

SEVERNA SRBIJA

8 dana – autobusom ili kolima

PROGRAM PUTOVANJA:

1.dan BEOGRAD. Sletanje na aerodrom Nikola Tesla. Transfer do hotela. **Večera.** Noćenje.

2.dan BEOGRAD. Doručak. Polazak u razgledanje grada autobusom i pešice. Beograd glavni grad Srbije, jedan od najstarijih gradova u Evropi koji je od davnina poznat kao značajno saobraćajno čvorište i kao raskrsnica puteva Istočne i Zapadne Evrope. Beograd leži na dve međunarodne reke, na ušću reke Save u Dunav i vode reka ga opasuju sa tri strane. Zbog takvog položaja, sa pravom je nazivan "kapijom Balkana" i "vratima Srednje Evrope". Najstariji arheološki nalazi sa njegovog područja sežu u peti milenijum pre nove ere. U strogom centru Beograda ispod današnje Palate Albanije pronadjeni su tokom njene gradnje 1938 godine skeleti neandertalca koji je poginuo u borbi sa mamutom čiji je skelet nadjen u blizini, što govori o naseljenosti prostora današnjeg Beograda još u praistorijsko doba. Na obali Dunava nalazi se praistorijski lokalitet Vinča, sa ostacima materijalne kulture praistorijskog čoveka. Pripadnici keltskog plemena su osnovali Singidunum u 3. veku pre nove ere, a ovaj grad se pominje i u antičkim izvorima. Kasnije, ovu teritoriju osvajaju Rimljani, a podelom Rimskog carstva 395. godine on postaje deo Vizantije. Sloveni su u 6. veku sve češće prelazili Dunav i trajno ostajali na ovom području, i tako je na kamenitoj uzvisini iznad ušća Save i nastalo njihovo naselje – Beli Grad. Naziv Beograd se prvi put pominje 878. Godine. Godine 1403. despot Stefan Lazarević veštim diplomatskim potezima dobija Beograd od Ugara i on tada po prvi put dobija status srpske prestonice. **Beogradska tvrđava** je najstariji kulturno-istorijski spomenik Beograda- utvrđenje koje datira još iz prvog milenijuma, sagradjena je prvobitno kao palisada sa zemljanim bedemima ali se tokom vekova razvijala. Beograd koji danas poznajemo razvijao se oko ovog monumentalnog istorijskog zdanja, Boemska četvrt **Skadarlija** u centru grada, **Konak kneginje LJubice** - gradnja Konaka kneginje Ljubice započeta je 1829. godine, a završena 1830. godine i danas je jedan od retkih primera gradjanske arhitekture tog perioda, **Kapetan Mišino zdanje**-jedna od najpoznatijih građevina devetnaestog veka u Beogradu, u kojoj je smešten Rektorat Univerziteta u Beogradu i deo Filozofskog fakulteta, sagrađena je u periodu od 1857. do 1863. godine, prema planovima češkog arhitekte Jana Nevole. Nakon završetka izgradnje, kapetan Miša je poklonio ovo zdanje svojoj domovini u obrazovne svrhe, **Stari dvor** sa lokacijom u ulici kralja Milana je reprezentativno zdanje u Beogradu koje je podigao kralj Milan Obrenović između 1881. i 1884. godine. U Starom dvoru je između 1903 i 1921. godine živeo Petar I Karadjordjević, a između 1921. i 1922. kralj Aleksandar I, dok je danas ovo velelepno zdanje sedište Skupštine grada Beograda. **Novi dvor** je velelepno zdanje u kojem se nalazi sedište Predsedništva Republike Srbije. Kao spomenik kulture nalazi se pod zaštitom države. Izgradjen je između 1911. i 1922. godine, a tada je njegova svrha bila isključivo rezidencijalna. **Zdanje Narodne skupštine**- prvi projekat skupštine izradio je Konstantin Jovanović 1891. godine. Međutim zbog političkih dogadjaja i ekonomskih uslova gradnja objekta je odložena nekoliko godina, i tada je poverena arhitekti Jovanu Ilkiću, pobedniku na novoraspisanom konkursu za projektovanje zgrade Narodne skupštine Srbije. Zvaničan početak gradnje palate označen je polaganjem kamna temeljca 27. avgusta 1907. godine u prisustvu kralja Petra I Karadjordjevića i prestolonaslednika Djordja, narodnih poslanika i diplomatskog kora. **Hram Svetog Save** - je najveći srpski pravoslavni hram na Balkanu, a izgradjen je na mestu gde je Kodža Sinan - paša navodno spasio moći Svetog Save, osnivača srpske pravoslavne crkve. Izgradnja hrama otpočeta je 15. Septembra 1935. godine, a tada je patrijarh Varnava izvršio osvećenje temelja. **Crkva Svetog Marka** izgradjena je između 1931. i 1940. godine ali je izbijanje Drugog Svetskog rata pomelo izgradnju, u tom periodu izvršeni su samo gradjevinski radovi Crkva Svetog Marka izgradjena je u srpsko-vizantijskom stilu, po modelu manastira Gračanica..... **Ručak.** Odlazak za Zemun. Nekada zaseban grad Zemun, a danas opština u sastavu Grada Beograda, je u 3. veku pre nove ere ovaj kraj je naselilo keltsko pleme Skordisci i nazvalo ga Taurunum. Najviša tačka Zemuna je brdo Gardoš, sa koga se pruža pogled na ceo Zemun, Dunav i centar Beograda. Tu je i 36 metara visoka Milenijumska kula, poznata i kao Kula Sibinjanin Janka, koju su 1896. podigle mađarske vlasti. Oblast oko Gardoša prepoznatljiva je po uskim ulicama sa kaldrmom i specifičnoj arhitekturi. U podnožju, na Zemunskom keju na obali Dunava nalaze se brojni restorani sa živom muzikom, kafići i klubovi. To je i popularno šetalište, stecište lokalnih alasa i umetnika, uz marine za čamce i galerije. Beograd ima toliko mnogo tajni jedna od njih krije ceo grad ispred površine grada, više od stotina pećina, kanala, tunela, pričaju priču o svojoj vezi sa carstvima i državama koje su vladale ovde tokom vekova. U petom veku Beogradsku tvrdjavu su uništili Huni i u ranom srednjem veku došlo je do navale varvarskih plemena. Legenda kaže da je čak Atilin grob leži na ušću Dunava i Save tačnije u samom srcu tvrdjave. Istoričari tvrde da je prva kafana u Evropi otvorena upravo na Dorćolu davne 1522. Tada se služila samo crna kafa te se prepostavlja da otuda i potiče i naziv ove srpske institucije. Zbog svoje strateške lokacije na ušću dveju reka, između Zapada i Istoka, Beli grad je oduvek bio poprište istorijskih dogadaja. Oko Beograda su se vodile bitke u 115 ratova i on je bio sravnjen sa zemljom čak 44 puta. Povtatak u hotel. **Večera.** Noćenje.

3.dan BEOGRAD - FRUŠKA GORA - SREMSKI KARLOVCI - PETRVARADIN - NOVI SAD (140 km). Doručak. Odlazak na **Frušku goru**. Na prostoru 50 km dužine i 10 km širine na sremskoj planini Fruška gora, smešteno je šesnaest srpskih pravoslavnih manastira, od kojih je većina raspostavljena kao živeća. Ova jedinstvena kulturno-istorijska celina utvrđena je za kulturno dobro od izuzetnog značaja za Republiku Srbiju 1990. godine, a predložena je i za upis na listu svetske baštine UNESCO-a.

Šire područje Fruške gore od davnina je bilo bogato svetilištima, a tokom 16. i 17. veka na ovom prostoru je zabeleženo 35 manastira. Od vremena nastanka ovi manastiri nebrojeno puta su pljačkani, rušeni i napuštani, a najozbiljnije su stradali tokom Drugog svetskog rata. Nekoliko manastira je teško oštećeno i tokom NATO bombardovanja 1999. Obilazak manastira. KRUŠEDOL: manastir sagrađen 1515. godine od strane vladike Maksima Brankovića i njegove majke Angeline. HOPOVO: manastir u kome se zamonašio prosvetitelj Dositej Obradović. Ikonostas je radio Teodor Kračun. BEOČIN: prvi pouzdan pomen o manastiru zabeležen je u turskim popisima iz 1566. i 1578. godine početkom XVII veka crkva je u ruševinama. Novi hram, koji danas postoji podignut je na starom crkvištu ktitorstvom M. Milakovića koji je dao 9.000 forinti u tu svrhu. JAZAK: po narodnom predanju Jazak je osnovao Srpski despot Jovan Branković i postoji kao ženski manastir do 1774.g. Posvećen je Vavedenju Presvete Bogorodice. Nastavak putovanja. Rasuti između zelenih obronaka Fruške gore i plavog Dunava, **Sremski Karlovci** čuvaju bogatu riznicu srpske kulture i duhovnosti u svojim građevinama od neprocenjive istorijske vrednosti, a na njegovim ulicama se i danas slave vino i grožđe uz poeziju Branka Radičevića. Sremski Karlovci su vinogradarski gradić koji je tokom istorije potpadao pod vlast raznih naroda koji su svoj interes nalazili na ovim prostorima, ali to je ovu varoš činilo još bogatijom. Svi narodi koji su se doseljavali, ostavili su neki trag svoje kulture i utkali je u zajedničko kulturno bogatstvo Sremskih Karlovcaca. Kažu da u Sremskim Karlovcima svaka zgrada, kuća i ulica priča neku slavnu priču jer je ovaj grad bio duhovni i kulturni centar Srbije. U veličanstvenoj zgradi Patrijaršije ostali su očuvani ikonostasi čuvenih srpskih umetnika Teodora Kračuna i Uroša Predića. Smeštena uz Patrijaršiju beli se Saborna crkva sa zelenim kupolama koje je konstruisao Zaharije Orfelin. Crkva je posvećena Svetom Nikoli, a u njoj se danas čuvaju vredne freske, slike Paje Jovanovića kao i moći Svetog Arsenija Sremca, drugog srpskog arhiepiskopa. Odmah pored nje nalazi se Rimokatolička crkva posvećena Sv. Trojstvu, a potiče iz 1768. Godine. U Sremskim Karlovcima je osnovana prva srpska gimnazija koja se nalazi u samom centru grada. Gimnaziju je osnovao mitropolit Stefan Stratimirović 1791. godine uz dopuštenje cara Leopolda Drugog i uz pomoć bogatih Karlovcana koji su svoj novac uložili u prvu srpsku gimnaziju. Na ovom području od praistorije su živeli razni narodi. **Ručak.** Odlazak za **Petrovaradin**. Petrovaradinska tvrđava koja je simbol grada, datira iz srednjeg veka, ali su je u obliku koji danas postoji sagradili Austrougari koji su dugo vladali ovim prostorima. Petrovaradinska tvrdjava izuzetno ostvarenje fortifikacijskog graditeljstva XVIII veka, predstavlja jedno od najsloženijih, najvećih i najbolje očuvanih artiljerijskih bastionih utvrđenja ovog dela Evrope. Obuhvata prostor severnih obronaka Fruške gore, na desnoj obali Dunava. Sa najvišom kotom od 125 metara nadmorske visine, zauzima dominantan položaj nad jugoistočnim delom Panonske nizije. Jedna od legendi kaže da su upravo zanatlje i trgovci koji su službovali u tvrđavi, a kojima je bilo zabranjeno da se u njoj nastanjuju, podigli naselje koje će u vekovima koji slede postati jedan od najlepših gradova u ovom delu Evrope – **Novi Sad** ili “srpska Atina” kako ga zbog njegove izuzetne kulture i istorije još zovu. Ispod Petrovaradinske stene, male panonske planine Fruške gore, nastao je grad na Dunavu, koji postoji tek nešto više od 300 godina. Prvi put je spomenut 1694 godine, dve godine pošto je počela gradnja Petrovaradinske tvrdjave U trorečju Dunava, Tise i Save gde su se sučelile tri civilizacije-Hrišćanskog Istoka, hrišćanskog Zapada i islama našle su utočište brojne etničke i verske grupe. Srbici su to tle nazvali Vojvodina. Na Petrovaradinskoj steni, Rimljani su podigli utvrđenje, koje su kasnije Madjari obnovili a Turci održali. Posle proterivanja Turaka, krajem XVII veka, Austrijanci su podigli mostobran, a oko njega je niklo naselje vojnika, zanatlja i trgovaca. Isprva je naselje nazvano Racko-Srpsko selo, a kasnije Petrovaradinski šanac. Kada se naselje uvećalo, posle prestanka ratova početkom XVIII veka, gradjani željni slobode uspeli su, uz finansijski otkup od 80.000 forinti, da od carice Marije Terezije izdejstvuju status slobodnog grada, pod imenom Novi Sad. Bilo je to 01.februara 1748. godine. Smeštaj u hotel. **Večera.** Noćenje.

4.dan NOVI SAD - SOMBOR - SUBOTICA (160 km). Doručak. Odlazak za **Sombor**. Kao u bajci u kojoj je vreme na trenutak stalo, ovaj grad je uspeo da očuva šarm prošlosti, i da ga na čudesan način spoji sa duhom ljudi, godina i vremena koji su dolazili i prolazili kroz zaseoke i ulice nekada graničarskog grada i vojničke varoši. Svi ti različiti narodi, zajedno sa svojim osobenostima i karakteristikama dali su jedinstveni pečat ovoj vojvođanskoj varoši koji ona danas sa ponosom nosi. Od naselja Cobor sent Mihalj, kako se Sombor prvi put u nekim zapisima pomije, do sedišta paše i nahije kada je pripadao Segedinskom sandžaku, preko vojne varoši do slobodnog i kraljevskog grada. Prošli su vekovi, različita uređenja i ljudi a ovaj grad je opstajao, menjajući svoje obrise i izgled, ali nikada srž i nepopravljivi duh i šarm. Upravo ta različita uređenja i ljudi, učinili su da Sombor ili „Zelengrad“ kako ga još nazivaju, dobije današnje obrise. Obrise, koji su od njega načinili jednu mirnu varošicu, jednu „Firencu u malom“ sa fascinantnom arhitekturom, drvoređima dugim 120 kilometara i starim fijakerima, koji mu daju romantičnu notu. Idiličnu atmosferu Sombora upotpunjaju i veliki broj salaša i etno kuća, koje okružuju grad. Srce Sombora čine četiri venca, odnosno ulice kojima su obuhvaćene najveće znamenitosti i građevine. Venci posvećeni srpskim vojvodama iz Prvog svetskog rata Živojinu Mišiću, Stepi Stepanoviću, Radomiru Putniku i Petru Bojoviću ispunjavaju centar ovog mesta draguljima arhitekture raznolikih stilova stvarajući unikatan i fascinantni spoj lepote, stila i različitosti. Gradska kuća predstavlja najreprezentativnije zdanje neoklasicizma i dragulj u urbanističkoj fizionomiji Sombora. Na Trgu Svetog Đorda najviše pažnje privlači istoimena velika pravoslavna crkva izgrađena 1761. godine na temeljima stare turske crkvice. Pored ovih zdanja arhitektonsko, kulturno i istorijsko bogatstvo Sombora čine i Kamelićanska crkva, Srpska čitaonica, Galerija „Milan Konjović“, Županijsko zdanje, Manastir Svetog Arhiđakona Stevana i mnoge druge građevine. Ipak, lepota ovog grada nije samo u velikom broju istorijskih spomenika, već i u bogastvu zelenih površina, koju čini preko 18 000 stabala i dugih, prelepih aleja koju oduzimaju dah. Kompletan užitak je da se drvoređima provozate nekim od starih fijakera koji su obeležje ovog malog vojvođanskog mesta koji ima mnogo toga da pokaže i pruži. Ručak. Nastavak puta za Suboticu. Smeštaj u hotel. Večera. Noćenje.

5.dan SUBOTICA - BEOGRAD (190 km). Doručak. Kulturni centar Vojvodine i jedan od najlepših gradova u Srbiji, **Subotica** je u 16. veku bila i prestonica jednog gotovo bajkovitog carstva. Kroz svoju dugu istoriju, Subotica je često menjala vladare, države i nazive. Promenila je preko 200 imena – zvala se i Zabadka, i Szent Maria, i Maria Tereziopolis... Njom su vladali i Ugari i Turci i Srbici, bila je i u Hazburškoj i Otomanskoj imperiji, zatim u Jugoslaviji. Ljudi su na prostoru današnje Subotice živeli od najdavnijih

vremena, a u neposrednoj blizini grada otkriveni su tragovi naseobina starih više od 3.000 godina. Mnogo vekova kasnije, u spisima koje pamti istorija, Subotica se prvi put pominje 1391. pod mađarskim imenom Zabadka, a prepostavlja se da od ovoga potiče i današnji mađarski naziv Subotice – "Szabadka" što znači "drago, slobodno mesto". Od davnina u njemu su se nastanjivali ljudi najrazličitijih nacionalnosti i veroispovesti, pa ovde i danas živi više od 20 nacionalnih manjina. Sva ta raznolikost Suboticu je pretvorila u pravi muzej kultura i veroispovesti – ovde se nalazi jedna od tri aktivne sinagoge u Srbiji, protestantska crkva, mnogobrojni rimokatolički i pravoslavni verski objekti, kao i novoizgrađena džamija. Svi ovi hramovi ujedno su i tragovi bogate kulture na ovim prostorima, a blizina prelepog Palićkog jezera omogućava da posetioци Subotice uživaju u odmoru koji spaja kulturne i prirodne lepote kraja. **Ručak.** Povratak za Beograd.

PUTNIK TRAVEL

NORTH SERBIA

5 days – by bus or by car

TRAVEL PROGRAM:

1.dan BELGRADE. Landing at the airport Nikola Tesla. Transfer to the hotel. Dinner. Overnight stay.

2.dan BELGRADE. Breakfast. Departure of sightseeing city tour by bus and on foot. Belgrade, the capital of Serbia, is one of the oldest cities in Europe which has been a crucial junction since times before and a crossroad between East and West Europe. Belgrade lays on two international rivers, on the delta of Sava and Danube and the river waters surround it from three sides. Its location rightfully earned it a nickname "the gate to Balkans" and "the door of Central Europe". The oldest archeological findings from this area date to the fifth millennia before Christ. In the historical center of Belgrade, in 1938, during the construction of Albanija Palace and where it still stands today, the remains of a Neanderthal, who died fighting a mammoth, were found. His remains were found in the vicinity, which testifies to an existence of a habitat on the territory of today's Belgrade even in the prehistoric times. On the river bank of Danube a prehistoric settlement Vinca can be found, with the remains of artifacts of a prehistoric man. A Celtic tribe has founded Singidunum in 3rd century BC and the city is even mentioned in some ancient sources. Later on, this territory was occupied by Romans and with the division of the empire in year 395 it becomes a part of Byzantine Empire. In the 6th century the Slavs have started crossing the river more often and then permanently stayed in this area, and so, on the rocky highland over the delta of river Sava their settlement has been created – Beli Grad – White City. The name Belgrde is mentioned for the first time in year 878. In 1403 Despot Stefan Lazarevic gets Belgrade under his administration by the use of skillful diplomatic negotiations with Hungarians whence the city receives a status of the Serbian capital for the first time. **Belgrade fort** is the oldest cultural and historic monument of Belgrade – the fortification dates since the first millennium, built originally as a palisade with ramparts made of earth that developed over the centuries. Belgrade as we know it today has developed around this monumental historical structure: bohemian quartet **Skadarlija** in the city center, **Konak kneginje Ljubice** – the construction of the Konak kneginje Ljubice has started in 1829, and finished in 1830, and today it is one of the rare examples of the urban architecture of that period, **Kapetan Misino zdanje** – one of the most known structures of the nineteenth century Belgrade, where the University of Belgrade and a part of Faculty of Philosophy are situated today, built in the period from 1857 until 1863, according to construction plans of the Check architect Jan Nevol. After the construction has finished, captain Misa has donated the building to his country for the educational purposes, **the Old court** located in the Kralja Milana Street this representative building in Belgrade that was erected by King Milan Obrenovic between 1881 and 1884. King Petar I Karadjordjevic has lived in the old court between year 1903 and 1921, and between 1921 and 1922 king Aleksandar I, while today this magnificent building serves as the Belgrade city council. **The New court** is a majestic building that has housed the headquarters of the Presidency of the Republic of Serbia. As a monument it is now part of cultural heritage and therefore under the protection of the state. It was built between 1911 and 1922, when its purpose was purely residential. **National parliament building** – the first construction plan was made by Konstantin Jovanovic in 1891. However, because of the political events and economic conditions the construction of the building was postponed for a few years, and then it was entrusted to architect Jovan Ilkic, the winner of the newly announced competition for the National Parliament building competition. The official starting date of the construction has been marked by a foundation laying ceremony on the 27th of August 1907 in the presence of the King Petar I Karadjordjevic and the heir to the throne Djordje, members of parliament and diplomatic core. **The church of Saint Sava** – is the biggest Serbian orthodox temple on the Balkans and it is built on the spot where Pasha Kodza Sinan had supposedly burnt the remains of Saint Sava, the founder of the Serbian Orthodox Church. The construction started on the 15th of September 1935, when the patriarch Varnava blessed the foundations. **Saint Marko's Church** was built between 1931 and 1940 but the breaking out of the Second World War disrupted it. During that period only the core constructions have been finalized on the Saint Marko's Church, and it was built in a Serbian – Byzantine style, by Gracanica model. **Lunch.** Departure for Zemun. Once a separate town, and today one of the districts within the City of Belgrade, this location was first inhabited by a Celtic tribe Skordians in the 3rd century BC and they named it Taurunum. The highest altitude point in Zemun is the hill Gardos, from which a beautiful panorama of whole of Zemun, Danube and Belgrade center can be seen. Also, a Millennium tower tall 36 meters can be found there, also known as the Tower of Sibinjanin Janko, which was erected in 1896 by Hungarian authorities. The area around Gardos is famous by its narrow, cobblestone streets and specific architecture. At the bottom of the hill on the walk along the Danube quay numerous restaurants with live music, cafes and clubs are situated. This is a famous walk, meeting point of the local fishermen and

artists, along the boat marinas and art galleries. Belgrade keeps so many secrets and one of them hides a whole city beneath the surface, more than hundreds of caves, channels, and tunnels tell the story about its connection to the empires and states that ruled these lands over the centuries. In the 5th century the fortress was destroyed by the Huns and in the early Middle Ages an invasion of barbaric tribes came to pass. Legend says that Attila the Hun's grave lays on the delta of Sava and Danube, more precisely in the hearth of the fortress. The historians claim that the first tavern in Europe was opened right here on Dorcol in 1522. At the time, only black coffee was served and hence it is suggested that this is where this Serbian word comes from (kafana). Because of its strategic location on the delta of two rivers, between the East and the West, the White City had always been a fertile ground for historical events. The area around Belgrade witnessed battles from 115 wars and the very city was leveled an amazing 44 times. Return to the hotel. **Dinner.** Overnight stay.

3. day BELGRADE - FRUSKA GORA - SREMSKI KARLOVCI - PETROVARADIN - NOVI SAD (140 km). Breakfast. Departure for **Fruska gora**. On the surface 50 km long and 10 km wide on Fruska gora, a mountain in Srem, sixteen Serbian monasteries are situated, out of which more than a half is still active. This unique cultural and historical entity has been proclaimed a Republic of Serbia national heritage site in 1990 and was suggested for the UNESCO's world heritage list. The area of Fruska gora and its surroundings have always been rich in spiritual shrines and during the 16th and 17th century 35 monasteries have been registered. Since the time of their creation, these monasteries have often been pillaged, destroyed and abandoned, but the most serious damage they suffered was during the Second World War. Several monasteries were severely damaged during the NATO bombing in 1999. Tour of the monasteries. KRUSEDOL: this monastery was built in 1515 by the Bishop Maksim Brankovic and his mother Angelina. HOPOVO: the monastery where Dositej Obradovic, famous Serbian educator, has taken the oath. The rood screen was made by Teodor Kracun. BEOCIN: the first reliable source where this monastery was mentioned was in Turkish census from 1566 and 1578. In the beginning of 17th century the church was in ruins. The new temple that exists today was built on the old church grounds by the patronage of M. Milakovic who invested 9.000 forints for that purpose. JAZAK: by the popular belief Jazak was founded by Serbian Despot Jovan Brankovic and it exists as a convent since 1774. It is dedicated to the Presentation of Mary. Continuation of the Tour. Scattered between the green hills of Fruska gora and the blue Danube, **Sremski Karlovci** keep the abundant treasure of Serbian culture and spirituality in their priceless, historical structures and on its streets, the wine and the grape are still celebrated by reciting the poetry of Branko Radicevic. Sremski Karlovci is the wine-growing town which has been occupied throughout the history by various nations that found their interest in these lands, enriching this town further more. Each nation that settled here has left a bit of their own culture weaved the common cultural wealth of Sremski Karlovci. It is said that each building, house and street in Sremski Karlovci tells a tail of a famous event or person since it was a spiritual and cultural capital of Serbia. In the magnificent building of a Patriarchy, rood screens have been preserved, made by the well-known Serbian artists Teodor Kracun i Uros Predic. Situated next to the Patriarchy, Congregational church shines white with green domes constructed by Zaharije Orfelin. The church is consecrated to Saint Nicholas and today it holds valuable frescoes, paintings of Paja Jovanovic as well as the remains of Saint Arsenije Sremac, second Serbian Archbishop. Right next to it, a Roman Catholic Church is situated, dedicated to Holy Trinity, dating since 1768. The first Serbian high school was founded in Sremski Karlovci and today can be found in the city center. A Metropolitan bishop Stefan Stratimirovic has founded this high school in 1791, with the permission of emperor Leopold II and with help of the wealthy citizens who incested their own resources in its construction. Various people lived in these lands since the prehistoric period. **Lunch.** Departure for **Petrovaradin**. Petrovaradin fort, which is the symbol of the town, dates since middle ages, but the form that it has today was built and finalized by Austro – Hungarian empire that reigned over this region for a long time. Petrovaradin fort is an outstanding accomplishment in the fortification construction of 18th century, and it represents one of the most complex, biggest and most preserved artillery bastion forts in this part of the Europe. It encompasses the area of the northern slopes of Fruska gora on Danube's right riverbank. With the highest point of 125 meters of altitude, it holds the dominant position over the south-east part of Pannonian Basin. One of the legend says that craftsmen and merchants that did business in the fort, but were denied to settle inside, founded a town that will become one of the moist beautiful cities in this part of the Europe in the centuries to come – **Novi Sad** or the "Serbian Athens" as it is called because of its abundant culture and history. Under the Petrovaradin cliff, small Pannonian mountain Fruska gora, a city developed on the Danube, that exists only for some 300 years. It is mentioned for the first time in 1694, two years after the construction of the Petrovaradin fort has started. At the meeting point of three rivers, Danube, Tisa and Sava and at the point where three civilizations confronted, Christian East, Christian West and Islam, numerous ethnic and religious groups found refuge. Serbs called these lands Vojvodina. On the Petrovaradin cliff the Romans erected a fortification that Hungarians later on reconstructed and the Turks maintained. After the banishment of Turks in the late 18th century the Austrians constructed a bridge-head and around it developed a settlement of soldiers, artisans and merchants. At first the town was called Racko-Srpsko selo, and later on Petrovaradinski šanac (Petrovaradin moat). When the town grew bigger, after the end of the wars in the 18th century, the townsfolk, lustig for freedom, managed to buy the town off empress Maria Teresa and gain the status of free city under a new name Novi Sad. That took place on the 1st of February 1748. **Dinner.** Overnight stay.

4. day NOVI SAD - SOMBOR - SUBOTICA (160 km). Breakfast. Departure for **Sombor**. Like in a fairytale where time stopped for a moment, this town has managed to maintain its charm of the past, and to connect it in a wonderful way with the spirit of the people, years and times that came and went through the streets and alleys of once military and border town. All those people together with their characteristics and particularities gave a unique signature to this town in Vojvodina, that it proudly displays today. Since the first settlement of Cobor sent Mihalj, Sombor's original name as found in some records, over the headquarters of a pasha and nahiya when it was a part of Szeged sanjak , to the military town and free king's city. The centuries passed as well as different states and people but this city endured, changing its structure and look, but never the core of its unbreakable spirit and charm. It was those establishments and the people that made Sombor also commonly known as "Zelengrad" (Greentown) what it is today. And today it is a peaceful town, resembling a "miniature Florence", with fascinating architecture, tree avenues that are 120 kilometers long and rustic fiacres, which give this city a romantic touch. A large number of farms and ethno houses that surround the town further enriches Sombor's idyllic atmosphere. Four streets that include the greatest landmarks and buildings form the heart of Sombor. These streets, which are dedicated to the Serbian Dukes from the World War I – Zivojin Misic, Stepa Stepanovic, Radomir Putnik and Petar Bojovic, fill the town center with architectural gems of different styles, creating a unique and fascinating combination of beauty, style and diversity. The town hall is the most representative building from the neoclassical period and a gem in an urban visage of Sombor. What attracts attention the most at the Sveti Djordje square is the church of the

same name, which was built in 1761 on the foundations of an old Turkish church. Apart from these buildings, the architectural cultural and historical treasures of Sombor include the building of the Carmelite Church, Srpska citaonca, The “Milan Konjovic” Gallery, Zupanija building, The Saint Arhidjakon Stevan Monastery and many other buildings. Still, the beauty of this town does not only lie in the big number of historical monuments, but also in the abundance of verdure, which consists of over 18000 trees and beautiful long breathtaking alleys. What would make your enjoyment complete is a ride through the tree avenues in some of the rustic fiacres, which are a symbol of this little place in Vojvodina that has a lot to show and offer. **Lunch.** Departure for Subotica. Arrival at the hotel. **Dinner.** Overnight stay.

5.day SUBOTICA – BELGRADE (190 km). Breakfast. Cultural center of Vojvodina and one of the most beautiful cities in Serbia, **Subotica** was a capital of an almost fairytale kingdom in the 16th century. Through its long history Subotica often changed its rulers, countries and names. It has changed over 200 names – it was called Zabadka, Szent Maria, Maria Tereziopolis... It was under the governance of Hungarians, Turks, Serbs, and it was included in both Habsburg and Ottoman Empire, and then Yugoslavia. Subotica was inhabited since ancient times, and the traces of 3,000 years old settlements were found near the town. Centuries later, Subotica was first time mentioned in 1391 with its Hungarian name Zabadka, and it is assumed that today's Hungarian name “Szabadka” meaning “dear, free place” comes from the previous name Zabadka. Since ancient times various nationalities and religions settled here, and so today here live more than 20 ethnic minorities. All this diversity has transformed Subotica into a museum of culture and religion – the city has one out of total three active synagogues in Serbia, a Protestant church, numerous Roman Catholic and Orthodox churches, as well as a newly built mosque. All these temples are also the traces of its rich culture, and the nearby Palic lake offers visitors the mixture of culture and natural beauties. **Lunch.** Return to Belgrade.