

The South Slavic Republics: Culture, Religion, Identity



[Begin Module](#)

This module will explore the cultural nuances of each Yugoslav republic. You will explore five subjects pertaining to the countries, and each subject will include a knowledge check activity that will prepare you for the module quiz. Press the button below to begin your learning journey.



Directions: Click on the subject that you would like to explore. If you are ready to take the final quiz, click "Start Module Quiz".



Religion



Capital Cities



Cuisine



Culture



Language

Start Module Quiz



Slovenia

Croatia

Bosnia & Herzegovina

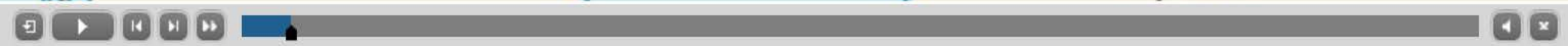
Serbia

Montenegro

North Macedonia

Return to Menu

Knowledge Check





The predominant religion in Croatia is Roman Catholicism. Like Slovenia, Croatia's Catholic identity was significantly shaped by its historical experiences, particularly under the Austro-Hungarian Empire and later as part of Yugoslavia. This historical backdrop fostered a robust Roman Catholic tradition and identity in Croatia. The Catholic Church has been a pivotal institution in Croatian society, influencing its social, cultural, and political life. Throughout the centuries, and especially during the Austro-Hungarian period, the Church not only served as a spiritual guide but also played a vital role in education, culture, and social services, helping to cement a strong sense of national identity among Croatians.



The predominant religion in Slovenia is Roman Catholicism. Catholicism in Slovenia has been profoundly influenced by its historical ties with Austria, particularly during the period of the Austro-Hungarian Empire. This connection fostered a strong Roman Catholic cultural and religious presence in Slovenia. During the Austro-Hungarian period, the Catholic Church played a significant role in the social and political life of the region, a legacy that continues to influence Slovenian society today. The Church was a crucial institution in education and social welfare, contributing to the development of a distinct Slovenian Catholic identity that intertwined religious and national elements.



In Serbia, the predominant religion is Eastern Orthodoxy, primarily represented by the Serbian Orthodox Church, which plays a significant role in the country's history, culture, and national identity. The Serbian Orthodox Church is one of the oldest Christian churches in the world, deeply rooted in the medieval history of Serbia and the Balkans. Its establishment and growth have been closely tied to the Serbian state's historical development, often intertwining religion with national identity. The influence of the Serbian Orthodox Church extends beyond the spiritual realm, encompassing cultural and political aspects of Serbian society. It has been a custodian of Serbian cultural heritage, language, and traditions.



In Bosnia and Herzegovina, the religious landscape is notably diverse, comprising mainly Islam, Serbian Orthodoxy, and Roman Catholicism. This diversity is a hallmark of Bosnia's complex history and multi-ethnic composition. The Islamic faith, brought during the Ottoman Empire's rule, has a significant influence, with Muslims (Bosniaks) constituting the largest religious group. The Serbian Orthodox Church is the primary religious institution among Serbs in Bosnia, deeply intertwined with the community's national identity and historical heritage. Roman Catholicism, mainly followed by Croats, is the third largest religious community, with its traditions and practices adding to the country's cultural mosaic.



The predominant religion in Montenegro is Eastern Orthodoxy, deeply rooted in the country's history and culture, primarily through the Serbian Orthodox Church. Montenegro's religious and cultural identity has been significantly shaped by its historical and geographical context, nestled between Eastern and Western Christian civilizations. This unique position has allowed for a rich religious tapestry, including influences from the Roman Catholic and Islamic traditions, due to historical interactions with neighboring regions. The Orthodox Church in Montenegro has played a central role in the development of the national identity, especially during periods of foreign domination and political upheaval.



In North Macedonia, the predominant religion is Eastern Orthodoxy. The religious landscape of North Macedonia is also characterized by the presence of a significant Islamic community, making up about one-third of the population, primarily among the Albanian and Turkish ethnic groups. These Muslim communities have a long history in the region, dating back to the Ottoman Empire. Religion in North Macedonia has been a factor in social and political life, especially given the historical context of ethnic and religious coexistence and tensions. Interfaith dialogue is promoted to enhance mutual understanding and maintain the tradition of religious diversity and tolerance that characterizes North Macedonian society.

Matching

Match the republics with the predominate religion found in the country.

Republics

Main Religion

- ▼ Slovenia
- ▼ Croatia
- ▼ Montenegro
- ▼ Bosnia & Herzegovina
- ▼ Serbia
- ▼ North Macedonia

- A) Catholicism
- B) Eastern Orthodoxy
- C) Islam

Clear

Back

Submit



Slovenia

Croatia

Bosnia &
Herzegovina

Serbia

Montenegro

North
Macedonia

Return to Menu

Knowledge Check

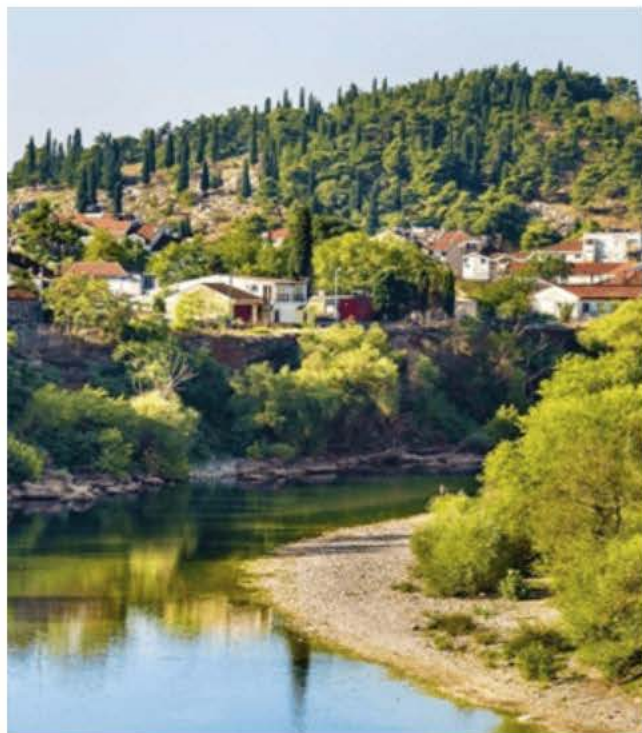




Belgrade, the capital of Serbia and formerly the capital of Yugoslavia, stands at the confluence of the Danube and Sava rivers, embodying a rich and tumultuous history. This city, one of the oldest in Europe, has been a crossroads of Eastern and Western civilizations, evident in its diverse architecture, from Roman ruins to Ottoman relics and Austro-Hungarian buildings. Belgrade's vibrant atmosphere is infused with the legacy of its past, including its role as the political and cultural heart of Yugoslavia, contributing to its unique identity. The city's fortress, Kalemegdan, overlooks the river junction and offers insights into Belgrade's strategic importance through the centuries. Belgrade boasts a lively arts and nightlife scene.



Zagreb, the capital of Croatia, is a city where tradition meets contemporary life in a vibrant and eclectic atmosphere. Cradled between the slopes of Mount Medvednica and the banks of the Sava River, it offers a rich tapestry of cultural, historical, and modern attractions. The city's heart, marked by the Gothic grandeur of Zagreb Cathedral and the historic charm of the Upper Town's cobblestone streets, tells the story of its past. In contrast, the Lower Town buzzes with modern-day energy, featuring trendy cafes, bustling marketplaces, and lush parks. Zagreb's cultural scene is bustling, with numerous museums, galleries, and theaters, showcasing the city's artistic legacy and contemporary creativity.



Podgorica, the capital of Montenegro, is a city where the old and new coexist harmoniously against a backdrop of stunning natural beauty. Situated at the confluence of the Ribnica and Morača rivers, and surrounded by scenic mountains and fertile plains, Podgorica serves as the administrative, cultural, and economic center of Montenegro. The city's history is visible in its varied architecture, from the remnants of Ottoman rule and austere socialist-era buildings to modern developments. Despite its often overlooked status compared to Montenegro's coastal towns, Podgorica offers a unique blend of historical depth and modern dynamism, making it a compelling destination for those seeking to explore the heart of the Balkans.



Sarajevo, the capital of Bosnia and Herzegovina, is a city steeped in history and resilience. Nestled within the valley of the Miljacka River and surrounded by the Dinaric Alps, Sarajevo boasts a picturesque setting that belies its tumultuous past. The city's landscape is a mosaic of Ottoman-era mosques, Austro-Hungarian buildings, and socialist architecture, reflecting its complex history. The Baščaršija, Sarajevo's old bazaar, remains the cultural and historical heart of the city, where narrow alleys and traditional coffeehouses evoke its Ottoman heritage. Sarajevo is also known for its vibrant arts scene and theaters. The city, famous for its religious diversity, is nicknamed the "Jerusalem of Europe".



Ljubljana, Slovenia's capital, is a place where history and modernity converge in a lively and picturesque setting. The Ljubljanica River winds through the city, accentuating its diverse architectural heritage, which ranges from ancient fortresses to contemporary designs. The striking Ljubljana Castle, situated on a hill, commands a stunning view of the verdant landscapes and the vibrant urban life below. The city is celebrated for its cultural vibrancy, home to an array of theaters, museums, and art galleries, and is equally known for its dynamic cafe scene and active market life. This blend of elements makes Ljubljana not just a historical gem, but also a thriving urban center, where the past and the present seamlessly intertwine



Skopje, the capital of North Macedonia, is a city of dramatic transformation and rich historical layers. Positioned on the banks of the Vardar River and flanked by mountains, Skopje presents a skyline where modern architecture and ancient monuments coalesce. The city's extensive history is palpable in the Old Bazaar, one of the oldest and largest marketplaces in the Balkans, and the historic fortress that overlooks the city. This blend of ancient history and ambitious modernization gives Skopje a unique character, with a variety of cultural and historical sites. The city is also the cultural heart of North Macedonia, known for its vibrant festivals, dynamic arts scene, and numerous theaters.

Matching

Match the republic with its corresponding capital.

Republics

Capitals

- Serbia
- Croatia
- North Macedonia
- Slovenia
- Bosnia & Herzegovina
- Montenegro

- A) Ljubljana
- B) Zagreb
- C) Belgrade
- D) Podgorica
- E) Skopje
- F) Sarajevo

Clear

Back

Submit



Slovenia

Croatia

Bosnia &
Herzegovina

Serbia

Montenegro

North
Macedonia

Return to Menu

Knowledge Check





Rakia is a cherished alcoholic beverage in Serbia, deeply ingrained in the country's cultural and social fabric. As a traditional fruit brandy, it is central to Serbian hospitality and is often homemade in rural areas, following age-old methods passed down through generations. The most revered type of rakia in Serbia is šljivovica, made from plums, celebrated for its robust flavor and strong alcoholic content, usually around 40% to 50%. The production of rakia is a cultural ritual, symbolizing the culmination of the agricultural year and the beginning of the festive season. Rakia is not merely a drink but a symbol of Serbian heritage, embodying the spirit of the land and the craftsmanship of its people.



North Macedonia is renowned for its vibrant and diverse culinary scene, with Tavče Gravče standing out as a quintessential dish that captures the essence of Macedonian cuisine. This traditional recipe consists of beans, typically white, which are slow-cooked in a clay pot or tavče, alongside onions, peppers, tomatoes, and a rich blend of spices and herbs, creating a hearty and flavorsome stew. Often flavored with smoked meat or sausage, Tavče Gravče is a celebration of simplicity and taste, reflecting the country's love for wholesome, comforting food. Served typically with crusty bread or alongside salads and pickled vegetables, it is a staple food that embodies the warmth and hospitality of Macedonian culture.



Slovenia is renowned for its culinary delight, Potica, a traditional rolled dough pastry that epitomizes the country's rich gastronomic heritage. This iconic Slovenian dish consists of a variety of fillings, the most classic being a sumptuous mixture of walnuts, honey, and sometimes raisins, encased in a thin, yeast-leavened dough. Potica's preparation is a cherished ritual, symbolizing special occasions and festive celebrations, particularly during Christmas and Easter. The pastry's spiral shape, achieved by rolling the filled dough into a log and then baking it in a round pan, is instantly recognizable and emblematic of Slovenian culinary artistry.



Bosnia and Herzegovina is famous for its unique and flavorful dish, Ćevapi, a staple of Bosnian cuisine. Ćevapi consists of small, grilled rolls of minced meat, typically a combination of beef and lamb, seasoned with simple spices. These succulent meat cylinders are often served in a somun or lepinja, a type of fluffy flatbread, accompanied by raw onions, sour cream, and sometimes ajvar, a savory relish made from red bell peppers and eggplant. Ćevapi is more than just a meal in Bosnia; it's a cultural symbol, representing the country's culinary heritage and the influence of Ottoman cuisine. Found in traditional restaurants and street food stalls across the nation, this dish embodies the spirit of Bosnian hospitality.

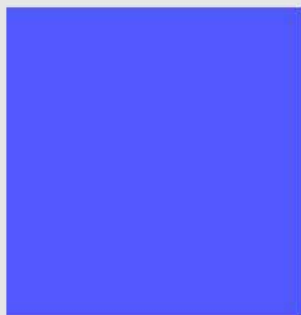


Buzara is a distinctive and beloved seafood preparation method from Montenegro, particularly celebrated along the Adriatic coast. This traditional dish is a testament to the region's rich culinary heritage, where the bounty of the sea is transformed into simple, yet profoundly flavorful meals. Buzara involves stewing shellfish, such as mussels, scampi, or prawns, in a succulent sauce made from garlic, olive oil, white wine, fresh herbs like parsley, and a touch of breadcrumbs, which thickens the sauce and enriches its flavor. The essence of buzara lies in its celebration of the natural taste of the seafood, with the sauce serving to enhance rather than overpower the delicate flavors of the shellfish.

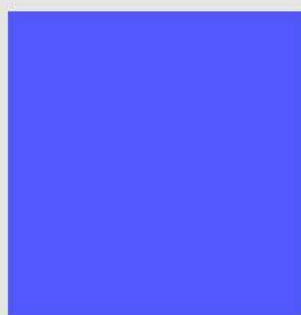


Croatia is celebrated for its distinctive culinary tradition, with Peka being one of the most iconic dishes that define its gastronomy. Peka is a beloved method of cooking, usually involving meat or seafood along with vegetables, cooked under a bell-like dome, or "peka," that is covered with hot coals. This slow-cooking process, often carried out in a fireplace or a specially designed outdoor oven, infuses the food with a smoky flavor and ensures everything is tender and richly seasoned. Commonly used ingredients include lamb, octopus, or chicken, combined with potatoes and other vegetables, all seasoned with aromatic herbs like rosemary and garlic.

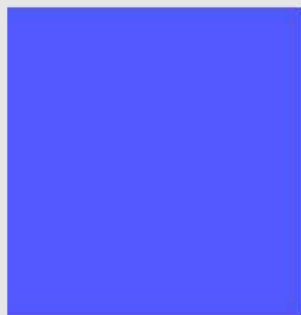
Directions: Drag the pictures of the cuisine items to the correct corresponding country blue box. Once all pictures are placed, click submit.



Croatia



Slovenia



Montenegro



North Macedonia



Serbia



Bosnia &
Herzegovina



Rakia



Buzara



Tavce Gravce



Cevapi



Peka



Potica



Slovenia

Croatia

Bosnia & Herzegovina

Serbia

Montenegro

North Macedonia

Return to Menu

Knowledge Check





In Montenegro, one of the most fascinating cultural traditions is the celebration of the feast day of Saint Tryphon, the patron saint of Kotor. This event, known locally as the Festivity of Saint Tryphon (Fešta Svetog Tripuna), takes place every year on February 3rd in the historic town of Kotor, a UNESCO World Heritage site. The tradition dates back to the 9th century and is one of the oldest and most important celebrations in Montenegro. The festivities include a grand procession through the town's streets, featuring the revered relic of Saint Tryphon, carried by local clergy and followed by participants in traditional Montenegrin costumes. The event is marked by a blend of religious ceremonies and secular festivities.



In North Macedonia, one of the most storied and vibrant cultural traditions is the Galicnik Wedding Festival, an annual event that takes place in the picturesque village of Galicnik. This festival, held each July, revives traditional Macedonian wedding customs in a spectacular two-day celebration that attracts visitors from across the country and around the world. The Galicnik Wedding Festival is famous for its elaborate ceremonies and rituals, which showcase the rich folklore. During the event, a selected couple from the local community gets married following age-old customs and practices. This includes wearing intricate, handcrafted national costumes and performing traditional dances like the Teskoto.



In Serbia, one of the deeply rooted cultural traditions is the Slava, a unique expression of the Serbian Orthodox Christian faith. Slava, which translates to "celebration" or "glory," is the commemoration of a family's patron saint day and is considered one of the most important and revered family rituals in Serbian culture. Each family inherits a patron saint, typically a figure significant in Serbian Orthodox hagiography, whose feast day becomes a yearly occasion for gathering, feasting, and prayer. During the Slava, families prepare a special ceremonial bread (slavski kolač) and wheat (žito), which are blessed in church services or by visiting priests at home.



The Džumalia, also known as Ajvatovica, is one of Bosnia and Herzegovina's oldest and largest traditional Islamic events, deeply rooted in the country's cultural and religious history. Held annually in the town of Prusac, the tradition dates back over 500 years, commemorating the miraculous efforts of Ajvaz-dedo, a revered dervish, who prayed for water during a time of drought, leading to the miraculous splitting of a rock to reveal a spring. This multi-day event attracts thousands of pilgrims from Bosnia and Herzegovina and neighboring countries, converging in a spiritual and communal celebration. The highlight is a procession to the sacred rock site, where prayers and religious ceremonies are held.



In Croatia, one of the most iconic cultural traditions is the Sinjska Alka, a knightly tournament held annually in the town of Sinj. This historic event, dating back to 1715, commemorates the Croatian victory over Ottoman Turkish forces. The Alka is a test of equestrian skill and precision, where participants, dressed in traditional 18th-century knights' attire, gallop on horseback aiming to spear a hanging metal ring, known as the alka, with a lance. The tournament is a rigorous display of tradition, chivalry, and skill, steeped in the values and history of the region. Participants, known as alkari, must be native to the Sinj region and are respected figures in the community.



In Slovenia, one of the most cherished cultural traditions is the annual celebration of Kurentovanje, a pre-Lenten festival held in the town of Ptuj and other parts of the country. This vibrant and colorful event is steeped in ancient pagan rituals, symbolizing the end of winter and the arrival of spring. The central figures of Kurentovanje are the Kurents, masked and costumed characters who parade through the streets wearing large sheepskin garments and belts of cowbells, their faces hidden behind elaborate masks adorned with feathers, ribbons, and horns. The Kurents' energetic dance and the clamorous ringing of their bells are believed to chase away evil spirits and winter's cold, ushering in warmth and fertility.

Matching

Use the drop boxes on the left to match the cultural traditions to their corresponding republic.

Tradition

Republic

- Slava
- Galicnik Wedding Festival
- Kurentovanje
- Ajvatovica
- Festivity of Saint Tryphon
- Sinjska Alka

- A) North Macedonia
- B) Croatia
- C) Slovenia
- D) Serbia
- E) Bosnia & Herzegovina
- F) Montenegro

Clear

Back

Submit



Slovenia

Croatia

Bosnia &
Herzegovina

Serbia

Montenegro

North
Macedonia

Return to Menu

Knowledge Check

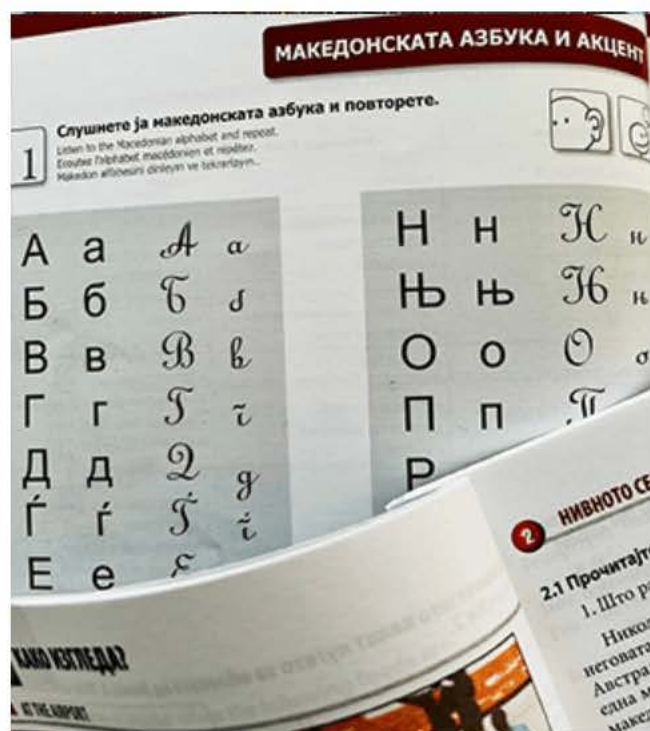


In Serbia, the dialect spoken is primarily the Serbian variety of the Serbo-Croatian language, characterized by its ekavian pronunciation, where the "e" sound is prevalent in places where "ije" or "je" would be used in the ijekavian pronunciation common in Croatian, Bosnian, and Montenegrin dialects. This linguistic feature is one of the main markers differentiating the Serbian dialect from other varieties of Serbo-Croatian. The Serbian dialect employs both the Cyrillic and Latin alphabets, with Cyrillic being the official script in Serbia. The language is rich in local expressions and idiomatic phrases, reflecting the diverse cultural and historical influences that have shaped the region, adding to the linguistic diversity of the country.



ПОНЕЖИ ТРОИЦЕ ПОКАЗАНІЯ МІН
 КЪ. КАГО ИЗВОЛИ ИСПАКНИТИ СВО
 Ю ЦРКВЬ, РАЗЛАУНЫМИ КНИГАМИ
 РИДТВЪ АЗЪ ВЪ ХЛѢБѢ КАГО ВЪ РИ
 МИ И БѢЛЪХРАНИМИ ГИЛЬГОРЦЕ
 РНОВЫКЪ. ЦРКВЫ ПРАЗДНИМЪ СЪ
 КНИГЪ, ГОТЪ РАДІИ НАШИХЪ РАЗХІ
 ЦНИИМЪ И РАЗХРАНИМЪ АГАРИНСКИХЪ ЧЕДЪ. **С**ЪЗРѢ
 ВНОКАКЪ ПОСТЕШЕНІЕМЪ СЪГО ДѢЛА, ИАЮКЪ СВІЮКЪ КЪ
 ТЕННЫМЪ ЦРКВАМЪ. И НАПИСАХЪ СІЮ ДѢСЯТИОУ КНИГЪ СЪ
 МОГЪ СНИКЪ. ВЪ ИСПАКНИТИ СЛОВО СЛОВО ТРІСЛІНУ НАГ
 ОВЪ ДИСТІКЪ ПОКАЗАНІЯ МАГО КЪ ЖЪСТА. МЛЮЖЕ ЮНЕ
 И СВЪЗРАСТНЫИ ИСТАРІЕ, ЧЕ ТОУ ЦРКВІИ ИАВЪ СЪТЪ ІАЮЦЕИ
 ИАВ ПИШУ ЦЕЛІОКЪ КЪ ХЪ РАДІИ СПРАВАНТИ. НАЖЕ ОУСЪ
 РДНИ ПОТЪ ЦІАВШНЪ СЕНА СЕДЪ БО СЛЪКАМТИ. ДІАКОИ
 СЛАВІТРЕ СЪ ІАИЗНЪ ГОЖЕ ВЪ СІ. СНАИМЪ ЖЕ ВЪ СІ. СЪГО ДѢЛА
 ШНИИМЪ ЖЕ ВЪ СІ. ЗДЪ ОУАВУНММЛЪ СЪТЪ ІАМОЖЕ СІН СЪ
 ТОМЪ СЪЗАРММЪ СЕ, АМІН. **П**ОКАЗАНІЕМЪ ГИЛЬГОРЦЕ
 ЦЕ РНО СІАНИКЪ АЗЪ ХЪ РАКЪ СІИ ПОИНОТЪ КЪ МАКАРІЕ, РОУКО
 ДЕАЦАХЪ СІЕ. ПРИ ВСЕОСЦІЕННОМЪ МИТРОПОДИТЕ ЗЕТЕ
 КОМЪ КЪ РАВУЛЪ. ВЪ АТЪТО СЪ ІА КЪРЪ СІАЦІ, А. АМІН, А.

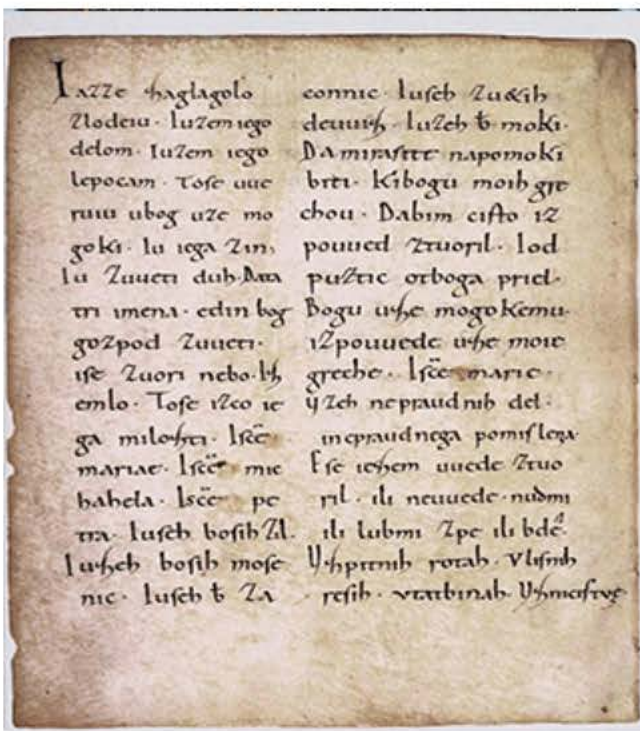
In Montenegro, the linguistic landscape is predominantly characterized by the Montenegrin variant of the Serbo-Croatian language. This variant, while mutually intelligible with the other forms of Serbo-Croatian, has its own distinctive features and expressions. Montenegrin includes two additional letters in its alphabet, "š" and "ž", which represent specific sounds, contributing to the uniqueness of the language within the Serbo-Croatian spectrum. The dialect spoken in Montenegro largely follows the ijekavian pronunciation, similar to that in Bosnia and Herzegovina and parts of Croatia. This feature is reflected in the way certain words are pronounced with an "ie" or "je" sound.



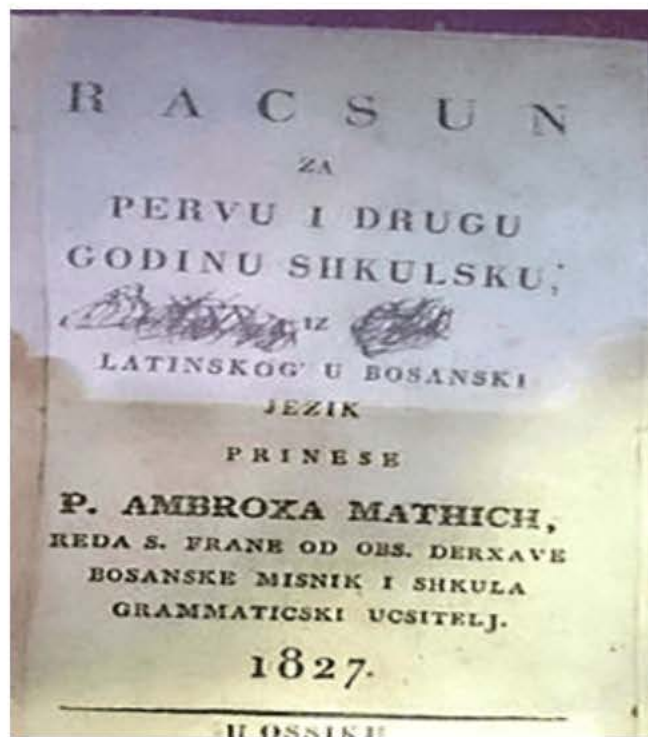
The primary language of North Macedonia is Macedonian, a South Slavic language that stands as a pillar of national identity and cultural heritage. Macedonian is distinct in its rich phonetic and lexical features, with a unique set of grammatical structures, including the use of a definitive accent and an extensive use of suffixes. It's noted for its three-way distinction in the past tense, which is a characteristic feature of the language. Macedonian developed as a literary language in the mid-20th century and is characterized by its Cyrillic alphabet, which includes a few letters specific to Macedonian. The language serves as a strong element of national pride.



In Croatia, the linguistic expression is primarily through the Croatian dialect of the Serbo-Croatian language, which is part of the South Slavic language group. This dialect distinguishes itself by specific vocabulary, pronunciation, and grammatical nuances within the broader Serbo-Croatian context. It is primarily based on the Shtokavian dialect, which also underpins Serbian, Bosnian, and Montenegrin dialects, but with notable variations in the ijekavian pronunciation, where an "ije" or "je" sound is used instead of just "e." The Croatian dialect employs the Latin alphabet and is enriched by a unique set of linguistic characteristics that reflect the nation's historical and cultural evolution.

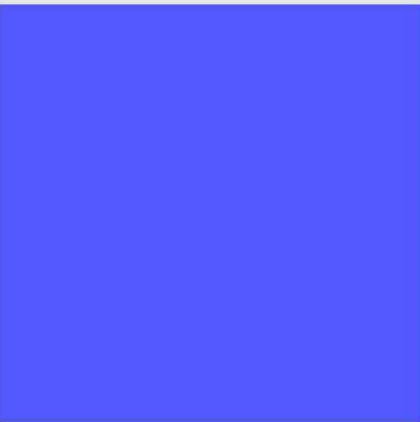


Slovenian, the official language of Slovenia, is a South Slavic language that holds a special place in the nation's cultural identity. With approximately 2.5 million speakers worldwide, it's known for its distinctive dialects, which vary significantly across the country's regions, reflecting the rich linguistic tapestry of the area. Slovenian is unique among Slavic languages for its use of the dual grammatical number, used to denote two people or objects, adding a layer of complexity and nuance to the language. The language has a rich literary heritage, with roots dating back to the medieval period, symbolized by the Freising Manuscripts, the oldest preserved written documents in Slovenian.

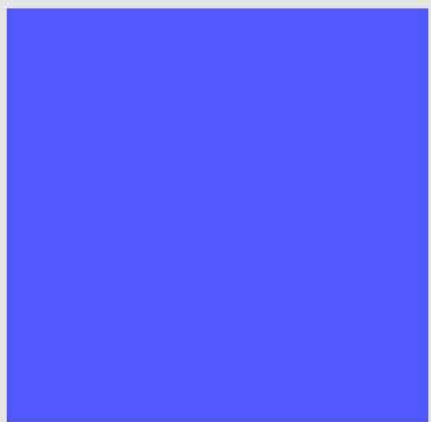


In Bosnia and Herzegovina, the local dialect is part of the Serbo-Croatian language continuum, traditionally known as a pluricentric language with variations in Serbian, Croatian, Bosnian, and Montenegrin dialects. The dialect spoken in Bosnia and Herzegovina encapsulates elements from the Eastern Herzegovinian sub-dialect of the Shtokavian dialect. This Bosnian variant of Serbo-Croatian is unique for its specific vocabulary, which includes loanwords from Ottoman Turkish, Arabic, and Persian, reflecting the country's historical ties. It includes linguistic features such as ijekavian pronunciation, where the "ije" or "je" sound is used instead of just "e."

Directions: Drag the flags of the republics to the correct corresponding language blue box. Once all flags are placed, click submit.



Macedonian



Serbo-Croatian
(Ekavian Dialect)



Slovenian



Serbo-Croatian
(Ijekavian Dialect)



Croatia



Slovenia



Serbia



Bosnia &
Herzegovina



Montenegro



North
Macedonia

Multiple Choice

Roman Catholicism is the main religion of which one of these republics?

- A) Montenegro
- B) Croatia
- C) North Macedonia
- D) Serbia

Submit

Clear

Multiple Choice

Slava is a cultural tradition celebrated primarily in which republic?

- A) Croatia
- B) North Macedonia
- C) Slovenia
- D) Serbia

Submit

Clear

Multiple Choice

What is the primary language spoken in Croatia ?

- A) Serbo-Croatian (Ijekavian Dialect)
- B) Macedonian
- C) Slovenian
- D) Serbo-Croatian (Ekavian Dialect)

Submit

Clear

Multiple Choice

Tavce Gravce is a popular cuisine in which republic ?

- A) North Macedonia
- B) Slovenia
- C) Croatia
- D) Montenegro

Submit

Clear

Multiple Choice

What was the capital of Yugoslavia?

- A) Skopje
- B) Sarajevo
- C) Belgrade
- D) Zagreb

Submit

Clear

Multiple Choice

What is the capital of Montenegro?

- A) Belgrade
- B) Skopje
- C) Podgorica
- D) Ljubljana

Submit

Clear

Multiple Choice

The Ekavian dialect of the Serbo-Croatian language is spoken in which republic?

- A) Croatia
- B) Serbia
- C) Montenegro
- D) Bosnia & Herzegovina

Submit

Clear

Multiple Choice

Bosnia and Herzegovina is famous for which one of the following dishes?

- A) Potica
- B) Cevapi
- C) Peka
- D) Tavce Gravce

Submit

Clear

Multiple Choice

Kurentovanje is a cultural tradition celebrated in which republic?

- A) Serbia
- B) North Macedonia
- C) Croatia
- D) Slovenia

Submit

Clear

Multiple Choice

In which of these republics is the main religion Islam?

- A) Serbia
- B) Bosnia & Herzegovina
- C) Croatia
- D) Slovenia

Submit

Clear

Quiz Results

You Scored: **100**

Maximum Score: **100**

Correct Questions: **10**

Total Questions: **10**

Accuracy: **100%**

Attempts: **1**

[Continue](#)

Congratulations, you passed the quiz!

