



RAYO DE LA MUERTE

SERBIA AS A SUPERHERO

● RAYO DE LA MUERTE'S POWERS

POPULATION		6,6 M hab.	POP. GROWTH		-7,21 %
AREA		87,5 K km²	DENSITY		76 hab/km²
WEALTH		15,3 K \$/hab	LITERACY		99,34 %
LARGEST CITY		Belgrade	URBAN POP.		74,2 %
LIFE EXPECT.		77,33 años	MEDIAN AGE		44,7 años
HIGHEST PEAK		Midžor	LARGEST RIVER		Morava
RAINFALL		673 mm/m²			

LANGUAGES

Serbian, Albanian,
Croatian, Slovak,
Hungarian, English,
Romanian, and Rusyn

CURRENCY

Serbian Dinar

GOVERNMENT

Parliamentary republic

RELIGION

Eastern Orthodoxy

DEMONYM

Serbian

● WHAT DEFINES SERBIA

Orthodoxy

CULTURE

Serbian Orthodoxy is more than just a religion: it represents cultural identity, monasteries, traditions, a religious calendar, and centuries of history that have profoundly shaped Serbian society.

Slava

CULTURE

The Slava is a traditional Serbian family celebration honoring each family's patron saint, combining Orthodox faith, family heritage, hospitality, and customs passed down through generations.

Hospitality and Family

CULTURE

Family, friendship, and hospitality hold a central place in Serbian social life, characterized by close bonds, long gatherings, lively conversations, and a strong generosity toward others.

The Kosovo Myth

HISTORY

The Kosovo myth is a historical and symbolic narrative centered on the 1389 battle, deeply embedded in the memory, literature, and construction of Serbia's national identity.

Medieval Serbia

HISTORY

Medieval Serbia, especially under the Nemanjić dynasty, developed the Serbian state and consolidated Orthodoxy, leaving behind monasteries, churches, and a powerful historical and cultural legacy.

Between East and West

CULTURE

Serbia is historically situated between Central Europe, the Balkans, and the former Ottoman world, creating a cultural identity marked by both Eastern and Western influences.

● PLACES TO EXPLORE

Belgrade

1.121.410 pop.

Belgrade is the capital of Serbia and is located in an exceptional geographical spot: the confluence of the Danube and Sava rivers. Its fortress overlooks both waterways and serves as a reminder of the city's strategic importance for centuries. Romans, Byzantines, Ottomans, and Austrians have all left their mark. Today, it is the country's main political, cultural, and economic center.

Novi Sad

262.324 pop.

Novi Sad is Serbia's second-largest city and the main hub of the Vojvodina plain. It stretches along the Danube, opposite the Petrovaradin Fortress, which is built on a hill. Its architecture reflects Central European influences, and its vibrant university and cultural scene stand out. It is also a gateway to the flat, agricultural landscape of northern Serbia.

Niš

199.431 pop.

Niš is one of Serbia's oldest cities and an important center in the south of the country. Its location along a natural route between Central Europe and the Balkans gave it great historical importance. The Roman Emperor Constantine the Great was born here. The Niš Fortress and other Roman ruins bear witness to its long past as a strategic and multicultural city.

Mokra Gora

393 pop.

Mokra Gora is a small mountain village located in western Serbia, nestled between the landscapes of Tara and Zlatibor. It is famous for the Šargan Eight, a historic narrow-gauge railway that crosses the mountains via a spectacular zigzag route. Nearby liesDrvengrad, a traditional wooden village built by film director Emir Kusturica.

● GEOGRAPHY OF SERBIA

Danube and Sava River Basin

The Danube and Sava rivers form one of Serbia's great geographical axes. Both rivers flow through the northern part of the country and meet in Belgrade, connecting Serbia to a massive European river network. Their valleys have historically favored trade, agriculture, communications, and urban growth, making the rivers fundamental elements of Serbian geography.

Vojvodina Plain

Vojvodina occupies northern Serbia and is part of the great Pannonian Plain. Its landscape, almost entirely flat, contrasts with the mountains of the country's central and southern regions. Fertile soils and large rivers support a thriving agricultural activity. The region is also known for its cultural diversity, featuring numerous communities and traditions originating from Central Europe.

Southern Mountains

The mountains of central and southern Serbia form a landscape of forests, valleys, gorges, and peaks that contrasts with the Vojvodina plain. These mountain systems extend toward the Balkans and other regions of the peninsula. This mountainous part of Serbia preserves important natural areas and small rural communities, offering some of the most spectacular landscapes in the country.

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ANOTHER PLANET



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