



MONTENEGRO

(Drzava Crna Gora)



The use of the **name** Montenegro began in the **15th century**, when the Crnojevic dynasty began to rule the Serbian principality of Zeta. Over subsequent centuries it was able to maintain its independence from the Ottoman Empire.

From the **16th to 19th centuries**, Montenegro became a theocratic state ruled by a series of **bishop princes**; in **1852**, it was transformed into a secular principality.

After **World War I**, Montenegro was part of the Kingdom of Yugoslavia, and, at the conclusion of **World War II**, it became a constituent republic of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia. When the latter dissolved in **1992**, Montenegro federated with Serbia, first as the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia and, after **2003**, in a looser union of Serbia and Montenegro.

In May **2006**, Montenegro invoked its right under the Constitutional Charter of Serbia and Montenegro to hold a referendum on independence from the state union. The vote for severing ties with Serbia exceeded 55% - the threshold set by the EU - allowing Montenegro to formally declare its independence on 3 June **2006**. The capital of Montenegro is **Podgorica**. The former capital and sea of the king and government was **Cetinje**.

Montenegro - Facts and Figures

Full country name: Montenegro
Area: 14,026 sq km
Population: 678,177 (est. 2008)
Capital city: Podgorica (pop: 136,473)

People: Montenegrin 43%, Serbian 32%, Bosniak 8%, Albanian 5%, other (Muslims, Croats, Roma (Gypsy)) 12% (2003 census)

Language: Serbian 63.6%, Montenegrin (official) 22%, Bosnian 5.5%, Albanian 5.3%, unspecified 3.7% (2003 census)

Religion: Orthodox 74.2%, Muslim 17.7%, Catholic 3.5%, other 0.6%, unspecified 3%, atheist 1% (2003 census)

Government: Parliamentary Republic

President: Filip Vujanović

Prime Minister: Milo Đukanović

GDP: \$7.16 billion (2008 est.)

GDP per head: \$10,600 (2008 est.)

Monetary unit: 1 Euro = 100 cent. In 1996, Milo Đukanović's government severed ties between Montenegro and the Serbian regime, which was then under Milošević. Montenegro formed its own economic policy and adopted the German Deutsche Mark as its currency. It has since adopted the Euro, though it is not formally part of the Eurozone currency union.

Annual growth: 7.5% (2008 est.)

Inflation: 3.4% (2007)

Major industries: steelmaking, aluminum, agricultural processing, consumer goods, tourism

Major trading partners: the neighbouring Balkan countries, European Union

Member of EU: no

Euro zone participant: no

Cities in Montenegro



Podgorica (Montenegrin: Подгорица) is the capital and largest city of Montenegro. Its favourable position, at the confluence of the **Ribnica** and **Morača** rivers and the meeting point of the fertile Zeta Plain and Bjelopavlići Valley has encouraged settlement. The city is close to winter ski centres in the north and seaside resorts on the Adriatic Sea.



The municipality of Podgorica contains 10.4% of Montenegro's territory and 27.3% of its population. It is the administrative centre of Montenegro and its economic, cultural and educational focus.

The **name** means "under the Gorica" in Montenegrin language. Gorica (meaning "little mountain") is the name of the hill that overlooks the city centre.

When founded (before the 11th century), the town was called Birziminium. In the Middle Ages, it was known as Ribnica. The name Podgorica was introduced around **1326**. From **1946** to **1992** the city was called **Titograd**.

About 3km northwest of Podgorica are the ruins of **Doclea**, a town known in Greek, pre-Roman and Roman times. The Roman Emperor Diocletian came from this region. In later

centuries, Romans "corrected" the name to Dioclea, guessing wrongly that an "i" had been lost in vulgar speech. "Duklja" is the later (Slavic) version of that word.

Podgorica is not only the administrative centre of Montenegro but also its main **economic** engine. Most of Montenegro's industrial, financial and commercial base is in Podgorica.

In the early **2000s**, Podgorica's financial and service sector expanded rapidly, and its economy became more service-oriented. The two Montenegrin stock markets, as well as most Montenegrin banks are situated in the city. Economic activity in Podgorica has mostly shifted from heavy industries to telecommunications, construction and banking. Investors and foreign companies which open outlets in Podgorica, add significantly to the growth and diversification of its economy.

As a side effect, the **prices** of property and development land in the centre of Podgorica have increased greatly. The growth, although somewhat slowed down due some recession in 2000, continued, when Podgorica became capital of an independent country in **2006**.

Nikšić

In 2003 the city of **Nikšić** (Serbian Cyrillic: Никшић) had a total population of 58,212. Nikšić is located on the Nikšić Plain, at the foot of **Mount Trebjesa**. It is the center of Nikšić municipality (Population of 75,282), which is the largest municipality in Montenegro by area. Nikšić is the second largest city in Montenegro, after Podgorica, and is an important industrial, cultural, and educational center.



The city of Nikšić was founded in the **4th century** by the Goths. Its original name was **Anagastum**, which later became Onogošt.

Remains of this old city are today a cultural and historic monument.

Nikšić is a town of rich cultural and historical heritage, on whose territory many cultural monuments from the Illyrian and Roman period can be found. Many documents and objects from the historical development of the town are exhibited in the local museum, which forms, together with the archive and library, the Center of Culture.

Cetinje

Cetinje (Montenegrin: Цетиње, Cetinje, Serbian: Цетиње, Cetinje, Croatian: Cetinje, Bosnian: Cetinje, Slovene: Cetine, Macedonian: Цетиње, Italian: Cettigne, Greek: Κετιγνη, Ketigni, Turkish: Çetince) was the former capital of Montenegro, with the official residence of the President of Montenegro. In 2003 it had a population of 15,137.

It is located in the southern Montenegro municipality of the same. The city nestles on a small karst plain surrounded by limestone mountains, including Mt. Lovćen, the **Black Mountain** from which Montenegro gets its name.

Cetinje is a town of immense historical heritage, founded in the **15th century**. It became the center of Montenegrin life and both a cradle of Montenegrin/Serbian culture and an Eastern Orthodox religious center.



Wars of conquest led by the Turks forced Ivan Crnojević, the ruler of Zeta at that time, to move the capital of his country from the fortified town of Žabljak to the inaccessible parts, to Obod in **1475**, and soon after it at the foot of Mt. Lovćen. In the field of Cetinje in **1482** his court was built and two years later the monastery was built as well. By building the court and the

monastery, a new capital was founded. Its name was Cetinje. It was named after the **River Cetina** that runs through it. The new monastery became the domicile of the Zeta metropolitan. So, Cetinje turned out to be not only the center of secular life but also the spiritual center where Đurađ Crnojević, the son to Ivan Crnojević, founded the first printing house in the Slavic South.

It is because of this and the heroic legend born after its eternal resistance from Ottoman intrusions, that it was nicknamed Serbian Sparta (Српска Спарта).

Government of Montenegro

President

Filip Vujanović (Serbian Cyrillic: Филип Вујановић) (born in **1954** in **Belgrade**, Yugoslavia) is a former Yugoslav politician, who, since **2003**, has served as the President of Montenegro. He became the first President of Montenegro, when the country split ties with Serbia in June **2006**.

He claimed a landslide victory in the Montenegrin presidential election on April 6, **2008** and has since served his second presidential term.

Born and raised in **Belgrade**, Vujanović graduated from the University of Belgrade's Law School. Between **1978** and **1981** he worked in one of the city's Municipal Courts, and later also as an assistant at the Belgrade District Court.

In **1981** he moved to **Titograd** (now Podgorica). Following a short stint as secretary at Titograd's District Court, he worked as a lawyer until entering politics in March **1993**.



Since May 1985, he has been married to Svetlana, with whom he has three children: two daughters (Tatjana and Nina), and a son (Danilo).

As **president** of Montenegro, Vujanović was a supporter of the Montenegro independence referendum, though Prime Minister Đukanović was much more high-profile in his campaign

for it. Vujanović's messages often focus on Montenegro's and Serbia's ability to have a peaceful separation and post-independence cooperation, and he is friends with Serbian president Boris Tadić.

In April **2007**, President Vujanović declared that he would protect the property of the main religious institution in Montenegro, the Serbian Orthodox Church during an attempt of the non-canonical Montenegrin Orthodox Church to forcibly seize its property.

Prime Minister



Milo Đukanović (Serbian Cyrillic: Мило Ђукановић) (born in **1962**) is the Prime Minister of Montenegro, currently in his 5th term.

Born in **Nikšić** to an upper-middle class family (his father, Radovan, a judge, and his mother, Stana, a nurse) from the Cuce Old Montenegrin clan, Đukanović grew up with two siblings - younger brother Aco and older sister Ana. He completed primary and secondary school in his home town of Nikšić, before enrolling at Veljko Vlahović University's Faculty of Economics in **Titograd** where he graduated in **1986** with a diploma in tourism studies. As a youngster, Đukanović, standing well over 190cm in height, was a keen and avid basketball player.

When Đukanović emerged on the political scene as a youngster, he was a close ally of Slobodan Milošević.

After the **1990** parliamentary election resulted in a remarkable victory for the Montenegrin League of Communists, on February 15, **1991**, Đukanović was, surprisingly to all, appointed by President Momir Bulatović with the blessings of then Serbian president Slobodan Milošević as President of the first democratically elected government. He thus became the Montenegrin Prime Minister for the first time in his life. In **1996** he turned against Milosevic, abandoning the traditional joint Serbian and Montenegrin vision in favour of a sovereigntist ideology.

Since then, he has served three consecutive terms as PM (from **1991-1993**, **1993-1996** & **1996-1998**, and once again from **2003** to **2006**).

From **1998** to **2002** he was the Republic's President. He is the long-term President of the Democratic Party of Socialists of Montenegro, originally Montenegrin branch of the Yugoslavian Communist Party, governing Montenegro ever since the introduction of multi-party system. He is controversial for his role in the **1990s**, very high continuous level of influence in Montenegrin political life, and the ongoing criminal investigation by the Italian authorities.

He oversaw the conversion of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia into the State Union of Serbia and Montenegro and Montenegro's increasing separation from Serbia, culminating in the victory at the **2006** independence referendum.

Đukanović served as a Member of Parliament from October **2006** to February **2008**. On February 20, 2008, President Vujanović nominated Đukanović as Prime Minister after Šturanović resigned due to illness. He was accordingly elected as Prime Minister on February 29, **2008**.

On October 9, **2008** Government of Montenegro recognized Kosovo's independence, becoming the 4th former Yugoslav republic to recognize Kosovo as an independent and sovereign nation.

Literature of Montenegro

The oldest literary work in Montenegro, the famous *Kingdom of Slavs (Kraljevstvo Slavena)* also known as *Regnum Sclavorum* and sometimes called *Chronicle of Father Doclean (Ljetopis Popa Dukljanina)* was written in the 12th century in Bar, by the unknown Doclean Benedictine priest (**Pop Dukljanin**).

A representative testimony of literacy, illustrated with exquisite miniatures, is the *Miroslav's Gospel (Miroslavljevo Jevandjelje)* named after Count Miroslav and also written in the 12th century (around 1190), in the St. Peter church in Bijelo Polje by the "sinful" deacon **Gregory**. *Miroslav's Gospel* is the oldest known Cyrillic illumination in these parts of the world and it is not surprising that both Montenegrins and Serbs claim that it is a part of their own written heritage.

The first literary works written in the region date back to the 10th century, and the first Montenegrin book was printed around 1500.

The first state-owned printing press (Printing House of Crnojevići) was located in **Cetinje** in **1494**, where the first South Slavic books were printed, the so-called Oktoih. In the Orthodox Church, the Oktoih is a book of liturgical hymns, intended to be sung in eight parts. Some of the most impressive examples are the Cyrillic incunables *Oktoih Prvoglasnik*, *Oktoih Petoglasnik*, *Psaltir*, *Trebnik*, and *Cvetni Triod* printed in Cetinje between 1493 and 1496 during the rule of Djurdj Crnojevic. The Crnojevic print-shop was the first in SouthEastern Europe and first among the South Slavs. The print-shop played an enormous role in the spreading of books and literacy as well as culture well beyond the local area.

A number of medieval manuscripts, dating from the 13th century, are kept in the Montenegrin monasteries.

Vasilije Petrović-Njegoš

Since the fall of the Crnojevics' state, until **Vasilije Petrović-Njegoš' History of Montenegro** (Moscow 1745) the literary activities in Montenegro were reduced to, mainly, rewriting of the old manuscripts and noting down chronological remarks. Soon after Vasilije's work (1774) a memorandum was sent to the Empress Maria Teresa by an unknown Montenegrin. In the memorandum, apart from the short history of the Old Montenegro, the major battles of the 18th century were described lively and with some details.

The author disapproved of the Petrović dynasty, as well as of the monks and the theocracy in general. He requested an introduction of a civil government and building of new schools for the Montenegrin youth.



The most important representatives of the Montenegrin literature lived in 19th and 20th centuries.

Petar I Petrović-Njegoš



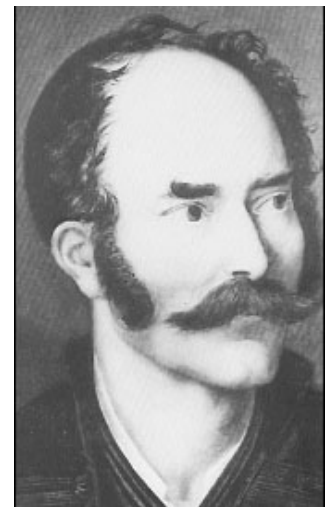
At the end of 18th century, **Petar I Petrović-Njegoš** was continuing the historiographic activity, making use of the narrative historic tradition. Petar I did not manage to finish his *History of Montenegro* but his work was published in Cetinje's almanac *Grlica* in 1835, by D. Milakovic. Since Petar I used rhymes extensively and emphasized the historical dimension in his writing, it is reckoned that his work was influenced by the poetry of **Andrija Kacic-Miosic**.

The poetry of Petar I, as well as his epistles, are permeated by the wish to unite all the tribes and clans in the state of the Old Montenegro, so that they can in harmony and fraternity, resist better the attacks of the Ottoman forces.

Simo Milutinovic Sarajlija

During the last years of Petar I, **Simo Milutinovic Sarajlija** (1791-1848) lived, and worked in Montenegro.

The time spent in Montenegro was the most fruitful one of Milutinovic' literal career, during which he produced, apart from *History of Montenegro* two of his best dramas: the tragedies *Obilic* and *Dika Crnogorska*. In addition, he gathered material for the collection of the folk songs *Pjevanja Crnogorska i Hercegovacka*. Most importantly, Milutinovic is believed to have had a great influence on the greatest Montenegrin poet of all times, **Petar II Petrović-Njegoš**.



Sima Milutinović (auch Simeon Milutinowitsch geschrieben) (* 3. Oktober 1791 in Sarajevo, † 11. Januar 1848 in Belgrad) war ein serbischer Dichter und gilt als Begründer der neuserbischen Literatur, zusammen mit **Vuk Stefanović Karadžić**.

Milutinović wurde als Sohn eines Kaufmanns geboren. Nur mühsam und unter vielen Beschwerden erwarb er sich in **Belgrad**, wohin seine Eltern vor der Pest geflohen waren, und auf dem Gymnasium zu **Carlovicz** (Karlowitz; Österreich) einige Bildung. Von der letzten Anstalt verwiesen wegen Lesens verbotener Bücher, erhielt er **1806** eine Schreiberstelle bei der (fürstlichen) Staatskanzlei zu **Belgrad**, die er bis **1813** versah. Außerdem übte er ein Lehramt an der Belgrader Hochschule aus.

Während des Aufstandes der Serben im Jahre **1815** irrte er meist unbeständig umher; bald war er Schreiber des serbischen Bischofs, bald unter versprengten. Schließlich wurde er Gärtnergehilfe bei einem Türken in **Widin**.

Nach **Belgrad** zurückgekehrt, übernahm er eine Zeitlang eine Stelle bei dem Bruder des Fürsten Miloš (Milosch); dann reiste er nach Bessarabien, um seine Eltern wiederzusehen. (Das frühere Bessarabien deckt sich heute weitgehend mit dem westlich des Dnister

liegenden Teil Moldawiens, nur der Süden (Budschak), sowie der äußerste Norden (um Hotin) gehören zur Ukraine.)

Die walachisch-griechischen Unruhen, die inzwischen ausgebrochen waren, verhinderten seine Rückkehr nach Serbien; er wanderte **1820** nach Russland aus und erhielt durch den russischen Kaiser eine Pension, wodurch er sich nun ganz den Musen widmen konnte. Damals dichtete er seine *Serbianka (Die Serbin)*, eine Reihe lyrisch-epischer Gedichte, in denen der Aufstand der Serben gegen fremde Herrscher mit Wärme und Treue geschildert wird.

1825 ging Milutinović nach **Leipzig**, wo er nicht nur diese Gedichtsammlung (4 Bände, 1826), sondern auch noch zwei andere Gedichtsammlungen (*Nekolike pjesnice stare*, 1826, und *Zorica*, 1827), erscheinen ließ. Glühende Vaterlandsliebe, Wärme des Gefühls, kühne Originalität in Bild und Ausdruck charakterisieren diese Gedichte. Zwei Jahre lang hörte er Vorlesungen an der philosophischen Fakultät der Universität Leipzig, wodurch er sich die deutsche Sprache und eine höhere Bildung aneignete. Außerdem trat Milutinović mit der Schriftstellerin **Talvj** in Verbindung.

Er bot auch Wilhelm Gerhard bei der Herausgabe seiner *Wila* Unterstützung an (*dass Sie den slawischen Sprachen Ihre Tätigkeit schenken mögen. Sie haben Herrn Milutinowitsch bey sich, und es fehlt Ihnen in einer so bedeutenden Handelsstadt [Leipzig] gewiss nicht an jeder Bey- und Nachhülfe*).

Im Jahre **1827** begab er sich, da er noch immer nicht nach Serbien zurückkehren konnte, nach **Montenegro**, wo ihn der Fürstbischof **Petar II Petrović-Njegoš** gastfreundlich aufnahm, ihm die Erziehung des späteren Herrschers Vladika **Petar II.** anvertraute und ihm Muße gewährte, eine neue reiche Sammlung serbischer Volkslieder anzulegen, die dann mit dem Titel *Volkslieder der Montenegriner und Herzegowiner Serben* unter der persönlichen Leitung Milutinovićs in der Originalsprache gedruckt wurde, allerdings unter dem Pseudonym **Cubro Cojković** erschien (Ofen 1833 und Leipzig 1837). Außerdem konnte er auch seine in serbischer Sprache verfasste *Geschichte von Montenegro* (Petersburg 1835) und die *Geschichte Serbiens* in den Jahren 1813-15 erscheinen lassen. **1835** wurde auch das Drama *Dika Crnogorska (Der Stolz Cernagoras, Cetinje 1835)* veröffentlicht.

Ab **1840** lebte Milutinović wieder in **Serbien**, (wo sich die ersten serbischen Wojwoden aufhielten), erhielt einen hohen Posten im Unterrichtsministerium, mischte sich aber auch in die höhere Politik ein, sodass er während des Aufstandes von 1840 in Lebensgefahr schwebte und in Abwesenheit sogar zum Tode verurteilt wurde.

Trotzdem verfasste Milutinović zahlreiche Epische und Lyrische im Geiste der *Serbianka* und wurde zu einem wesentlichen Pionier der neu auflebenden literarischen Tätigkeit in Serbien. Allerdings erwarb er sich durch die Herausgabe der Tragödie *Karadjordje* zahlreiche neue Feinde und starb in Armut am 11. Januar **1848**.

Petar II Petrović-Njegoš

Petar II Petrović-Njegoš is often said to be not only the greatest Montenegrin poet, but he was also a philosopher. His religious philosophy, in spite of some inconsistencies, is widely acclaimed. Njegoš' most famous works include *The Mountain Wreath (Gorski Vijenac)*, *The Ray of the Microcosm (Luca Mikrokozma-a)*, *The False tzar Stephen the Small (Lazni car Scepan Mali)*, *Slobodijada*, and *Hermit of Cetinje (Pustinjak Cetinjski)*.

His most famous work, *The Mountain Wreath*, was printed in 1837, in Vienna in a printshop of the Armenian monastery. *The Mountain Wreath*, written in the Montenegrin vernacular, has synthesized much of the wisdom of the people and became a key literary symbol of the

nation's long struggle for freedom. There is hardly any Montenegrin who could not quote a proverb or passages from the *Mountain Wreath*.



Unsurprisingly, Petar II Petrović-Njegoš was a magnet for a number of South Slavic writers, among whom the most prominent were: his cousin **Djordjije Petrovic** (poetry), **Djuko Sredanovic** (poetry inspired by the folk songs); **Djordje Srdic** (from Dalmatia); **Petronije Lujanovic** (from Vojvodina); **Dimitrije Milakovic** (a Herzegovian who came to Cetinje, became editor of the literal annual *Grlica* and wrote one more *History of Montenegro*). The members of that literary clan were also the poet **Vuk Vucetic** and Njegos' nephew **Stevan Perovic-Cuca**.

Petar II. Petrović-Njegoš (181-1851) ist der bedeutendste Dichter Montenegros und einer der bedeutendsten Dichter des serbischen Sprachraums. Er schrieb u.a. den *Bergkranz*, *Der falsche Zar*, *Šćepan der Kleine*, *Die Fackel des Mikrokosmos*, etc. Njegos legte administrativ die Grundlagen für einen modernen Staat in Montenegro.

Seine Epik und Dichtung bewegte sich an der Grenze zwischen heroischem und bürgerlichem Zeitalter unter wechselndem Einfluss von Volksdichtung und slawischen Klassizismus. *Der Bergkranz* (*Gorski vijenac*), ein Epos mit starker poetischer Ausdruckskraft in lyrischen Partien, das den Befreiungskampf der Serben gegen die Türken schildert, gilt als ein Hauptwerk der südslawischen Literatur.

Geboren unter dem Namen Radivoje "Rade" Tomov Petrović, verbrachte Petar II. seine Jugend im Kerngebiet des montenegrinischen Patriarchats. Seit **1827** wurde er vom serbischen Dichter **Sima Milutinović Sarajlija** erzogen, später entwickelte er sich als Autodidakt weiter.

Als er **1830** als Nachfolger seines Onkels Vladik **Petar I.** die geistliche und weltliche Macht erlangte und Fürstbischof von Montenegro in Cetinje wurde, übernahm er den Vornamen seines Vorgängers. Bemüht um die Festigung der Staatsautorität brach Petar II. in rücksichtsloser Vorgehensweise die Macht der Clanhäuptlinge.

Unter seiner Herrschaft entstanden in Montenegro die staatlichen Institutionen, der Senat, die Verwaltungsbehörden, Vollzugsbehörden. Er führte Steuern ein und gründete **1843** die erste Schule in Montenegro.

Er verfestigte und erneuerte die Zugehörigkeit Montenegros zur serbischen Nation nach langer Trennung durch osmanische Herrschaft. Mit Hilfe Russlands versuchte Petar II. sein Land gegen die Türken zu sichern.

Von einer seiner Reisen nach Russland (**1833**) brachte der Fürstbischof von Montenegro eine Druckerei-Einrichtung mit und gründete damit in Cetinje eine Druckerei, in der seine ersten Werke, daneben auch ein literarischer Almanach und die ersten montenegrinischen Schulbücher gedruckt wurden.

1851 fand Petar II. einen plötzlichen, durch ein Lungenleiden bedingten Tod. Sein Nachfolger als Fürstbischof wurde sein Neffe Danilo II. Petrović Njegoš (1851-1860). Dieser gab bereits **1852** das Bischofsamt auf und proklamierte sich zum weltlichen Fürsten von Montenegro.

Nikola I Mirkov Petrović-Njegoš

After a short pause (1851-1860) caused by the desperate defense of Montenegro against Turkish attacks, the Montenegrin literary activities were revived in the early **1860s**, by the very Prince **Nikola I Mirkov Petrović-Njegoš**, who turned out to be a very fruitful writer. His folk inspired songs were written with ease and fluency and were known, sang, and recited by many ordinary folks. Some of his songs like *Onamo 'namo* are alleged to have been known to the all South Slavs.

Nikola I Mirkov Petrović-Njegoš was the only king of Montenegro, reigning as prince from 1860 to 1910 and as king from 1910 to 1918.

Nikola was born at the village of **Njeguši**, the ancient home of the reigning House of Petrović. His father, Mirko Petrović-Njegoš, a celebrated Montenegrin warrior, was elder brother to Danilo II of Montenegro, who left no male offspring.

After **1696**, when the dignity of Vladika, or prince-bishop, became hereditary in the Petrović family, the sovereign power had descended from uncle to nephew, the Vladikas belonging to the order of the black clergy (i.e., monastic clergy) who are forbidden to marry. A change was introduced by Danilo II, who declined the episcopal office, married and declared the principality hereditary in the direct male line.

Mirko Petrovic having resigned his claim to the throne, his son was nominated heir, and the old system of succession was thus accidentally continued.



The most praised and famous drama of Nikola I was one named *Balkanska carica*. Nikola I had aspirations to be a literary patron for Montenegro, at least, and peculiarly enough, was favoring non-Montenegrin writers.

Onamo, 'namo! (Serbian Cyrillic: *ОНАМО, 'НАМО!*; English: *There, over there!*) also known as the **Serbian Marseillaise** (Српска марсељеза) was a popular anthem in Montenegro in the late 19th to early 20th centuries. The state anthem of Montenegro at the time was *To Our Beautiful Montenegro*.

The music was composed by Davorin Jenko or Franjo Vimer, partly drawing upon a song of Garibaldi's fighters, *Inno di Garibaldi* (*Si scopron le tombe, Si levano i morti*), with words written by Prince Nikola I of Montenegro. Having words that were considered too inflammatory, it could not be used as an official anthem.

In **1992** the government of Montenegro considered using it as the official anthem, but decided against it. In **2003** it was nominated to be the official anthem of **Serbia and Montenegro**. It is the anthem of the People's Party of Montenegro

A variation of the song was created by the Bosnian Serbs at the beginning of the 20th century known as *Here, o'er Here!* (*Ovamo, 'vamo!*; *Овамо, 'вамо!*) dedicated to calling Montenegro and Serbia to free Bosnia and Herzegovina from Ottoman and Habsburg dominance.

At the end of 19th and the beginning of 20th century, the literal and cultural lives were booming. Apart from Nikolas I, the most prominent poets of the time were **Mirko Petrovic** and **Savo M. Martinovic**.

Some progress in the individual poetry was made in the numerous songs of the “Serbian student” **Maksim Sobajic** - *Immortal hero (Besmrtni junak)* 1871, *The Revenge of Kosovo (Osveta Kosova)* 1879, *Slavic Harmony (Slovenska sloga)* 1880 and others.

Such and similar songs were foundations of the poetry of the Vojvodian journalist **Simo Popovic**. He came to Montenegro in **1871** and promptly took over editing of the first Montenegrin political paper, *Crnogorac*. In his two epic poems, (*Conquering of Niksic* and *Conquering of Bar*) he got into a romantic singing mood, sincerely delighted with the victories against the Turks.

The whole series of epic poems inspired by the national narrating tradition were written by **Jovan Sundecic**, who was Bosnian by origin, but was particularly meritorious for the organization of literal work in Montenegro. Among the epic poets of the 19th century, the best known are: **Nikola Musulin** (*The Song about Grahovo*), **Jovan Lipovac**, **Radoje Roganovic**, **Filip Kovacevic**, and others.

The late epilogue of the epic poetry was given at the beginning of the 20th century by **Radomir Krivokapic-Orlinski** in the ample and spread poems *Heroida* and *Slobodijada*, written with “far more ambitions than talent.”

Montenegrin lyric poetry in the second half of the 19th century was as much abundant as the epic poetry. Lyric poetry was, however, printed in papers and magazines with only collections of poems printed.

The best protagonists of lyric poetry, inspired most often by patriotism, were: **Nikola Periodic**, **Jovan Sundecic**, and **Jovan Lipovac**. At the beginning of the 20th century, **Micun Pavicevic** wrote the *Old Motives* which echoed with the popular neo-romanticism inspired by the national epic poetry.

Simo Matavulj

In the 1880s, **Simo Matavulj** became the most fruitful writer and the most talented “painter” of the Montenegrin life. His short stories *Uskok* and others, were based on national anecdotes. Although these short stories were Matavulj's firstborn, they, by the sharpness of perception, and the power of shaping, represent the highest artistic attainment in the narrative prose of Montenegro before 1918.



Simo Matavulj, kyrillisch Симо Матавуљ (*1852 in Šibenik - † 1908 in Belgrad) war ein serbischer Schriftsteller.

Matavulj stammte aus dem dalmatinischen Küstenland, das von Menschen katholischen als auch orthodoxen Glaubens bewohnt wurde. Er kannte daher beide Milieus gut. Matavulj hielt sich eine Zeit lang im **Kloster Krupa**, dem Zentrum der Orthodoxie in Dalmatien, auf.

Simo Matavulj ist einer der bedeutendsten Autoren des serbischen Realismus. Er schilderte das dalmatinische und montenegrinische Küstenland, Montenegro und Belgrad und dessen Bewohner mit Humor und Ironie. Die alte Gesellschaft wird kritisch beleuchtet.

Als Hauptwerk bzw. als ein Schlüsselwerk des serbischen Realismus gilt der Roman *Bakonja Fra-Brne*, in dem der Autor versucht, ein Panorama des gesamten dalmatinischen Lebens zu geben.

Es spiegeln sich eigene Erfahrungen Matavuljs darin, obwohl er die Handlung in einem katholischen Franziskanerkloster spielen lässt. Beschrieben wird die Entwicklung eines Knaben, der im Kloster aufwächst und nach und nach zum Mönch wird, obwohl er dazu gar nicht geeignet ist. Am Ende unterhält er, wie alle anderen Mönche auch, eine Beziehung zu einer Frau.

Man hat Matavulj wegen seiner kritischen und humorvollen Darstellung auch als „serbischen Rabelais“ bezeichnet.

The first writers after Matavulj (e.g. **Luka Jovicevic**) were a step back. Only at the beginning of the 20th century, did Montenegro get some prominent writers (e.g. **Savo Vuletic -Proste duse**).

Milutin Tomic had considerable success with his satirical texts *Djetici u parlamentu* and *Djetici van parlamenta*.

A lot of artistic feelings, warm humanity, and the sense for realistic details, was shown by **Simo Sobajic**, whose short stories and notes, written in the first decade of the 20th century, were collected and published in the collection *Iz krsnog zavicaja* after his death.

Mihailo Lalić

Mihailo Lalić (Serbian Cyrillic: Михаило Лаловић)(1914-1992) was a famous novelist of Serbian and Montenegrin literature. He is considered by some to be among the greatest Montenegrin authors.



He was born in Trepča village in north-eastern Montenegro in **1914**. He lived in **Herceg-Novi** and **Belgrade**, and was a member of both the Serbian and Montenegrin Academy of Sciences and Arts, whose vice-president he was. He died in Belgrade in **1992**.

His most important novels are *Svadba*, *Hajka*, *Zlo proljeće*, *Ratna sreća*, and his masterpiece, *Lelejska gora*.

He won the NIN Award (NIN magazine's prize for the novel of the year) for *Ratna sreća* in **1973**, and was the first recipient of "Njegoš prize" for *Lelejska gora*. In his novels he depicted major events in modern history of Montenegro, World Wars in particular, and battling between partisans and chetniks.

Dragana Kršenković Brković

Dragana Kršenković Brković (Драгана Кршенковић Брковић) is a writer from Montenegro. Kršenković Brković graduated from the Faculty of Political Science in **1980** and from the Faculty of Drama Arts, in **1984**. TV Belgrade screened her play *Vrele kapi* in 1981. She wrote it for an entrance examination.

As the Wars in the Balkans erupted, she moved from **Belgrade** (Serbia), to **Podgorica** (Montenegro). There, Kršenković Brković established a puppet theater called the *Blue Lagoon*, with her husband, Tomislav Brković.

Dragana Kršenković Brković was a Hubert Humphrey Fellow **2005-06**, which is part of the Fulbright Exchange Program. She spent a year in **Washington DC**, USA. She also received an **Austrian Government grant** in order to carry out research in Graz (University of Graz) in **2008**.

Her plays are performed in many Balkan countries. Three of her plays are set texts for elementary schools in Montenegro and Macedonia.



World Heritage Sites in Montenegro

Region of Kotor



Inscribed: 1979

Brief description:

In the **Middle Ages**, this natural harbour on the Adriatic coast in Montenegro was an important artistic and commercial centre with its own famous schools of masonry and iconography. A large number of the monuments (including four Romanesque churches and the town walls) were seriously damaged by the **1979** earthquake but the town has been restored, largely with UNESCO's help.

Durmitor National Park

Inscribed: 1980

Brief description:

This breathtaking national park was formed by glaciers and is traversed by rivers and underground streams. Along the Tara river canyon, which has the deepest gorges in Europe, the dense pine forests are interspersed with clear lakes and harbour a wide range of endemic flora.



Economy of Montenegro

Montenegro kept its economy free from federal control and from Serbia during the Milosevic era and maintained its own central bank, used the **Euro** instead of the Yugoslav dinar as official currency, collected customs tariffs, and managed its own budget.

The dissolution of the loose political union between Serbia and Montenegro in **2006** led to Montenegro's membership in several international financial institutions, such as the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development. On 18 January **2007**, Montenegro joined the World Bank and IMF. Montenegro is pursuing its own membership in the World Trade Organization as well as negotiating a Stabilization and Association agreement with the European Union in anticipation of eventual membership.

Severe **unemployment** remains a key political and economic problem for this entire region. Montenegro has privatized its large aluminum complex - the dominant industry - as well as most of its financial sector, and has begun to attract foreign direct investment in the tourism sector.

Resources:

- <http://www.sitesatlas.com/Maps/Maps/522.gif>
- http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Schengen_Agreement
- <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Eurozone>
- <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Montenegro>
- http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Filip_Vujanovi%C4%87
- http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Milo_%C4%90ukanovi%C4%87
- <http://whc.unesco.org>
- http://news.bbc.co.uk/2/hi/europe/country_profiles/
- <http://www.greenwichmeantime.com/time-zone/europe/montenegro/cities.htm>
- <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Podgorica>
- <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Niksic>
- <http://www.greenwichmeantime.com/time-zone/europe/montenegro/>
- <https://www.cia.gov/library/publications/the-world-factbook/geos/mj.html>
- <http://www.montenegro.yu/>
- <http://www.montenet.org/culture/literatu.htm>
- http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Montenegrin_literature
- <http://www.srpsko-nasledje.co.yu/sr-l/1998/12/article-13.html>
- http://de.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sima_Milutinovi%C4%87
- <http://de.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bessarabien>
- http://de.wikipedia.org/wiki/Petar_II._Petrovi%C4%87-Njego%C5%A1
- http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Nicholas_I_of_Montenegro
- http://de.wikipedia.org/wiki/Simo_Matavulj
- <http://www.marinamap.com/artimg/pic-263.jpg>
- <http://www.have2visit.com/engleski/images/durmitor.jpg>

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