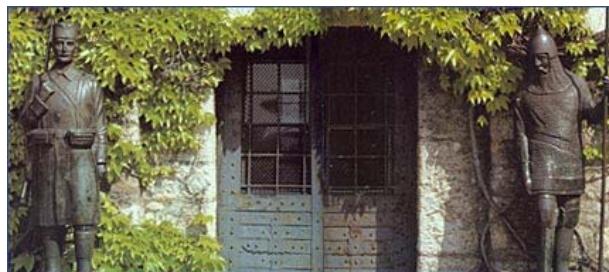




A story of a glory, filled with a pain, written in the blood

BELGRADE



Belgrade (Beograd) is the capital of **Serbia**, and has a population of around **1.6 million**. It is situated in South-Eastern Europe, on the Balkan Peninsula, at the confluence of the **Sava** and **Danube** rivers. It is one of the oldest cities in Europe and has since ancient times been an important focal point for traffic, an intersection of the roads of Eastern and Western Europe.

Belgrade is the capital of Serbian culture, education, science and economy. As a result of its tumultuous history, Belgrade has for centuries been home to many nationalities, with Serbs of the Orthodox Christian religion making up the majority of the population (90%). The official language is Serbian, while visitors from abroad can use English to communicate.

Belgrade, a city of very tumultuous history, is one of the oldest cities in Europe. Its history lasts full **7,000 years**. The area around two great rivers, the Sava and the Danube has been inhabited as early as palaeolithic period. Remains of human bones and skulls of Neanderthals, found in the stone-pit near Lestane, in a cave in Cukarica and near the Bajloni market, date back to the early Stone Age.

Remains of the late Stone Age culture have been found in Vinča, Zarkovo and in Upper Town, above the Sava and Dunav confluence. It indicates that the area of Belgrade has been continually inhabited and that the intensity of the settling has been getting higher and higher. Many of today's settlements in Belgrade surroundings lie on cultural layers of earlier prehistoric settlements.

Vinča near Belgrade comes among the most important settlements and cultural sites of the prehistoric period. The presence of Illyrians is characteristic for the Bronze Age. The archaeological excavations at Rospi Cuprija, Upper Town, Karaburma, Zemun and Vinča confirm hypotheses that the Belgrade area has been intensively inhabited and that its population has been engaged in plough agriculture and other supporting economic activities. Necropolises of the Bronze and Metal Ages as well as the evidence of different cultural influences have been discovered at these locations.



Belgrade outskirts, Vinca Neolit artefacts



Symbols dating from the oldest period of Vinca culture (6th-5th millennia BC)

These symbols have been found on many of the artifacts excavated from sites in south-east Europe, in particular from Vinca near Belgrade, but also in Greece, Bulgaria, Romania, eastern Hungary, Moldova, southern Ukraine and the former Yugoslavia. The artifacts date from between the 7th and 4th millennia BC and those decorated with these symbols are between 8,000 and 6,500 years old.

Some scholars believe that the Vinca symbols represent the earliest form of writing ever found, predating ancient Egyptian and Sumerian writing by thousands of years. Since the inscriptions are all short and appear on objects found in burial sites, and the language represented is not known, it is highly unlikely they will ever be deciphered.

Important Years in City History

7000 B.C.

First neolithic settlements at Starcevo and Vinca locations

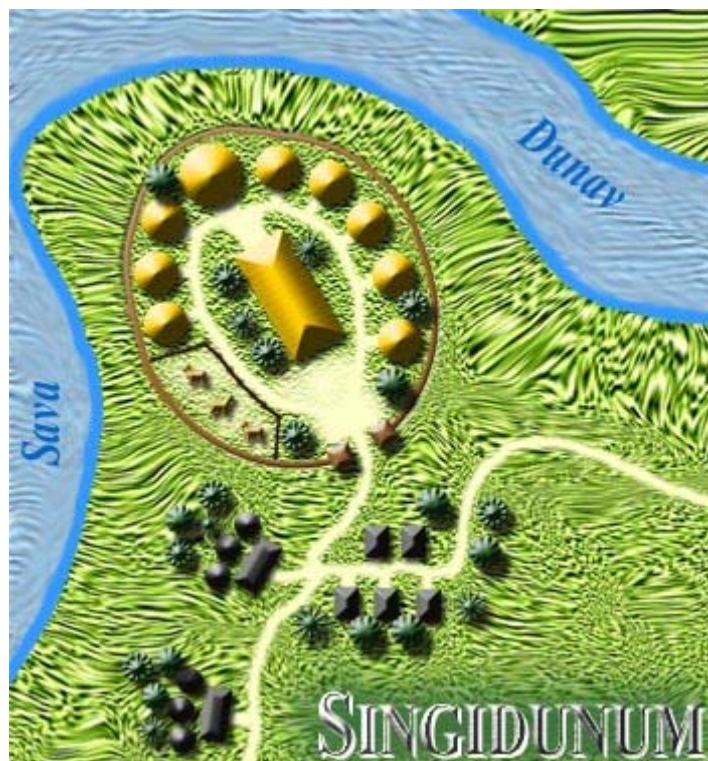
3rd. Century B.C.

Belgrade was referred to in history much later for the first time, probably by Apollonius of Rhodes (about 295-216 B.C.) in his *EPIC ABOUT THE ARGONAUTS*. Apollonius describes a rock the Argonauts sailed by, at a point of the Danube's bifurcation. This rock is undoubtedly the Kalemegdan crag, the surroundings of which were inhabited by members of the Thracian-Cimmerian tribes.

The end of the first century A.D.

The Romans colonize Singidunum

Singidunum was an ancient Roman city, first settled by the Celtic Scordisci tribe in the 3rd century BC, and later garrisoned and fortified by the Romans who Romanized the name. Known today as Belgrade, the capital city of Serbia, birthplace to the Roman Emperor Jovian. It has arisen (according to legend and verified history) from its ashes 38 times.



Singidunum, 1st century A.D.

91 A.D.

Singidunum is a Roman military camp of Flavius' IV legion

The Belgrade region was invaded subsequently by the Celts on their way to the deep south of the Balkan. Having been defeated at Delphi (279 B.C.), the Celts returned to the Danube Basin, where some of them settled down for good. These Celts, the Scordisci, introduced the iron plough and the potter's wheel here, thus upgrading the local industry considerably. They built a fortified settlement on the site of the present Belgrade, then known as Singidunum, and assimilated the local population. Their economic and cultural attainments are also illustrated by the fact that they were even minting coins then.

Two centuries after the settlement of the Celts, the Scordiscan territory was invaded by the Dacians and soon after that, it was put under the Roman rule with the arrival of Roman legions. The Scordiscan land was annexed to the Roman Empire by Emperor Tiberius and from then onwards, the Celtic Singidunum was always a garrison town for Roman troops. Towards the end of the 1st century A.D., the Roman 4th Flavian Legion was stationed in Singidunum and a fort (castrum) was built for it on the site of the present Belgrade fortress. Its remains can still be seen. Besides the fort, a civilian settlement was also built, the centre of which was around the present Ulica 7.jula (a Belgrade street).



441

The Huns destroyed Belgrade

The big migrations of peoples touched also the region of the present Belgrade. The Hun state was based in the plains north of Singidunum and the Huns took the town in 441 A.D., when they pilfered it thoroughly and then razed it to the ground. Following the collapse of the Hun state, a Germanic tribe, the Gepidae, moved into the locality. After them, the town and its surroundings fell under the Byzantine rule. However, since they were not strong enough, the Byzantines didn't manage to restore and fortify the town, so that it changed masters several times in the clashes between the Byzantines and the Goths. The absence of rule or a state of poor rule lasted until the middle of the 6th century, when Emperor Justinian restored the old and built new fortifications on the northern border. Following the restoration of the border, the Slavs appeared in the region for the first time, in small numbers at first and then on a larger scale together with the Avars. Singidunum probably already had its Slav name then, since its surroundings were inhabited by the Slavs by Emperor Iracleus' permission. The first written record of the town's Slav name dates back only to 878 A.D. Clemence and Naum passed through Belgrade towards the end of the 9th century, when it was under the Avar rule.

After 450.

Singidunum under the rule of the Sarmatians

The collapse of the Roman Empire was followed by a series of invasions by barbarian tribes, such as the Ostrogoths, Gepidae, Sarmatians, Avars, and Slavs. As a consequence of its exposed position on the border - the *limes* - Belgrade was often attacked and destroyed. Attacks directed from the north across the Pannonian Depression and the Danube and the Sava were so fierce that not even Singidunum, as a major military fortress, was able to withstand them. Consequently, the Huns were able to conquer and completely destroy the town in **441**. This is when the town lost its former Roman population. After the Huns fell, the town once again (**454**) became part of the Byzantine Empire, but was soon conquered by the **Sarmatians** and then by the **Ostrogoths**.

470

The Eastern Goths expelled the Sarmatians from the town



"The Fury of The Goths"

488

The Gepidae conquered Singidunum

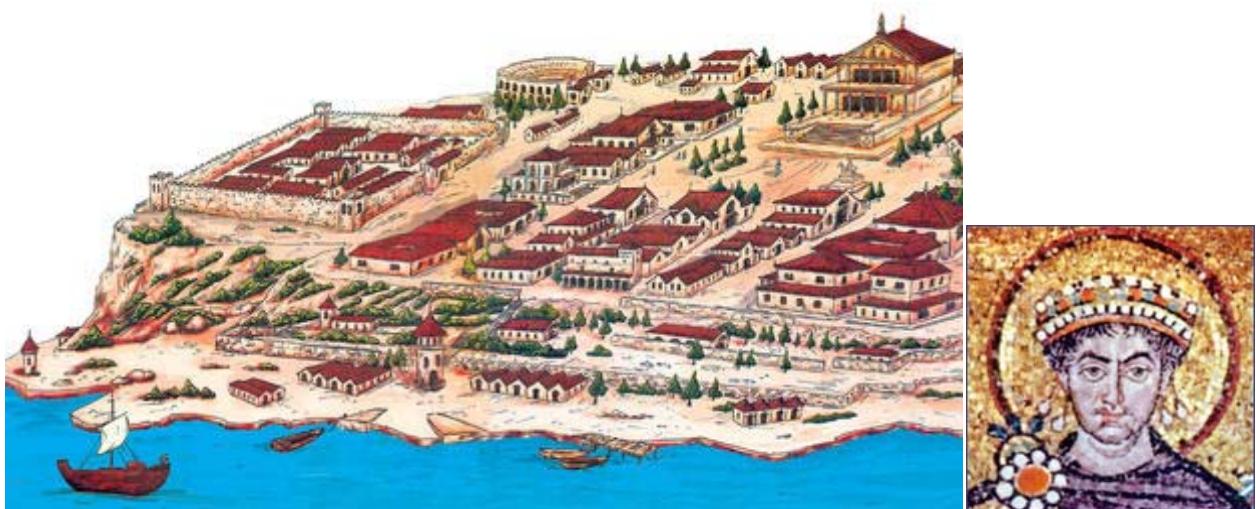
504

The Goths capture the town

510

According to the peace treaty, the town went to the Byzantine Empire

At the beginning of the sixth century (**512**), Byzantine Emperor Anastasius allowed the **Heruli**, a German tribe, to settle in the immediate vicinity of the town in order to protect it from the aggressive **Gepidae**. Traces of a Germanic material culture have been found among the ruins of the former Roman town, in the western side of the Lower Town.



535

Byzantine emperor Justinian I renews Singidunum

During the rule of Byzantine Emperor Justinian I, the town was rebuilt and surrounded by strong walls in **535** and thus Singidunum reclaimed its former glory and became a town of great renown. Probably for the

first time, the town was connected with Taurunum on the opposite river bank.

584

The Avars conquer the ancient Singidunum

592

Byzantine Empire regained the town

VII century

The Avars destroyed and burnt down the town

c. 630

The Slavs conquered Singidunum

At the end of the sixth century, while the Byzantines were preoccupied with wars in Africa and Asia, the Mongol Avars reached the town, closely followed by the first **Slavs**. They launched two sieges against the town, which resulted in the **Avars and Slavs** conquering **Singidunum**. Following this barbarian onslaught and the subsequent destruction of the town, the name Singidunum was never again used to refer to Belgrade. Traces of a Slavic material culture dating from this period have been found in the Lower and Upper Towns, in Zemun, Ritopek and Visnjica. This period marks the permanent Slavicisation of Belgrade.

Around **630**, the **Serbs** migrated to the area and since the town was no longer a border fortress, the Avars and Slavs were not as concerned with it, and for two and a half centuries there are no historical records. At that time the town was located within the wider area of the Balkan Peninsula, which had already been conquered. In spite of this, archaeological findings point to evidence of continuous settlement of the town and its surroundings.

827

The Bulgarians take the fortress under control

878

First written record of the Slavic name "Beograd"

The next time the town is mentioned is in the ninth century, **16th April, 878** to be exact, in a letter dated from Pope John VIII to Bulgarian Khan Boris Mihailo about the dismissal of Sergije, a Christian bishop in Belgrade. This time, however, the Slavic word **Beograd** ('White City' - most probably because of the white limestone walls) is used to refer to the town.

896

Hungarian army attacked Belgrade

971

Byzantine Empire conquers Belgrade

after 976

The town is taken by Emperor Samuel

During the next few centuries, after the first mention of Belgrade as a Slavic town, it was passed between various armies and occupying forces. The Franks were the first to reach Belgrade and led by Charles the Great they destroyed the Avars. They established a Frankish settlement called Mallevila among the ruins of Taurunum, which was later referred to by the Slavic name Zemln (Zemun). The Bulgarians came next

and replaced the Franks as the town's rulers, and then they themselves were supplanted by the Hungarians. At the end of the tenth century, Belgrade changed hands yet again when it became part of Samuel's great empire.

1018

Emperor Basil II destroys Macedonian empire and Belgrade once more went to Byzantine Empire

In **1018**, Belgrade once again became a significant border fortress within the Byzantine Empire. During the eleventh and twelfth centuries, the rival forces of Hungary, the Byzantine Empire and Bulgaria fought over Belgrade.



1072

Belgrade was taken by Byzantine Empire

1096

Hungarian army destroyed Belgrade, but it remained under Byzantine control

1096-1189

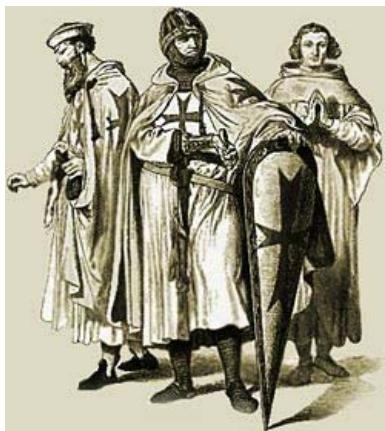
Crusaders pass through Belgrade

It was during this period of history that numerous Christian Crusades passed through as they journeyed to the East, wreaking destruction on Belgrade on the way. Following the Crusades of **1096** and **1147**,

Frederick Barbarossa led 190,000 crusaders through Belgrade in **1189**. Just how much the city suffered during this Crusade can be clearly pictured by looking at the description of Belgrade made by Arabian geographer and cartographer Al-Idrisi, in his **1154** work, "Itinerary of the Byzantine Road", when he described "Belgraduk" as a populous and lively town, with many churches.



Frederick Barbarossa



Crusaders

1127

Hungarian king Stefan II destroys Belgrade and uses the stones to build Zemun

1154

Byzantine emperor Manuel I destroys Zemun and takes the stones back to rebuild Belgrade



Manuel I Comnenus

1182

Hungary attacked and ransacked Belgrade

1185

Byzantine Empire regained Belgrade by diplomatic means

1190

Monastery Studenica founded



Serbian Orthodox monastery Studenica, 39km southewst of Kraljevo, founded in 1190.

1230

Belgrade belongs to Bulgaria

1232

Belgrade recovered from Bulgaria and became part of Hungary



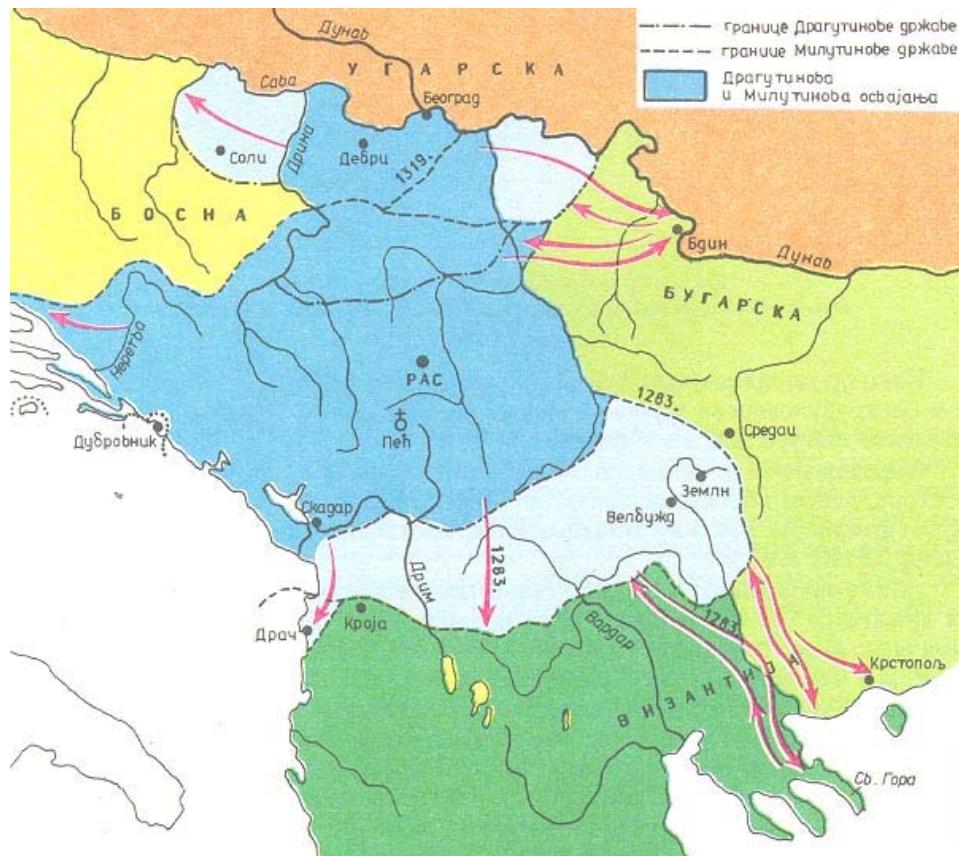
Victory of King Milutin over the Tatars in 1274.

1284

Serbian king **Dragutin** was given **Belgrade** from Hungarian Crown, and it is the first time Belgrade came under Serbian rule.

Belgrade became a Serbian possession in **1284** for the first time. King Stephen V of Hungary gave Belgrade and the Province of Macva to his son-in-law **King Dragutin**, who had renounced the throne of **Raska** (Old

Serbia) in favor of his brother **Milutin** two years earlier. Belgrade remained in Serbian hands three years after Dragutin's death (1316), until it was taken by King Charles Robert of Hungary. It is beyond any doubt that the influx of Serbians into the Danube Basin rose during Dragutin's rule. Although the subsequent aspirations of Serbian rulers were clear, they were not quite up to the task of taking Belgrade and keeping it.



Serbia during the rule of King Dragutin and King Milutin

1316

Dragutin's brother Milutin takes Belgrade by military force



Serbian knight, medieval period

1319

The Hungarians deprive King Milutin of the rule over Belgrade



Gracanica Monastery is one of King Milutin's last monumental endowments.

1346 – King Stefan Dusan of Nemanjic house crowned Emperor of Serbs and Greeks. Following his demise, the empire dissolves and Serbian noblemen create their own states.



Emperor (Tzar) Dusan of Nemanjic



Coronation of the Emperor Dusan „The Mighty“



Serbian Empire during the Emperor Dusan, 14th century (pink)

1382

Enemies of Hungarian Crown, Horvat brothers, conquer Belgrade

1386

Hungary regained control over Belgrade

1389

Battle on Kosovo against Ottoman Empire



Battle of Kosovo. Prince Lazar Hrebeljanovic rallies Serbian nobility to stand up to Turkish expansion into Europe. Europe celebrates the victory of Christianity because of the death of Turkish sultan Murath, (who was killed according to the narrations by Serbian knight Milosh Obilic) and Turkish retreat, but Serbia cannot recover as most of its nobility, including Prince Lazar, perished in the battle. He is succeeded by his underage son Stefan.



Serbian Knight, Milosh Obilic



Serbian nobleman after the battle for Kosovo, 1389

1403

Under Despot Stefan Lazarevic Belgrade becomes the capital of medieval Serbia



Despot Stefan Lazarevic

1427.

The Hungarians take Belgrade from Despot Djuradj Brankovic



A fortress and a town of despot Djuradj Brankovic

Serbian Knights in a battle against Turks

1440.

Turkey attacked Belgrade, but it remained unconquered, although it was heavily damaged

After occasional looting raids, the Turks launched the first true attack on Belgrade in 1440, when Sultan Murad II with his 20,000 soldiers kept the town under a siege for three months without any success. In the next eighty years, Belgrade stood on the rampart of Europe and its civilization. In that period, there were not many years in which there were no clashes, and the Turks restored and reinforced the Arnov Fortress on Mt. Avala in the vicinity of the then Hungarian-held Belgrade.

1456

Sultan Mehmed II conducted unsuccessful siege of Belgrade



The next big siege of Belgrade was conducted by the troops of Mohammed the Conqueror. Although heavily outnumbered, the town's small garrison put up a heroic resistance to the Turkish troops. When the situation became really bad for the defenders, János Hunyadi and his troops managed to reach the town by the Danube, so that also the last charge by the Turks was repelled with heavy casualties on their side. The Turks withdrew and the plague ravaged the town. Hunyadi and the leader of the volunteers, Jovan Kapistran, died of the plague. The clashes went on and the new leader of the struggle against the Turks, Jovan Zapolja, was defeated in 1515 in an attack on the Arnov Fortress on Mt. Avala. An armistice was agreed on three years after the siege of Belgrade Belgrade

1521

In 1521 Belgrade was conquered by the Ottomans and became the seat of the Pashaluk of Belgrade, as the principal city of Ottoman Europe and among the largest European cities. Sultan Suleiman the Magnificent captures Belgrade with 300,000 soldiers, and deports the entire population to Istanbul.



Sultan Suleiman the Magnificent

1683 Turkish campaign on Vienna

In the summer of 1683, a large army set off from Belgrade in an attempt to take Vienna. That was Turkey's last major effort to change the fortune of war in its own favor and penetrate deep into the West with new energies.

The campaign was a failure and the kerasker (commander-in-chief) of this army, Grand Vizier Kara Mustafa, was strangled in his Belgrade palace towards the end of that year by the Sultan's order. Belgrade was pilfered by the defeated army on its return to it. The so gloriously started war was getting close to Belgrade. Following the fall of Buda, Mohacs, Osijek and Petrovaradin, the imperial troops reached Belgrade in the summer of 1688. The variegated Christian army was headed by Kurfürst (Elector Prince) Maximilian.

The besieging forces crossed the Sava using Ada Ciganlija (a river island) as a natural stepping stone, repelled a Turkish attack and besieged the town. They waited some time for the big siege guns to arrive and after a prolonged siege; they took Belgrade by storm on 6 September 1688.

The Christian forces kept pushing the Turks further south and they were joined by the Serbian population in the process. While the central Balkans was a flame, the Austrians were restoring the fortress in accordance with the designs prepared by Andrea Cornara, an engineer born in Venice. The defeat of the Christian forces near Kacanik on the one hand, and the French attack on Habsburg possessions in

Rhineland on the other, caused the Christian forces to withdraw.

1690

Belgrade falls again under the Turkish rule

After two years of Austrian rule, Belgrade fell into Turkish hands again. Thousands of Serbs crossed the Sava and Danube together with the Christian forces, and they settled in what is now Vojvodina, reaching Szentendre (Hungary) in the north.

After a number of battles, the war was ended in 1699 on the basis of a peace treaty signed in Sremski Karlovci. Turkey lost big possessions, though retaining a part of Srem south-east of the Mitrovica-Slankamen line and a part of Banat between the Tisa and Moria. Belgrade was near the frontier once again.

1688

Duke Maximilian of Bavaria conquers Belgrade



1717

Prince Eugene of Savoy captures Belgrade

Austrian army (100,000 soldiers) under the command of Eugene of Savoy beats the Turks (200,000 soldiers) and conquers Belgrade. The Austrians rebuild and expand Belgrade



Prince Eugene of Savoy during the Battle of Belgrade 1717
Johann Gottfried Auerbach (1697-1753)

1723-1736

Construction of Belgrade fortress by the plans of colonel Nikola Doksat de Mores.

1739

Belgrade peace treaty, made between Austria and Turkey, giving Belgrade again to the Turks.

1789

Marshal Gideon Ernst Laudon captures Belgrade.

1791

Peace treaty of Svishtov gives Belgrade back to the Turks

1806

Serbian uprise leader Karadjordje liberates Belgrade town and Belgrade becomes the capital of Serbia again



Duke Karadjordje



Prince Milos Obrenovic

1808

The Great School was established in Belgrade



Velika Skola (High School in Belgrade), 1808

1813

The Turks reconquer Belgrade

1815

Serbian uprising leader Milos Obrenovic started the Second Serbian Insurrection

1830

Sultan's hatisherif (charter) on Serbian autonomy

1831

First printing-house in Belgrade was put into operation

1835

First newspaper - "Novine srbske" is published in Belgrade

1840

Opening of the first post office in Belgrade

1841

Belgrade becomes the capital of the Princedom of Serbia in the first period of rule of Mihailo Obrenovic.

1844

The National Museum was established in Belgrade

1855

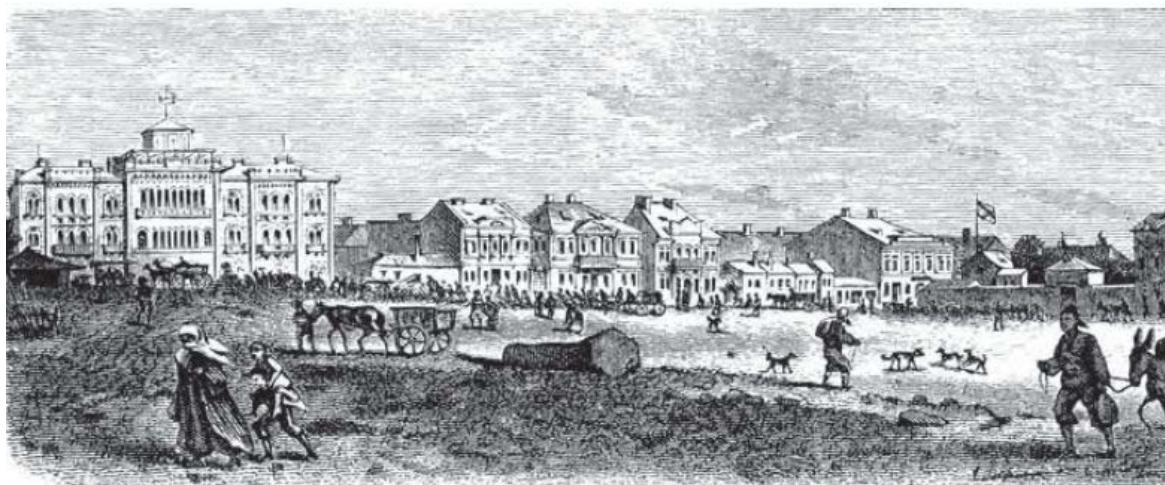
First telegraphic line Belgrade - Aleksinac was established



National Museum



Christian Orthodox Church inside Kalemeđan Fortress



Сл. 7. Краљев трг као велика пијаца, изглед 1859

King's square in 1859,

1862

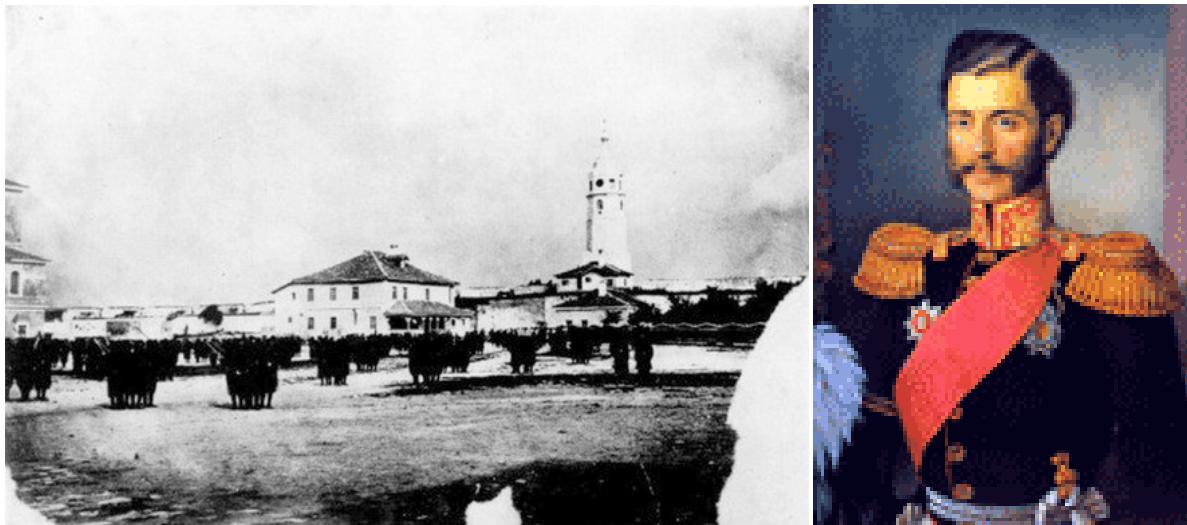
Conflict at Cukur-chesma and bombardment of Belgrade town from the fortress under Turkish control led to international decision that the Turks must leave Belgrade



Chukur chesma is one of few fountains from the 19th century that still exists in Belgrade. It, however, does not look like fountain known to our forefathers. In 1862 Turkish soldiers and Serbian policemen came into conflict near the fountain. Incident resulted in shelling of Serbian part of the town from the Turkish fortification at Kalemeđan. Ensued mediation of Great forces, which decided that Turkish civil population, must leave Serbia. That was the outset of final departure of the Turks from Serbia that happened five years later.

1867

In Kalemeđan, the Turkish commander of Belgrade Ali-Riza pasha hands over the keys of Belgrade Fortress to Prince Mihailo. The Turks final departure from Belgrade and Serbia.



Turkish army 1867, return City Keys and leaving Belgrade forever.

Prince Mihailo Obrenovic

1876 – Serbian-Turkish war. Turkish flag is taken down from Belgrade Fortress. Serbs liberate south eastern Serbia.

1878 – Formal independence of Serbia recognized at the Congress of Berlin.

1882 – Kingdom of Serbia proclaimed under King Milan and Belgrade its capital



Belgrade, 1882, Duke Mihailo monument

1883

First telephone lines are installed in Belgrade

1884

Railway station and railway bridge over Sava were constructed



Belgrade 1894, Main railway station and manin Post Office

1892

First water supply network in Belgrade was put into operation

1893

Electric lighting was introduced



Belgrade, end of 19th century, Electric lighting and Trams introduced

1894

First electric tram was put into operation

1903

May coup d'etat - after the assassination of King Aleksandar Obrenović, King Petar I Karađorđević comes to the throne of Serbia

“Black Hand” assassinates King Aleksandar Obrenović and Queen Draga Masin because their love was unacceptable to people (Draga was a considerably older woman of common background who could not give him an heir). The house of Obrenovic becomes extinct, King Petar I Karadjordjevic claims the throne

(grandson to Karadjordje, finished the Military Academy in Saint-Cyr, decorated with the Order of the Legion of Honour for his merits in the Foreign Legion).



Belgrade 1910



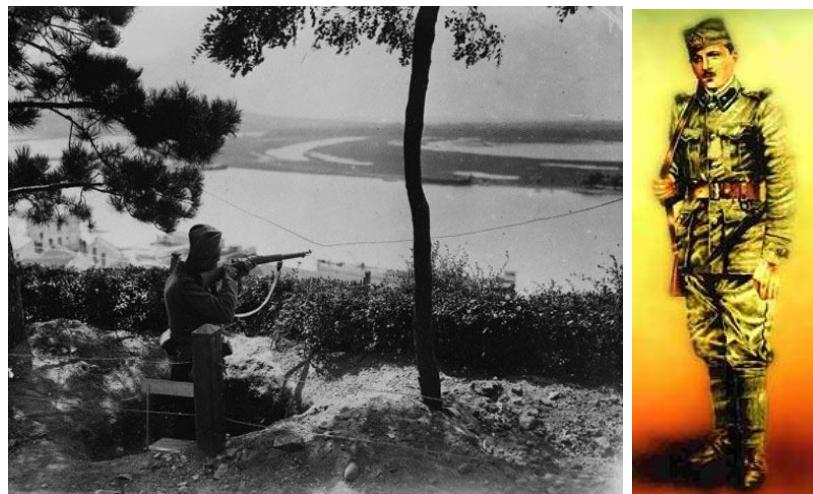
Belgrade, beginning of the 20th century

1914

The Austrians bombard and capture Belgrade, but in the same year the Serbs liberate it



Serbian army marching into the first battles of WWI, defenders of the Belgrade



Unknown defender of the Belgrade, 1914, WWI



Serbian soldiers, WWI

1915

German and Austrian troops under the command of field marshal Mackensen capture Belgrade



Belgrade after the Austrian / German bombing, 1915

Belgrade, Terazije square, 1917

1918

The Serbs and parts of allied forces liberate Belgrade



Serbian soldiers liberating Belgrade



Serbian soldier,s, 1917-1918.

1918

Belgrade becomes the capital of the Kingdom of the Serbs, Croats and Slovenes

1923

Paris - Budapest air line was extended to Belgrade

1926

King Aleksandar Karadjordjevic dissolves the National Assembly on January 6, and imposes dictatorship

1927

Belgrade Airport was opened



Belgrade Airport Terminal Building, 1927



Belgrade, 1932, Terazije square, downtown

1929

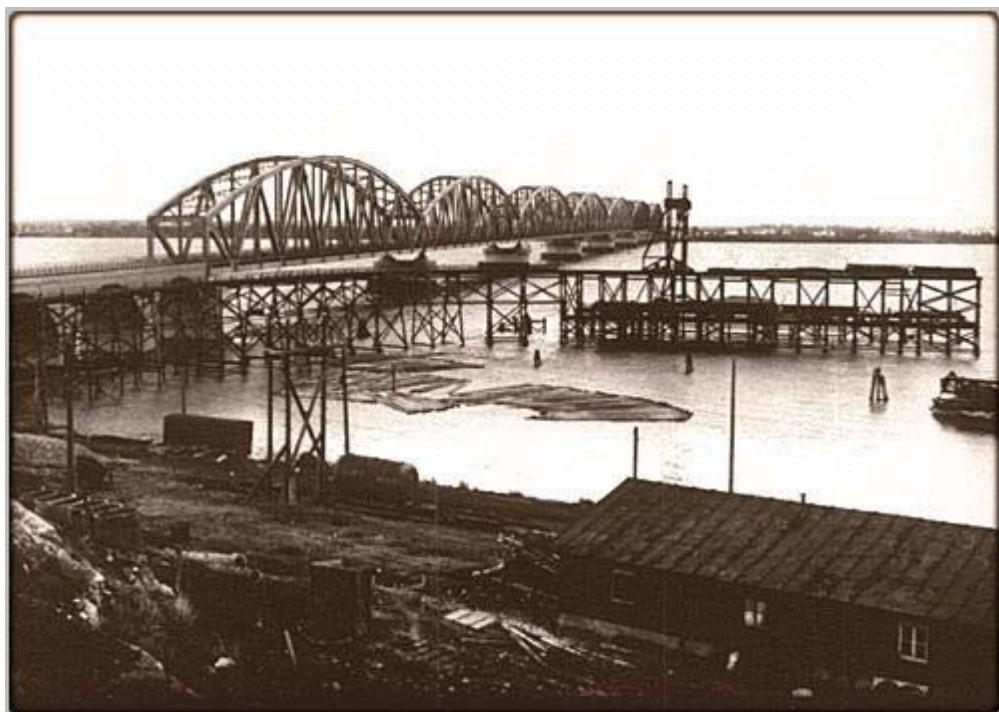
Radio Belgrade started to broadcast



Terazije, Belgrade, 1930

1935

First bridge over the Danube - Pancevacki most - was put into operation



The first bridge over the Danube, „Pancevacki Most“



Belgrade, between 1930-1941



Hotel Petrovgrad, 1937



Duke Milos Street, 1935





Belgrade, just before WWII

1937

Belgrade Fair was opened



Било једном у Београду

◆ Once upon a time in Belgrade

Panorama of Belgrade, Belgrade Fair is in the lower left corner, 1937.

1941

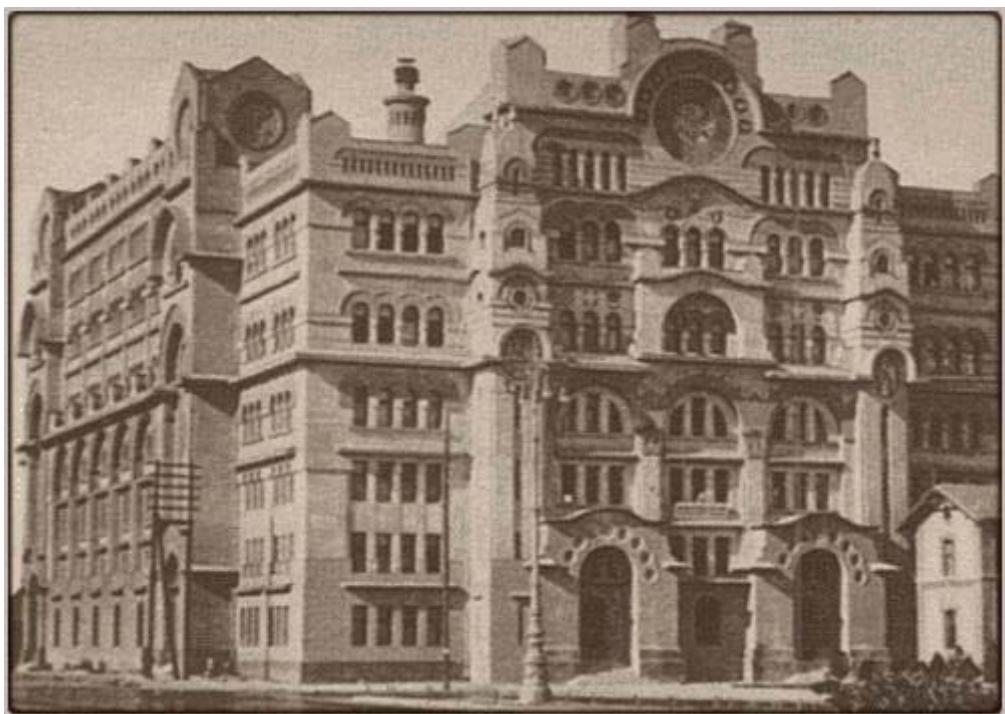
Massive protests against Yugoslav joining to the Axis on March 27
The Germans bomb Belgrade on April 6, and occupy it on April 12



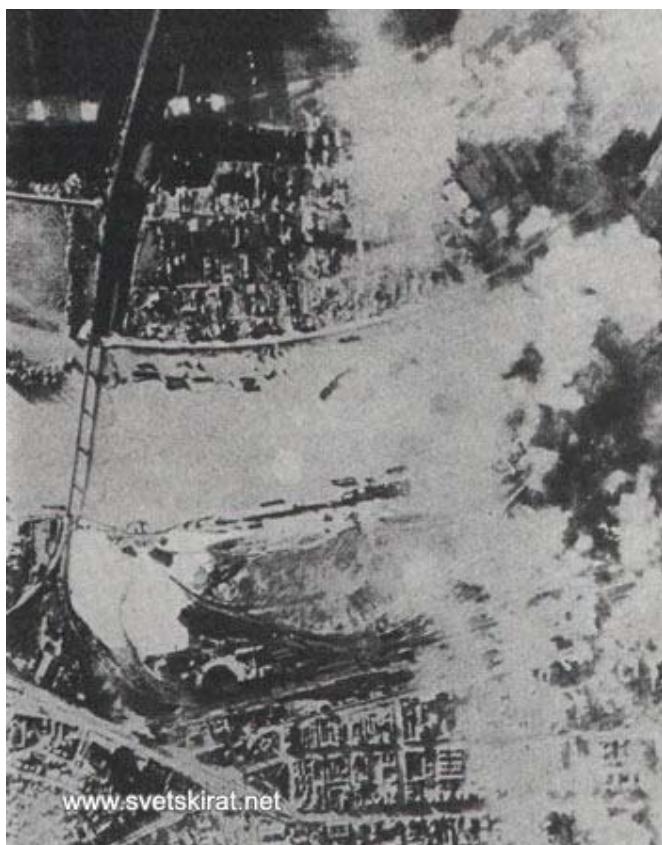
www.svetskirat.net



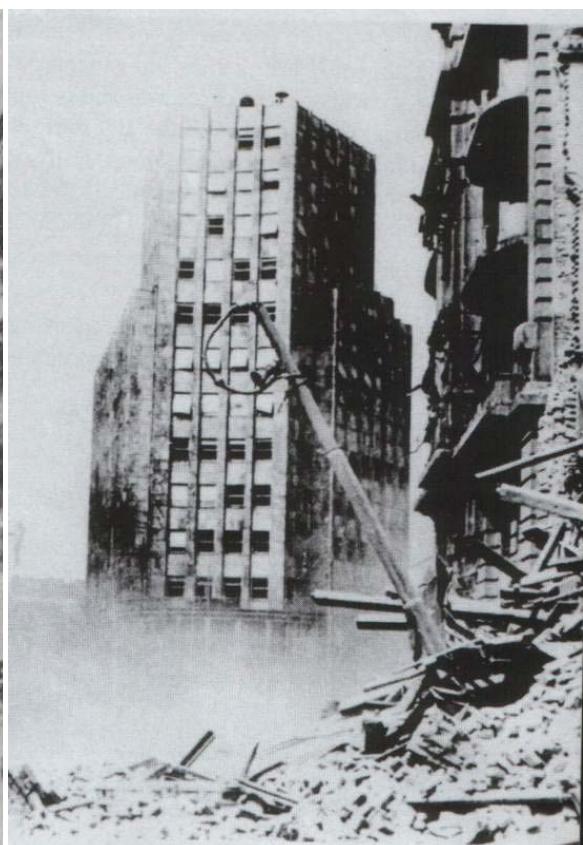
Protests against Yugoslav joining to the Axis on March 27



The old building of the Main Post Office pallace, completely destroyed and burned to the ground in NAZI bombing on 6th April 1941



www.svetskirat.net



Nazi bombing of Belgrade, April 1941



Destroyed National Museum, 1941



Concentration camp for Belgrade Jews , 1941-1944



Nazi troops executing citizens in Serbia



NAZI Gas Chamber Bus



Old King's Palace destroyed 1944 by Allied forces bombing

1944

The Americans and other allies bomb Belgrade



1944

On October 20, Belgrade was liberated by the People's Liberation Army of Yugoslavia with help of Russian Red Army



Yugoslav Partisans – streets fighting for Belgrade, October 1944



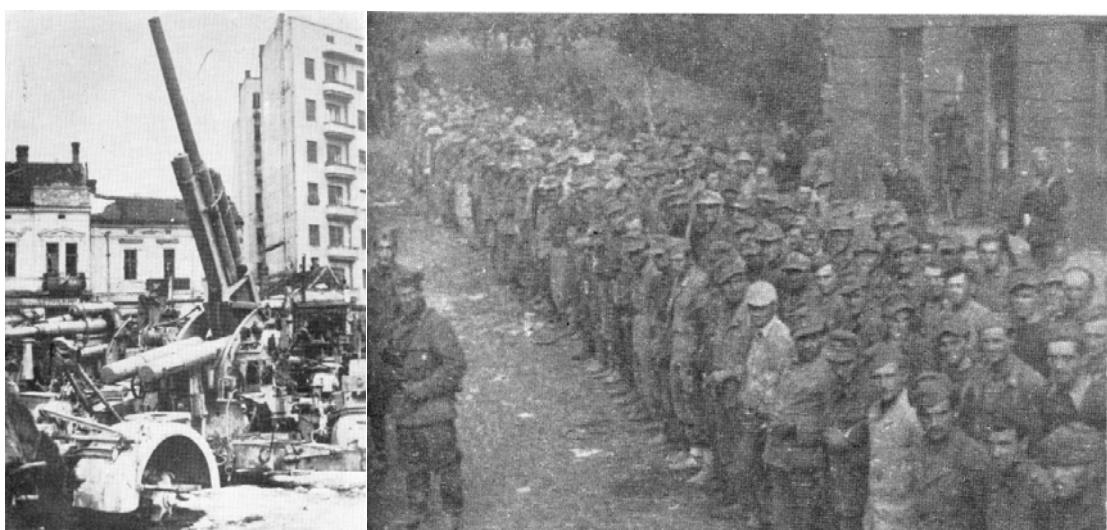
Yugoslav partisans behind Russian T34 tank, final operations for liberating Belgrade



Destroyed German artillery: „Von Stettner“ German group



Yugoslav Partisans entering liberated Belgrade on 20th October 1944



Nazi troops left most of their weapons retreating from Belgrade and captured German soldiers, Belgrade, 1944

1945

On November 29 in Belgrade the Constitutional Assembly proclaimed the Federal People's Republic of Yugoslavia

Monarchy was abolished and the communist rule of Josip Broz Tito officially started

1946

Nationalization of property of prewar industrialists

1948

Due to political differences between Stalinists and Titoists, a large number of people were arrested and sentenced to hard labour

1950

The "workers' self-management" was officially introduced upon the property seized from prewar owners

1958

Regular TV Belgrade broadcast began

1961

The First Conference of Non-aligned Countries was held



Downtown, 1962.

1967

First BITEF was held (Belgrade International Theatre Festival)

1968

Students' protests

1969

The "Beograd" Palace was built

1971

The Gazela bridge and highway through Belgrade were built, First FEST was held



Gazela Bridge

1974

New Constitution of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia was adopted, later causing a row of negative consequences to the Serbian national issue

1977-78

The Conference on European Security and Cooperation took place in Belgrade

1979

Annual meetings of the World Bank for Reconstruction and Development and the International Monetary Fund

1980

XXI UNESCO General Assembly

1983

UNCTAD Annual Conference

1988

First meeting of the ministers of foreign affairs of the Balkan States

1992

The Federal Republic of Yugoslavia was proclaimed

The UN Security Council imposed economic sanctions on FR Yugoslavia on May 30

1993

Highest hyperinflation in the history of mankind brought many citizens of Belgrade to the edge of existence

1994

New, convertible dinar was introduced

1995

Underground railway station "Vukov spomenik" was put into operation

1996

Mass citizens' and students' protests against annulment of the results of local elections



Citizen's and student's protests, 1996

1997

After half a century, a first noncommunist City government

1999

For three months NATO has bombed Yugoslavia, including targets in the center of Belgrade





Serbian AA missile destroying NATO Cruising missile over the Belgrade, 1999





AA misiles



Downed F117



Bombing and destroying of Oil refinery in Pancevo, near Belgrade



AA artillery during the night bombing



The most of the reported Serbian MIG29 destroyed by NATO were actually nice wooden decoys ...



Results of the Merciful Angel Operation....

2000

After elections and citizens' protests, Serbia was liberated from the dictatorship of Slobodan Milosevic

2001

The outer wall of sanctions against the FR of Yugoslavia was lifted

Serbia got its first democratic government

Slobodan Milosevic was handed over to the Tribunal in The Hague

2002

The Constitutional Charter of the State Union of Serbia and Montenegro was adopted

2003

The Prime Minister of the Government of Serbia Dr Zoran Djindjić was assassinated.

Serbia and Montenegro admitted in the Council of Europe

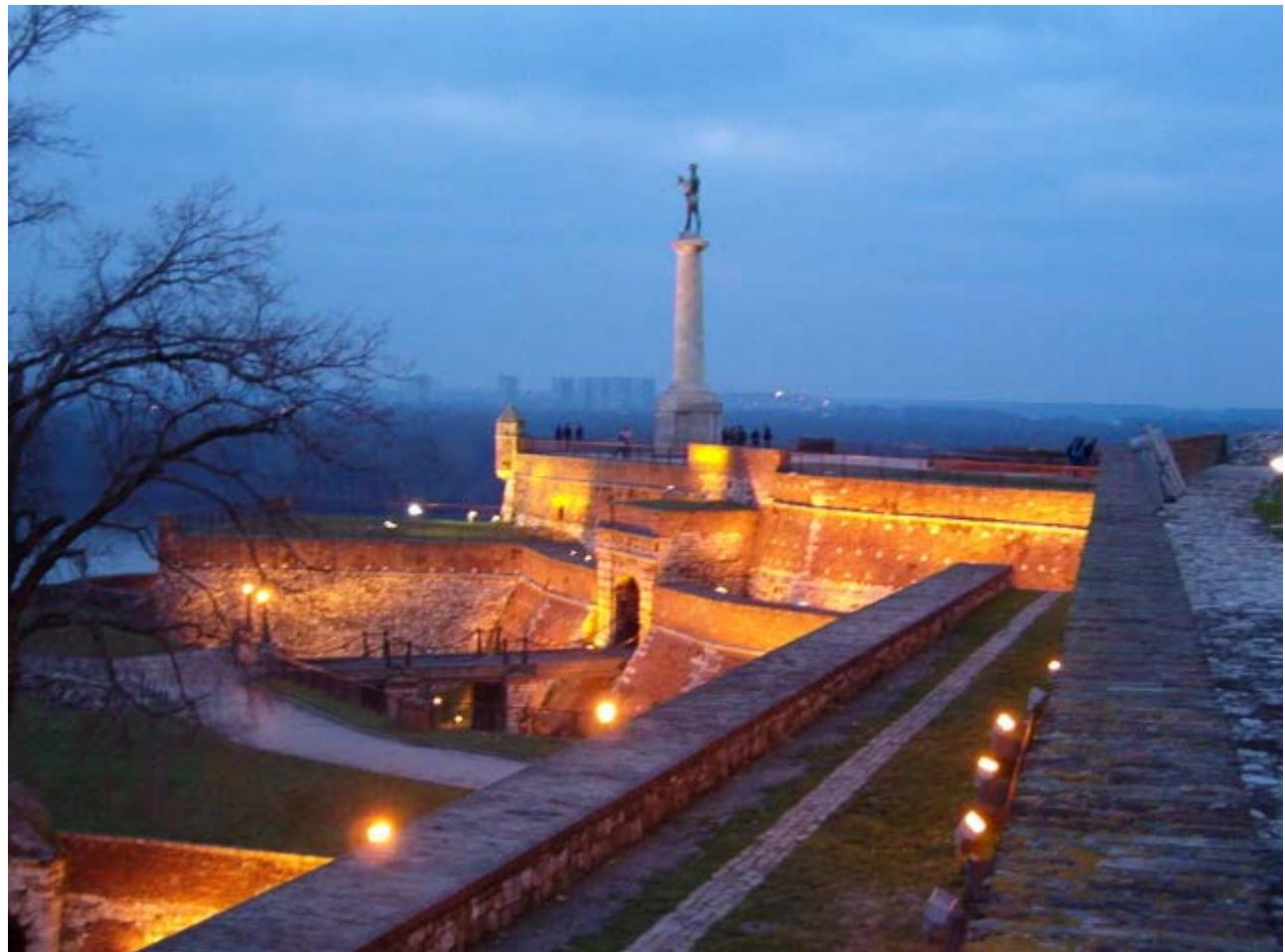
2004

Serbia got its first democratic president

2006

Belgrade is once more the capital of the independent state of Serbia

New Constitution of the Republic of Serbia adopted



Kalemegdan Fortress

"The monument of victor" by sculptor Ivan Mestrovic, dominating the Danube and the Sava river mouth.



Belgrade, today...



Skadarlija, protected 19th century downtown area of Belgrade



Winter sight



Summer sight

Best regards from Belgrade.