. Darby, Paul Ghalioungui, and Louis Grivetti, *Food: The Gift of Osiris*, London: Academic Press, 1977 (Volumes 1 and 2).

Christopher Duggan, *A Concise History of Italy*, Cambridge, United Kingdom: Cambridge University Press, 2014.

Suraiya Faroqhi, Bruce McGowan, Donald Quataert, and Sevket Pamuk, *An Economic and Social History of the Ottoman Empire, Volume Two, 1600-1914,* Cambridge, United Kingdom: Cambridge University Press, 1997.

Bogomil Ferfila, *Slovenia's Transition: From Medieval Roots to the European Union*, Lanham, Maryland: Lexington Books, 2010.

Andrew Finkel, *Turkey, What Everyone Needs To Know*, Oxford, UK: Oxford University Press, 2011.

M. I. Finley, *Ancient Sicily*, London: Chatto & Windus, 1979.

M. I. Finley, Denis Mack Smith, and Christopher Duggan, *A History of Sicily*, New York: Viking, 1987.

J. Lesley Fitton, *Minoans, Peoples of the Past*, London: The British Museum Press, 2002.

Alan Forrest, *Napoleon, Life, Legacy, and Image: A Biography*, New York: St. Martin's Griffin, 2011.

Peter Frankopan, *The Silk Roads, A New History of the World*, London: Bloomsbury Publishing, 2015.

Thomas Gallant, *Modern Greece, From the War of Independence to the Present*, London: Bloomsbury, 2016.

Peter Garnsey, *Famine and Food Supply in the Graeco-roman World*, Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 1988.

Peter Garnsey, *Food and Society in Classical Antiquity*, Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 1999.

Peter Garnsey and Richard Saller, *The Roman Empire, Economy,*

Society and Culture, Berkeley: University of California Press, 2015.

Ivo Goldstein, *Croatia, A History*, London: Hurst & Company, 1999.

Richard A. Goldthwaite, *The Building of Renaissance Florence, A Economic and Social History*, Baltimore: The Johns Hopkins University Press, 1980.

Richard A. Goldthwaite, *The Economy of Renaissance Florence*, Baltimore: The Johns Hopkins University Press, 2009.

Richard A. Goldthwaite, *Wealth and the Demand for Art in Italy, 1300-1600*, Baltimore: The Johns Hopkins University Press, 1993.

Jason Goodwin, *Lords of the Horizon, A History of the Ottoman Empire*, New York: Henry Holt and Company, 1998.

Michael Grant, *The Ancient Mediterranean*, New York: Charles Scribner's Sons, 1969.

Bent Hansen, *Egypt and Turkey, The Political Economy of Poverty, Equity, and Growth*, Oxford, England: Oxford University Press, 1991.

Robin Harris, *Dubrovnik, A History*, London: Saqi Books, 2003.

Alan Harvey, *Economic Expansion in the Byzantine Empire, 900-1200*, Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 1989.

Christopher Hibbert, *Florence, The Biography of a City*, London: Viking, 1993.

Christopher Hibbert, *The House of Medici, Its Rise and Fall*, New York: William Morrow & Company, 1975.

Albert Hourani, *A History of the Arab Peoples*, Cambridge, Massachusetts: Belknap Press of Harvard University Press, 2010.

Douglas A. Howard, *The History of Turkey*, Westport, Connecticut: Greenwood Press, 2001.

Dennis P. Hupchick, *The Balkans, From Constantinople to Communism*, New York: Palgrave, 2002.

Dennis P. Hupchick and Harold E. Cox, *The Palgrave Concise Historical Atlas of Eastern Europe*, New York: Palgrave, 2001.

Dennis P. Hupchick and Harold E. Cox, *The Palgrave Concise Historical Atlas of The Balkans*, New York: Palgrave, 2001.

Halil Inalcik, *An Economic and Social History of the Ottoman Empire, Volume One, 1300-1600,* Cambridge, United Kingdom: Cambridge University Press, 1997.

Paul Johnson, *Napoleon, A Penguin Life*, New York: Penguin Books, 2002.

Paul Johnson, *The Renaissance*, London: Weidenfeld and Nicolson, 2000.

Andrew Jotishky and Caroline Hull, *The Penguin Historical Atlas of the Medieval World*, London: Penguin Books, 2005.

Tim Judah, *Kosovo, What Everyone Needs To Know*, Oxford, United Kingdom: Oxford University Press, 2008.

Tim Judah, *The Serbs, History, Myth and the Destruction of Yugoslavia*, New Haven, Connecticut: Yale University Press, 2009.

Stathis N. Kalyvas, *Modern Greece, What Everyone Needs To Know*, Oxford, United Kingdom: Oxford University Press, 2015.

Ross King, *Brunelleschi's Dome*, Bloomsbury USA, 2013.

Lord Kinross, *The Ottoman Centuries, The Rise and Fall of the Turkish Empire*, New York: Morrow Quill Paperbacks, 1977.

A. Bernard Knapp, *The History and Culture of Ancient Western Asia and Egypt*, Chicago: The Dorsey Press, 1988.

Angus Konstam, *Historical Atlas of Ancient Greece*, San Francisco: Mercury Books, 2006.

Bariša Krekić, *Unequal Rivals: Essays on Relations Between Dubrovnik and Venice in the Thirteenth and Fourteenth Centuries*, Zagreb: Hrvatska akademija znanosti i umjetnosti, 406 pages, 2007.

Paul Lemerle, *A History of Byzantium*, New York: Walker and Company, 1964.

Seton Lloyd, *Ancient Turkey, A Traveller's History*, Berkeley, California: University of California Press, 1989.

Thomas F. Madden, *Venice, A New History*, London: Viking Penguin, 2012.

Branka Magas, *Croatia Through History, The Making of a European State*, London: SAQI, 2007.

Andrew Mango, *Atatürk, The Biography of the Founder of Modern Turkey*, Woodstock, New York: The Overlook Press, 1999

Bill Manley, *The Penguin Historical Atlas of Ancient Egypt*, London: Penguin Books, 1996.

Thomas R. Martin, *Ancient Greece, From Prehistoric to Hellenistic Times*, New Haven: Yale University Press, 1996.

Mark Mazower, *The Balkans*, London: Weidenfeld & Nicolson, 2000.

H. Michel, *The Economics of Ancient Greece*, New York: Barnes and Noble, 1957.

Robert Morkot, *The Penguin Historical Atlas of Ancient Greece*, London: Penguin Books, 1997.

Jan Morris, *The World of Venice*, New York: Harcourt Brace Jovanovich, 1984.

Kenneth Morrison, *Montenegro, A Modern History*, London: I. B. Tauris, 2009.

Phillip C. Naylor, *North Africa, A History from Antiquity to the Present*, Austin, Texas, USA: University of Texas Press, 2015.

John Julius Norwich, *The Middle State, A History of the Mediterranean*, London: Chatto & Windus, 2006.

John Julius Norwich, *A Short History of Byzantium*, New York: Vintage Books, 1997.

John Julius Norwich, *A Short History of Venice*, New York: Alfred A. Knopf, 1982.

Orhan Pamuk, *Istanbul, Memories and the City*, New York: Vintage Books, 2006.

Theodore Pelagidis and Michael Mitsopoulos, *Who's To Blame for Greece?, Austerity in Charge of Saving a Broken Economy*, Houndmills, United Kingdom: Palgrave Macmillan, 2016.

J. H. Plumb, *The Italian Renaissance*, New York: Houghton Mifflin Company, 2001.

Nicole Pope and Hugh Pope, *Turkey Unveiled, A History of Modern Turkey*, New York: The Overlook Press, 2011.

Robert Ritchie, *Historical Atlas of the Renaissance*, New York: Checkmark Books, 2004.

Andrew Roberts, *Napoleon, A Life*, New York: Penguin Books, 2014.

Chris Scarre, *The Penguin Historical Atlas of Ancient Rome*, London: Penguin Books Ltd, 1995.

Louise Schofield, *The Mycenaeans*, Los Angeles: Getty Publications, 2007.

Ian Shaw (ed.), *The Oxford History of Ancient Egypt*, Oxford, England: Oxford University Press, 2000.

Laura Silber and Allan Little, *Yugoslavia, Death of a Nation*, New York: Penguin Books, 1997.

Daniel C. Snell, *Life in the Ancient Near East, 3100-332 B.C.E.*, New Haven, Connecticut: Yale University Press, 1997.

David Soren, Aicha Ben Abed Ben Khader, and Hedi Slim, *Carthage*, New York: Simon and Schuster, 1990.

Richard Stoneman, *Palmyra and Its Empire, Zenobia's Revolt Against Rome*, Ann Arbor, Michigan: The University of Michigan Press, 1994.

Reay Tannahill, *Food in History*, New York: Crown Publishers, 1988.

Marcus Tanner, *Croatia, A Nation Forged in War*, New Haven, Connecticut: Yale University Press, 2010.

James D. Tracy, *Balkan Wars, Habsburg Croatia, Ottoman Bosnia, and Venetian Dalmatia, 1499-1617*, Lanham, Maryland: Rowman & Littlefield, 2016.

Stephen Turnbull, *The Ottoman Empire, 1326-1699*, New York: Routledge, 2003.

Miranda Vickers, *The Albanians, A Modern History*, London: I. B. Tauris, 2014.

Andrew Baruch Wachtel, *The Balkans in World History*, Oxford, United Kingdom: Oxford University Press, 2008.

Philip Whitting (ed.), *Byzantium, An Introduction*, New York: New York University Press, 1971.

Gary K. Young, *Rome's Eastern Trade, International Commerce and Imperial Policy, 31 BC – AD 305*, London: Routledge, 2001.

Adam Zamoyski, *Napoleon, A Life*, New York: Basic Books, 2018.

Zdenko Zlatar, *Dubrovnik's Merchants and Capital in the Ottoman Empire (1520-1620), A Quantitative Study*, Istanbul: The Isis Press, 2011.

Alvise Zorzi, *Venice 697-1797, A City, A Republic, An Empire*, Woodstock, New York: The Overlook Press, 2001.

Erik J. Zurcher, *Turkey, A Modern History*, London: I. B. Tauris, 2004.

Sites Visited on the Dalmatian and Ionian Coasts

Dalmatian Coast: An Adriatic Sea Adventure
Chief Executives Organization (CEO)
July 28-August 7, 2018
Ship-based aboard the *Le Lyrial*

Venice, Italy

Venice has a modest population – 55,000 in the historic center and 270,000 in all of the city – but a remarkable past. Located at the northern end of the Adriatic Sea, Venice created a republic (697-1797) and a trading empire along the Dalmatian Coast and into the Eastern Mediterranean. Venice served as an entrepôt, connecting Europe with the Orient and became Europe's richest city in the 15th century through commerce, banking, shipbuilding, and artisanship. Eventually, the Republic of Venice was overtaken by Ottoman expansion, Portuguese exploration, and Napoleonic conquest. Since its conquest by Napoleon in 1797, Venice has thrived on tourism. Its historic island-based buildings and 28 miles of canals attracted 22 million tourists in 2016. In 1987 Venice and its lagoon were designated a UNESCO World Heritage site.

The CEO group began its exploration of Venice with a gondola ride and benefited from a well-informed guide during a walking tour of Venice. We started in iconic St. Mark's Square, named for the city's patron saint, and marveled at the Campanile (a watch tower erected in the 17th century) and the Basilica of San Marco – built in the 11th century as the private chapel of the doge (the city's powerful elected leader). The original Doge's Palace, constructed in the 9th century, burned down in the late 10th century. The current palace, built between 1340 and 1501, features the Great Council room (constructed between 1340 and 1365), and the Bridge of Sighs (crossed by convicted Venetians en route to

prison). Later, we walked to the La Fenice Theater, an opera house constructed in 1792 by a wealthy Venetian merchant-family.

Piran, Slovenia

Piran is a small Adriatic coastal town of 4,000 residents, sited in the Slovenian portion of the Istrian Peninsula. The beautiful little town today relies on tourism, but it once was an important port. Piran was occupied by Illyrians, Romans, Byzantines, and Franks during the ancient and medieval eras. For five centuries (1283-1797), Piran was a prosperous port in the Republic of Venice, and its Venetian architecture is part of its touristic appeal. Piran next was ruled by the Habsburg Austro-Hungarian Empire and had 12,000 inhabitants in the early 20th century. After World War I, Piran was ceded to Italy, and following World War II, it became part of Yugoslavia and, since 1991, of Slovenia. When the town was annexed to Yugoslavia in 1954, most of its Italian population emigrated, and today Piran is inhabited mostly by Slovenes.

The CEO group had a private visit to the spectacular, 3 million-year-old Postojna Caves outside of Piran. Opened for tourism in 1818, the caves have 15 miles of excavated paths of limestone stalactites, stalagmites, and pillars. It takes a century for the limestone formations to grow 10 millimeters (fingernail size). The Postojna Caves are owned by the Slovenian government and leased to a private concessionaire. Every year, 800,000 visitors pay Euro 28 each to visit, generating annual revenue of $26 million. In the caves, we were entertained by a vocal double quartet of Slovenian males seniors. Later, we took a walking tour of Piran. Piran was the birthplace of violinist and composer Giuseppe Tartini, and its main town square is named after him. The 19th-century town hall has a stone lion, a symbol of the former Republic of Venice.

Sibenik, Croatia

Sibenik is a Dalmatian port and, with 46,000 residents, the tenth largest city in Croatia. Tourists are attracted to its beaches, islands, and historic monuments. Sibenik is an active port and shipyard, and it produces electro-chemicals, ferrous alloys, and aluminum (with hydro-electricity). Sibenik was founded by Croat migrants in the 11th century. Venice and Hungary-Croatia disputed and alternately ruled it for three centuries. Venice gained firm control in 1412 and held Sibenik until Napoleon claimed it for France in 1797. At the Congress of Vienna in 1815, Austria gained hegemony over Sibenik and ruled it for a century. In 1921, Sibenik was incorporated into the Kingdom of Yugoslavia, and Fascist Italy controlled it during World War II. Sibenik became part of Communist Yugoslavia in 1945 and of Croatia in 1991.

We sailed into Sibenik's beautiful natural harbor and enjoyed views of the city's four medieval fortresses. The fortress of St; Michael is the oldest, constructed about 1,000 years ago. Sibenik has the largest medieval settlement on the Dalmatian coast, about twice the size of the one in Dubrovnik, and hopes to emulate Dubrovnik as a tourist destination. We took a stimulating walking tour of the medieval city. The magnificent Catholic Cathedral of St. James was constructed under Venetian rule between 1431 and 1536, using white limestone from Brac. It combines Gothic and Renaissance designs and was designated a UNESCO World Heritage site in 2000. The cathedral has been under restoration for the past four years. We were treated to a moving concert in the cathedral, featuring a soprano accompanied by the church organ.

Dubrovnik, Croatia

Dubrovnik (once called Ragusa) was a republic from 1358 until it was conquered by Napoleonic France in 1806. The Republic of Dubrovnik paid tribute to the Kingdom of Hungary and Croatia (1358-1526) and to the Ottoman Empire (1526-1806). Dubrovnik was run by and for 180 wealthy merchant families. The 45-man

senate selected rectors, who ruled for only one month at a time. By the 14th century, Dubrovnik had become an entrepôt, linking the Balkans to Italy. Under Ottoman suzerainty in the 16th century, Dubrovnik reached its peak. An earthquake in 1667 killed 5,000, one-sixth of Dubrovnik's people. Dubrovnik now relies on tourism for its economic base, and in 1979, it was recognized by UNESCO as a World Heritage City. Dubrovnik received 1.44 million tourists in 2019 and housed 28,400 permanent residents.

Many of us had well-narrated walking tours in magnificent Dubrovnik. We walked around the stunning walled-old-city, constructed in the 13th-16th centuries, hiked up and down the walls, and explored some of the town's 47 churches. Dubrovnik's medieval walls (1.2 miles around, 25 meters high, and 6 meters thick) are the best preserved in Europe. We strolled by the Church of St. Blaise (Dubrovnik's patron saint), the Convent of St. Clare, the Rector's Palace, and the statue of Orlando (the city's symbol of independence). Later, we went to the Marin Drzic Theater to attend a performance by the Croatian cellist, Ana Rucner, and to hear an informal talk by the American Ambassador to Croatia, Robert Kohorst (who is a CEO member). We were treated to a sumptuous buffet lunch at the Arsenal Restaurant.

Kotor, Montenegro

Kotor is a medieval fortress-town and a contemporary port and resort center. Sited on the Gulf of Kotor in Montenegro's Adriatic coast, the marvelously-preserved town of 25,000 inhabitants and three miles of medieval walls was designated as a UNESCO World Heritage site in 1979. Kotor's history reaches back over two millennia. It is first mentioned in the Roman era in 168 BCE as Acruvium in the Roman Province of Dalmatia. Kotor later was an autonomous city, ruled by Byzantium (6th-11th centuries) and Serbia (12th-14th centuries). The Republic of Venice incorporated Kotor into its Stato da Mar between 1420 and 1797. After a brief

period of French rule (1806-1814), Kotor fell under Austrian domination until 1918. It was part of Yugoslavia from 1919 to 2006 and since then has been a port in independent Montenegro.

Our group enjoyed guided boat rides around Boka Kotorska Bay, an incredibly scenic, 60-meter deep, fjord-like bay. We motored out to an artificial island, constructed in the 15th century near the town of Perast. Devoted Catholics built Our Lady of the Rocks Church on the little island, where sailors visited to give thanks for safe passage. We next motored out into the Adriatic Sea to go down the coast to a fishing village and eat a delicious fish-based meal at a local restaurant. After lunch, we took a walking tour of Venetian-influenced, medieval Kotor. We walked to the Cathedral of Saint Tryphon (the patron saint of Kotor), constructed in the 12th and 13th centuries and an outstanding example of Romanesque and Gothic architecture. There we listened to a nine-member women's A Cappela choir sing haunting, 18th-century Montenegrin songs.

Saranda, Albania

Saranda is a port in southern Albania, located on the Ionian Sea near the Greek island of Corfu. Its 33,000 people are divided between Albanian-speakers (two-thirds) and Greek-speakers (one-third). The port was recently expanded to accommodate cruise ships, and the town relies on tourism. The ancient Greek name of the settlement was Onchesmos. In the 6th century, Byzantines constructed an Orthodox basilica near today's Saranda. The site was unimportant when the Ottoman Empire controlled Albania (1468-1912) and when it became part of the new Albanian state in 1913. Fascist Italy developed the town's port in the 1930s and used it to invade Greece during World War II. Under the People's Republic of Albania (1945-1991), many Albanian-speakers moved into Saranda and many Greek-speakers emigrated to Greece.

The CEO group disembarked in Saranda to drive southward along the Adriatic Coast to Butrint, the archaeological remains of what was, between the 4th century BCE and the 5th century CE, a Hellenistic Greek and later a Roman island-town. After a revival under Venetian rule (14th-17th centuries), Butrint was abandoned and overgrown by laurel trees. Italian archaeologists excavated the site between 1928 and 1943. Butrint features two outstanding ruins. A massive Byzantine basilica was erected in the late 5th and early 6th centuries, shortly before the town went into decline in the late 6th century. Today the basilica is missing only its roof. A well-preserved theater, constructed by the Greeks in the 4th century BCE and expanded later by the Romans, seats 1,500. Historians speculate that Butrint might have had a peak population of 12,000.

Kusadasi (for Ephesus), Turkey

Ephesus is an archaeological site on the Ionian Coast of western Turkey. Ionians Greek migrants settled Ephesus as a port colony between 1000 and 800 BCE. The Romans gained control of Ephesus in 130 BCE and turned it into the Roman capital of Asia and one of the leading cities in the Roman Empire. At its peak in the 2nd century CE, Ephesus had 200,000 permanent residents. The city was a leading Aegean seaport, an administrative and artisanal center, a pilgrimage site for the cult of Artemis, and the heart of a fertile agricultural area. Ephesus declined in the 7th century, after the Cayster River silted its port and Arabs sacked the city, and it was abandoned in the 15th century. Archaeological excavations of Ephesus began in the mid-19th century, and today it is one of the finest extant representations of an ancient Roman city.

From the Turkish port of Kusadasi, we bussed to a small mountain to visit the House of the Virgin Mary, a Catholic shrine created in 1957 to commemorate the site where the Virgin Mary is believed to have lived during the last nine years of her life. We drove on to Ephesus and walked the standard tourist path down the two main

roads of the city. Ephesus provides an incredibly rich introduction to Roman urban life in the 2nd century CE, because its ruins include a diverse range of buildings and amenities – a library, a theater (with 25,000 seats), four aqueducts, two Agoras (market places), an Odeon (small theater or meeting house), public baths, a public latrine, numerous temples, paved streets, and water and sewage pipes. The Roman ruins at Ephesus offer a broad understanding of what opulent Roman life must have been like.

Mykonos, Greece

Mykonos is a small Aegean island (33 square miles) in the Eastern Cyclades, sited close to Delos. Most of the 10,000 permanent residents live in the town of Mykonos (also called Chora). The dry and poor-soil island cannot support much agriculture, and tourism has long been its economic base. Mykonos, along with Santorini, are the two most popular Aegean Greek islands. Tourists are attracted by Mykonos's beaches, scenery, and nightlife. Ionians from Athens, who worshipped Dionysus, first settled Mykonos *c.* 1100 BCE, and the history of the tiny island thereafter paralleled that of mainland Greece. Mykonos was a part of Classical Greece (until 146 BCE), the Roman Empire (146 BCE-330 CE), the Byzantine Empire (330-1390), Venice (1390-1718), the Ottoman Empire (1718-1830), and independent Greece (1830-present).

Many of us took a small boat to Delos, an uninhabited island of only 1.3 square miles. After Leptis Magna in Libya, Delos is the second largest archaeological site in the Mediterranean region. Delos is the legendary birthplace of the Greek gods, Apollo and Artemis. Beginning in the 7th century BCE, the island served as a sanctuary and pilgrimage site. When the Antigonids gained control in the 4th century BCE, they made Delos an Aegean trade center. The Romans took Delos in 188 BCE, built a free port, and expanded its population to 30,000. The island was abandoned in the 7th century CE. A French team has been excavating Delos

since 1873. We visited the residential area, the theatre (4,000 seats), the birthplace of Apollo, and the site of the Colossus of the Naxians (a 30-foot statue of Apollo). Delos was breathtaking.