



Danube



Slavia square

Sirmium (now Sremska Mitrovica town), was one of the four capitals of the Roman Empire from the 1st to the 4th century.

Archeological site Viminacium, 1st century, is the only major Roman town that has never served as a basis for any subsequent settlement.

Emperor Trajan's Bridge, built at the beginning of the 2nd century, was 1127 meters long, the longest Roman built bridge. Remnants of that bridge can still be seen when cruising the Danube.

Felix Romuliana, 3rd century, is one of the best preserved Roman royal palaces in the world and the place of the last apotheosis of a Roman emperor (Galerius); on UNESCO List of the World Cultural Heritage.

Naissus (now city of Nis) and Mediana are archeological sites from the 3rd century; Roman Emperor Constantine the Great was born there.

Justiana Prima, 6th century, is the legacy of the last Roman and the first Byzantine Emperor Justinian I, who was born in the vicinity of that city.

Six medieval monasteries of the Serbian medieval empire on Serbian and Kosovo & Metohia territory, are on UNESCO List of the World Cultural Heritage.

Smederevo Fortress, 15th century, is the largest European fortress built in the plains.

Petrovaradin Fortress, built in the 18th century, is the second largest fortress in Europe; it was also called the Gibraltar of Danube.



Grape festival