

Chapter 1 : The King with Donkey Ears

Midas Greece. Bacchus, on a certain occasion, found his old schoolmaster and foster-father, Silenus, missing. The old man had been drinking, and in that state wandered away, and was found by some peasants, who carried him to their king, Midas.

Dogue De Bordeaux show team We are a small family oriented kennel in Serbia dedicated to preserving the magnificence of this historic breeds. The symbiosis with these beautiful creatures makes us different and more fulfilled, and it makes us happier because we have an opportunity to participate in the creation of something beautiful and perfect as either Dogue De Bordeaux or Boston Terrier is. Our aim is to maintain the balance between our dreams of breeding with that which we have achieve so far, as well as with nature and with that dictated by the highest standards of breeding. We live for a day when every new litter which we created will be bread, hoping that we shall achieve to create an even better litter from the one that came before and we shall further improve the breed. Even after so many years we still have many sleepless nights because we contemplate another combination in the future. It is nice to live daily with sweet uncertainty while watching how the beautiful small creatures grow into the fulfillment of your dreams every day. Dogue De Bordeaux is family. Boston Terrier is friendship. Punkrockstars is a living dream. We believe passionately in trying to maintain good structure and condition in our stock, i. We run our dogs out over some fairly rough terrain, thus maintaining a level of fitness, commensurate with the task for which they were bred. Our management of the dogs at Punk Rock Stars United Kennels is very demanding, but undoubtedly reaps the rewards we seek - fit, happy and healthy dogs. We feed only a natural diet and the benefits are obvious, not only in our show age dogs, but particularly in both our young and our senior citizens. Our goal is to breed healthy, typical and well balanced dogs with great movement. Longevity is a very important issue for us. We think old age in the lineage often can be seen as a good indicator of good health. We like to focus on old proven bloodlines rather than the "next new thing". Our priorities being health , temperament, intelligence and appearance of the dog. We decided to follow the quality plan of the French Kennel Club S. Our main goal is to breed the best specimen of French Bulldogs, while maintaining all the characteristics of this beautiful breed. Our motto by which we live and breed is ethical and responsible breeding. We have invested too much time and effort in learning about these dogs, training them and living with them and we simply cannot allow someone else to handle them. We believe that this way is the only way! It makes us more fulfilled and we know the dogs are happy, healthy and in good and friendly hands! When it comes to breeding, our priority is health! We exclusively breed dogs that passed all health checks and are generally healthy, vibrant, friendly and without any serious diseases in their blood line. Since French Bulldog is not a dog who needs much exercise, we make sure he is active, fit and we prefer to feed them fresh and natural food. We choose dogs who are well-tempered, good companion and off course, physical appearance is also important. Iz Italije smo Odgajivacnice sa puno svetskih i evropskih sampiona, ciji su psi raspostranjeni po celom svetu. Daljim nasim radom birali smo samo kvalitetne muzjake iz Evrope, Amerike i Azije sa vrhukskim krvnim linijama i odlicnim pedigreeom. Cilj nam je da se podigne svest o maltezerim i njihovom izgledu i da ih bude sto vise jer ih na nasim prostorima ima jako malo sa pravim odlikama koje cine maltezera. Maltezeri su platili danak nemoralnih i necasnih ljudi koji se bave svercom i stancerajem svega i svacega i posle nude neupucenima kao "maltezere" koji su jako loseg kvaliteta. Na nama je tezak posao i c eka nas jos puno truda i rada da se podigne svest o tome kako treba da izgleda pravi predstavnik ove prelepe rase. Nadamo se damo Vas na ovim stranicama makar malo pribliziti ovoj prelepoj rasi, uzivajte. Dok drugi samo pricaju o svome kvalitetu mi to i dokazujemo, ako zelite maltezera, kupite pravog tu smo za Vas.

Chapter 2 : Eye of the King - Livius

A long time ago, there was a King who had floppy ears shaped just like the ears of a donkey. The King was very embarrassed about his ears and always covered them up when he was in public so that the people of the village would never be allowed to discover his secret.

He is said to have died long before the Bulgar invasion. Two or three generations pass without any information. He united some Slavic tribes, forming the first Serbian principality. At this time, there was peace with the Bulgars. He defeated the Bulgars in a three-year war against Khan Presian. Vlastimir had three sons Mutimir, Strojimir and Gojnik and one daughter. His daughter married Krajina, who received the fief of Travunia. Mutimir – Eldest son of Vlastimir. Mutimir was the supreme ruler, with his two younger brothers Gojnik and Strojimir being subordinate to him. Gojnik and Strojimir later revolted against Mutimir, who exiled them to Boris in –, securing brief peace between the two nations. Emperor Basil sent missionaries to Serbia by The Eparchy of Ras was established by, as the bishopric of Serbs. Pribislav – He was the eldest son of Mutimir. Pribislav fled with his two brothers Bran and Stefan and son, Zaharije, to Croatia. Petar – Son of Gojnik, born in ca. His name Peter symbolizes Christianization of the Serbs. He returned from exile and deposed Pribislav in. He later caught Bran in under an attempted coup and blinded him, and then in he killed Klonimir, the son of Strojimir, in yet another attempted coup. Petar re-gained Bosnia and most of Zahumlje, and annexed Pagania. Petar defeated Pavle, the son of Bran, who was sent by Simeon. Pavle – Son of Bran, born in ca. He was sent with an army to Serbia in, but was defeated by Petar. After Petar was deposed, Pavle took the throne. He defeats Zaharija, the son of Pribislav, sent by the Byzantines in. He was initially vassal to Symeon, later he switched to the Byzantine Empire. Zaharija, now sent by the Bulgars, defeats him in. Zaharija – Son of Pribislav. Zaharije was sent in by the Byzantines to retake the throne, but was captured by Pavle and handed over to Simeon who held him hostage for future tactics. In the meantime, Pavle switched sides to the Byzantines; Simeon dispatched Zaharija who managed to defeat Pavle and then betrayed Simeon by supporting the Byzantines. Zaharija defeated the Bulgar army in, when he sent two heads and weapons of Bulgar generals as trophies to Constantinople. Defeated Zaharija in, after which he was betrayed by Simeon who annexed the Serbian tribes. He returned and liberated and united the tribes from the Bulgars. His state included the provinces or tribes of Serbia Rascia and Bosnia, Travunia including the Kanalitans, Zachumlia, Pagania and Doclea; it encompassed the shores of the Adriatic sea to the Morava valley, and the Sava river to the Skadar lake. According to the Doclean Chronicle, he defeated the Magyars, but was later captured and drowned by them. His son-in-law Tihomir, who had held the Drina county, succeeded him as ruler of "Rascia". The state is believed to have disintegrated, and becoming annexed by the Byzantines and Bulgars. Serbia was annexed by the Byzantines Catepanate of Ras fl. The Serbian principality was succeeded by the principality of Duklja. The first office-holder was Peter of Diokleia, of which we only have a seal found in the 19th century. The next known is Jovan Vladimir, who became a Bulgarian vassal.

This is an archontological list of Serbian monarchs, containing monarchs of the medieval principalities, to heads of state of modern Serbia. The Serbian monarchy dates back to the Early Middle Ages.

Midas Greece Bacchus, on a certain occasion, found his old schoolmaster and foster-father, Silenus, missing. The old man had been drinking, and in that state wandered away, and was found by some peasants, who carried him to their king, Midas. Midas recognized him, and treated him hospitably, entertaining him for ten days and nights with an unceasing round of jollity. On the eleventh day he brought Silenus back, and restored him in safety to his pupil. Whereupon Bacchus offered Midas his choice of a reward, whatever he might wish. He asked that whatever he might touch should be changed into gold. Bacchus consented, though sorry that he had not made a better choice. Midas went his way, rejoicing in his new-acquired power, which he hastened to put to the test. He could scarce believe his eyes when he found a twig of an oak, which he plucked from the branch, become gold in his hand. He took up a stone; it changed to gold. He touched a sod; it did the same. He took up an apple from the tree; you would have thought he had robbed the garden of the Hesperides. His joy knew no bounds, and as soon as he got home, he ordered the servants to set a splendid repast on the table. Then he found to his dismay that whether he touched bread, it hardened in his hand; or put a morsel to his lip, it defied his teeth. He took a glass of wine, but it flowed down his throat like melted gold. In consternation at the unprecedented affliction, he strove to divest himself of his power; he hated the gift he had lately coveted. But all in vain; starvation seemed to await him. He raised his arms, all shining with gold, in prayer to Bacchus, begging to be delivered from his glittering destruction. Bacchus, merciful deity, heard and consented. Thenceforth Midas, hating wealth and splendor, dwelt in the country, and became a worshipper of Pan, the god of the fields. On a certain occasion Pan had the temerity to compare his music with that of Apollo, and to challenge the god of the lyre to a trial of skill. The challenge was accepted, and Tmolus, the mountain god, was chosen umpire. The senior took his seat, and cleared away the trees from his ears to listen. At a given signal Pan blew on his pipes, and with his rustic melody gave great satisfaction to himself and his faithful follower Midas, who happened to be present. Then Tmolus turned his head toward the Sun-god, and all his trees turned with him. Apollo rose, his brow wreathed with Parnassian laurel, while his robe of Tyrian purple swept the ground. In his left hand he held the lyre, and with his right hand struck the strings. Ravished with the harmony, Tmolus at once awarded the victory to the god of the lyre, and all but Midas acquiesced in the judgment. He dissented, and questioned the justice of the award. Apollo would not suffer such a depraved pair of ears any longer to wear the human form, but caused them to increase in length, grow hairy, within and without, and movable on their roots; in short, to be on the perfect pattern of those of an ass. Mortified enough was King Midas at this mishap: But his hairdresser of course knew the secret. He was charged not to mention it, and threatened with dire punishment if he presumed to disobey. But he found it too much for his discretion to keep such a secret; so he went out into the meadow, dug a hole in the ground, and stooping down, whispered the story, and covered it up. Before long a thick bed of reeds sprang up in the meadow, and as soon as it had gained its growth, began whispering the story, and has continued to do so, from that day to this, every time a breeze passes over the place. Thomas Bulfinch, *The Age of Fable*, chapter 6. Ovid, *Metamorphoses*, book 11, and other classical writers. Now after this state of things had lasted a good while, there was hardly a barber left in the town that could shave the emperor, and it came to be the turn of the Master of the Company of Barbers to go up to the palace. But, unluckily, at the very moment that he should have set out, the master fell suddenly ill, and told one of his apprentices that he must go in his stead. The young man replied that the master was ill, and there was no one but himself who could be trusted with the honor. The emperor was satisfied with the answer, and sat down, and let a sheet of fine linen be put round him. From this time the apprentice went regularly up to the palace, receiving each morning twelve ducats in payment. But after a while, his secret, which he had carefully kept, burnt within him, and he longed to tell it to somebody. His master saw there was something on his mind, and asked what it was. The youth replied that he had been tormenting himself for some months, and should never feel easy until some one shared his secret. Then put

back the earth and come away. Weeks passed away, and there sprang up in the hole an elder tree which had three stems, all as straight as poplars. Some shepherds, tending their flocks near by, noticed the tree growing there, and one of them cut down a stem to make flutes of; but, directly he began to play, the flute would do nothing but sing: He instantly sent for the apprentice and said to him, "What have you been saying about me to all my people? So the emperor desired his attendants to cut him a flute from the remaining stem, and, when it was ready, he ordered his chamberlain to play on it. Longmans, Green, and Company, , pp. I heard little Tom Kennedy, the great schoolmaster of Rossard, say that he read it in the history of Ireland, and that it happened before the people were Christian. It is about a king who had his hair cut only once a year. He lived in some old city on the borders of Carlow and Kilkenny, and his name was a queer one: Lora Lonshach it was. So, as I said, he got his hair cut only once a year, and afterward nothing more was ever heard of the barber who did it. This happened to about seven unlucky fellows, and then no barber would come close the castle for love or money. So the king proclaimed that all the barbers in the country were to draw lots, and if the one who got the short straw would dare to refuse, he would be put to death. Fearing that she would never again see her son, the mother ran to the castle and beseeched the king to spare him the fate of the previous barbers. The next day the frightened barber reported for duty. She asked him what ailed him, but he gave no answer. Two days later the doctor came. At this spot he found a healthy tree, cut a gash in its bark, and then whispered into it, "Da Chluais Chapail ar Labhradh Loingseach," which means, "The two ears of a horse has Lora Lonshach. The other four kings of Ireland were invited, as well as all the lords and ladies who chose to travel so far. One week before the appointed day, Craftine found a crack in his harp, so he went into the forest to look for wood for a new one. Where should bad luck send him but to the very tree that Thigueen had told his secret to! Craftine cut it down and fashioned it into the finest harp you have ever seen, and when he tried it, he himself was enchanted with its beautiful music. The great day came at last, and the big hall in the palace was crammed. The king was on his high throne, with the four other kings before him. On either side were all the great lords and ladies, around the open place in the center where the harpers were sitting. He first played so mournfully that all who heard him were grief-stricken. Then he played a merry jig, and because there was no room to dance, everyone shouted out for joy. Next came a war-like march, and everyone who had room drew his sword and waved it over his head, each one crying out the war-cry of his own chief or king. Finally he played a beautiful heavenly tune, and they all closed their eyes, hoping that the beautiful music would never come to an end. When Craftine finally ceased playing, gold and silver were thrown in showers to him. Then the harpers of Leinster, Munster, Connaught, and Ulster tried their hands, and, sure enough, they played very well, but not nearly as well as Craftine. When they were finished, the king said to Craftine, "Give us one more tune to finish decently, and put all that we invited in good humor for their dinner. There is magic in that harp, and I fear it will play us some trick. What a roar came from the crowd! King Lora was not able to stand it, and in a trance he fell down from his throne. In a few minutes he had the hall to himself, except for his harper and some of his old servants. They say that when he came to himself, he was very sorry for all the poor barbers that he had put out of the way, and that he pensioned their wives and mothers. From then on Thigueen was no more concerned about giving the king a haircut than he would have been about giving one to you or to me. Macmillan and Company, , pp. But after hearing where the reed had grown, he made no further effort to conceal either the murders or his ears. John Rhys, *Celtic Folklore: Welsh and Manx* Oxford: Oxford University Press, , v. Rhys gives both oral and printed sources for this tale, including the periodical *Y Brython* edited by D. Evans for , p.

Chapter 4 : Midas, and other Folktales of Type

The King's Ears is a Rascal Media children's story app, narrated by Terry Jones. Get it on iTunes calendrierdelascience.com

He was frail and very young when he died. His parents were also brother and sister. It is true that her parents, my grandparents, were second cousins; however, both my mother and her brother were adopted. These incestual pairings also run a greater risk of Reduced fertility both for the related parents and in their offspring Lower birth rate and higher infant mortality Congenital birth defects including facial asymmetry Certain kinds of cancer Suppressed immune systems Smaller adult size pedigree collapse These days, we have genetic testing and other valuable research tools to help us determine what may happen if we have kids with someone who is biologically related to us. But up until just a few centuries ago, it was common practice for people to marry their cousins and even their brothers and sisters and in many remote rural regions, the practice continues today. Historically, family line relations were often formed in royal houses to secure political alliances, strengthen the lines of succession, and ensure the noble purity of the bloodline. This practice caused a host of ailments and deformities that can still plague descendants of these royal houses to this day. Charles II of Spain in his twenties. You can clearly see the Habsburg Jaw, and this portrait was likely being kind. It is characterized by a jutting lower jaw that is often accompanied by an abnormally thick lower lip and sometimes a tongue that is abnormally large. It is believed that the Habsburg Jaw originated in a family of Polish royals, and the first person to have been known to have it was Maximilian I, a Holy Roman Emperor who ruled from 1550 to 1551. Many portraits of this monarch feature a pronounced underbite. Through generations of royals marrying each other and therefore closing the ranks of their gene pools, the Habsburg Jaw manifested itself just about everywhere in Medieval Europe. The House of Habsburg, which is named after the Habsburg Castle in Switzerland, is associated with the Habsburg Jaw because so many of its members had it. Charles II, the last Spanish Habsburg, was feeble-minded and physically deformed as a direct result of his limited gene pool. His ancestor, Joanna of Castile, actually appears in his family tree no less than fourteen times because of first and second cousins intermarrying. He also had mental issues and was considered mildly retarded. As an adult, his speech was so poor that he was, for the most part, unable to be understood. Charles II was also sterile, and when he died just shy of his 39th birthday, the country went to war to decide on an heir. He has the Habsburg Jaw, but only slightly. Source Royal Hemophiliacs Hemophilia has hit the royal houses of Europe pretty hard. So many of her children and grandchildren married into royal families that she is sometimes referred to as "the grandmother of Modern Europe. Victoria passed the hemophilia gene to her son, Leopold, and some of her daughters who, in turn, passed it to their sons and daughters. His injuries were not severe enough to have killed him; he died because his body could not stop bleeding. He was two and a half years old. During World War II, he desperately needed a blood transfusion, which does help hemophiliacs. His doctor had been diverted to help the victims of a concentration camp, and Prince Waldemar died awaiting his return. He died on the operating table during surgery for his hip. Prince Heinrich of Prussia - Great-grandson of Queen Victoria through his mother and father, the little prince died at the age of four after a fall. His brother was Prince Waldemar of Prussia. Their brother, Sigismund, did not have hemophilia. Both of them died after car accidents that they could have survived if they had not had hemophilia. Alfonso was 31, Gonzalo was 31. He inherited hemophilia from his mother, Empress Alexandra Feodorovna, a granddaughter of Queen Victoria. His father Nicholas was the last Tsar of Russia and the whole familyâ€”mom, dad, four daughters, and Alexeiâ€”were murdered during the Russian Revolution of 1917. Bust of Ptolemy II, who married his sister Arsinoe. Source Children of Egypt: It was a nickname given to the brother and sister marriage of Ptolemy II and Arsinoe. The ancient Egyptian royal families were expected to marry their brothers and sisters and it happened in virtually every dynasty. There were not only brother and sister marriages, but there were what was called "double niece" marriages, where a man married a girl whose parents were his own brother and sister. This may have been done because of the ancient Egyptian belief that the god Osiris married his sister, Isis, to keep their bloodline pure. King Tutankhamen, more widely known as King Tut or the Boy King, was

the product of a marriage between brother and sister. Cleopatra, the last pharaoh, was at one time married to her own brother before she may have had him killed. Because of close marriages like these, stillbirths were common in the royal families, as were birth defects and genetic disorders. Tut had a cleft palate, a club foot as well as missing bones in his feet, and scoliosis, all of which either occurred or were worsened due to his parentage. Unfortunately, many other deformities were present in almost every dynasty because of inbreeding. All through the 18th dynasty, we see huge overbite problems as well as elongated skulls in almost all of the royals, evidence of the shallow gene pool. William and Kate on their big day. Source Outbreeding Saves European Royals Today, we understand the dangers and consequences of inbreeding. In fact, today there are only a few places where marrying within the family is still condoned, mostly because of the remoteness of those locations and their relatively small populations. The term "outbreeding" is the exact opposite of inbreeding and has become the norm, even amongst royals. As people became aware of the damage they were causing their descendants, they began to reach further for potential mates and, in some cases, brought commoners into the royal bloodlines. Morganatic marriages, which occur when a royal marries someone of a lesser status, are becoming increasingly common and necessary to inflate the gene pool. Prince Charles and Princess Diana were seventh cousins, once removed, but their marriage was considered morganatic because Diana was not royalty she was nobility, but not royalty. Prince Charles and his second wife, Camilla Parker-Bowles, are ninth cousins, once removed. Their marriage is also morganatic. When Prince William, son of Prince Charles and Princess Diana, married Catherine Middleton in , many people spent days digging up ancestry charts to see if the two shared any relatives. If they had, then any children they had could have had serious issues with recessive genes or a myriad of diseases and disorders. Fortunately for these two, their closest possible connection would be as eleventh cousins. Fortunately, royal inbreeding is now virtually non-existent. Although it is still practiced in a few societies, technology and awareness are catching up. The days of the Habsburg Jaw may be over.

Chapter 5 : The King's Ears story App trailer on Vimeo

In his charming description of the youth of the founder of the Achaemenid empire, Cyrus the Great, the Greek researcher Herodotus of Halicarnassus suggests that the Median leader Astyages had several courtiers, one of them being the "eye of the king". note [Herodotus, Histories] This is the.

Short history of Macedonia Although Macedonia is a young state which became independent in , its roots run deep in the history. The name "Macedonia" is in fact the oldest surviving name of a country in the continent of Europe. Archaeological evidence shows that old European civilization flourished in Macedonia between and BC. Macedonia is located in the center of the Southern Balkans, north of ancient Greece, east of Illyria, and west of Thrace. The ancient Macedonians were a distinct nation , ethnically, linguistically, and culturally different from their neighbors. The origins of the Macedonians are in the ancient Brygian substratum which occupied the whole of Macedonian territory and in Indo-European superstratum, which settled here at the end of the 2nd millennium. Ancient Macedonia The history of the ancient Macedonian kingdom begins with Caranus, who was the first known king BC. Alexander was a Persian ally in the Greek-Persian wars. Around the year , Herodotus sojourns in Macedonia and gives an interpretatio macedonica of the Greek-Persian wars Her. It was Archelaus BC who made Macedonia a significant economic power. Archelaus made straight roads, built fortresses, and reorganized the Macedonian army Thucyd. He moved the Macedonian capital Aigae to Pella and founded Macedonian Olympic Games in Dion the holy city of the Macedonians , among other reasons also because of the fact that the Greek Olympic Games were forbidden to the barbarians, including the Macedonians as well Her. In the year the Macedonian poet Adaius wrote an epitaph for the grave stone of Euripides Anth. Att, XV, 20, 10 who was staying in the Macedonian palace of Archelaus. Euripides besides the apologetic work "Archelaus" also wrote the well known play "Bachae" inspired by the Macedonian cult for the God Dionysus. Alexander II however, had an expansionist policy and invaded northern Greece. In Thessaly he left Macedonian garrisons in the cities and refused to evacuate them. The Thebans who were at the time the most powerful militarily intervened and force the removal of the garrisons. He was especially brutal towards the Greek cities at the edge of Macedonia. In , the Greeks unified to prevent Philip from penetrating southern Greece, but the Macedonians defeated the Greeks at the battle at Chaeronea. Philip became a hegemon to the Greeks who had no choice but to ratify his peace agreement koine eirene. The Greeks had to swear that they would obey the conditions and that they will not rebel, not only against Philip, but also against his successors as well. This mutual peace - koine eirene dictated by the conqueror, was not a league at all it did not have the word symachia , but a fiction which was to disguise Macedonian dominance in Greece, a temporary institution for including the Greek polis in the monarchy much more easily. But the conqueror of Greece was assassinated before he could lead the Macedonians in the conquest of the Persian Empire during the wedding celebrations of his daughter Cleopatra. In Greece, he razed the major center of Thebes to the ground after a slaughter of 6, people and sold its 30, inhabitants to slavery, as warning to the Greek what would happen if they were to rebel again. The Greek soldiers did not participate in any of the battles because they were hostages for peace and a guarantee for safety of the Macedonian occupation forces in Greece. Not only did they not have an important role in any of the battles but there were no Greek commanders either since the Macedonians commanded their ranks. From this time until the arrival of Rome, the Macedonians will shape the events in this vast space for almost 3 centuries. But first, the rebellions of the Greeks were put down with the massacres of the 23, Greek mercenaries in Asia Diodorus, After the Roman army defeated Philip in Thessaly, Macedonia lost the whole of Greece and was reduced to its original borders. Perseus died prisoner in Italy, the Macedonian kingdom ceased to exist, and by Macedonia became a Roman province. Finally, the defeat of Cleopatra VII in 30 BC, brought an end to the last of the Macedonian descendants in Egypt , and with it, the last remains of the Macedonian Empire that was once the mightiest in the world disappeared from the face of the earth. In 52 and 53 he sent epistles to the people of Thessalonica Epist. Thess ; in 57 he came to Macedonia again, and in 63 he sent epistles to the people of Philippi Epist. During the 3rd and 4th centuries because of the Gothic attacks the Macedonian towns built fortresses around

them, Macedonia was divided into two provinces, Macedonia Prima and Macedonia Salutaris. It is interesting to note that the Emperor Justinian was born in Skopje, Macedonia. In the 6th century, an earthquake demolished Scupi nowadays Skopje and Slavs overrun both Macedonia and Greece and mixed with the ancient Macedonians and Greeks. Thus the foundations for the modern Macedonian and Greek nations were laid. In time they mixed with the Slavs and ancient Thracians who already lived there and laid the foundations of the modern Bulgarian nation. In the 9th century, while the Byzantine Empire was ruled by the Macedonian Emperors of the Macedonian Dynasty, the Macedonian brothers Cyril and Methodius from the largest Macedonian city of Salonica, created the first Slavonic alphabet, founded the Slavic literacy, and promoted Christianity among the Slavic peoples. Their activity was crowned with the laying of foundations of a Slavonic cultural, educational and ecclesiastical Organization, where the Slavonic alphabet was used and the Old Slavonic language was introduced in religious services. The establishment of the first Slavic bishopric, later to become an Ohrid Archbishopric during the reign of Samuel, marked the beginning of the Macedonian Orthodox Church. Bogomilism had grown into a large-scale popular movement and it spread through the Balkans and Europe. Towards the end of the 10th century, with the weakening of the Eastern Roman Empire, and with the first Bulgarian Empire apart, Tsar Samuel created a strong Macedonian medieval kingdom with its center at Ohrid. This was not a Bulgarian state, but an independent Macedonian State with a capital in Ohrid, Macedonia, not in Preslav, Bulgaria where the Bulgarian kings ruled. Samuel was defeated in by Basil II the Macedonian when the Byzantine army won the battle on Mount Belasica capturing 15,000 of his soldiers. All were blinded, except one in every one hundred, who were left with one eye to lead the rest back to Samuel who escaped death at Belasica. At the site Samuel suffered a stroke and died two days later on October 6, 1014. The 12th century saw the rise of the Macedonian feudal lords Dobromir Hrs in, and Strez in Ottoman Macedonia. Despite the rebellions, and the short-lived Serbian and Bulgarian occupations in the 13th and 14th centuries, Macedonia remained a Byzantine territory until the Ottoman Turks conquered it in 1455. The Turks firmly established themselves not only in Macedonia, but in all of the Southern Balkans. Ottoman rule will last for five centuries. The first significant resistance movements against the Turkish occupation were the Mariovo-Prilep Rebellion - , and the Karposh Uprising in 1878. In the 18th century, under the pressure of the Greek Patriarch in Istanbul, the Turks abolished the Ohrid Archbishopric, which had been keeping alive the spiritual soul of the Macedonians for centuries since the times of Tsar Samuel. In the 19th century, Greece, Serbia, and Bulgaria freed themselves from the Turkish rule and actively become conspiring against the Macedonians displaying territorial aspirations on their land. These indigenous states all became in different ways stalking horses for the aspirations of the European Great Powers. The so-called "Macedonian Question" appeared which is nothing else but a competition for a new conquest of Macedonia by their neighbors. The Greeks, Bulgarians, and Serbs employed many weapons in this conflict. They included the opening of schools in an attempt to inculcate a particular linguistic and confessional identity, the control of ecclesiastical office, influence over the course of railway building, diplomatic attempts to secure the ear of the Turkish Sultan. The Greeks and the Bulgarians begun sending guerrilla bands into Macedonia to and use terror to "convince" the population of its "true identity". But the Macedonians strove to develop their own national consciousness and begun organizing themselves for fight against the Turks at the same time, a process that their neighbors tried everything to interrupt. Thus, the nineteenth century is a period of growing national awareness among the Macedonian people and their quest for free and independent Macedonia. The Independence Movement Literacy and education flourished and the foundations of modern Macedonian literature were laid. The second half of the nineteenth century was marked by the beginning of the national revolutionary struggle for the liberation of Macedonia. The Razlovtzi and Kresna Uprisings, in and respectively, had a strong influence on the growth of Macedonian national awareness. Bishop Theodosius of Skopje started a campaign for an independent Macedonian Orthodox Church and tried to restore the Ohrid Archbishopric, which had been abolished in 1455. The Bulgarians effectively destroyed the idea. Its objectives were national freedom and the establishment of an autonomous Macedonian state with the slogan "Macedonia for the Macedonians". The revolutionaries liberated the town of Krushevo, and established the Republic of Krushevo with its own government. The uprising was brutally crushed by the Turks, but the Macedonian Question thereafter aroused

intense international concern. The Great Powers made several attempts to impose reform on the Porte, including the sending of their own officers to supervise the gendarmerie - in effect, the first international peacekeeping force. In the same year, , Krste Misirkov from Pella Postol , one of the most outstanding names in the history of Macedonian culture, and the founder of the modern Macedonian literary language and orthography, published his "On Macedonian Matters", in which he projected the principles for standardization of the Macedonian literary language. The Young Turk movement, lead by the Young Turk Committee, had the aim of reforming the Turkish country and making social and political reforms in Macedonia. The Macedonian revolutionary organization, through Jane Sandanski and the newly formed national federal party, actively took part in the Young Turk movement for achieving autonomy for Macedonia. The Treaty of London May , which concluded the First Balkan War, left Bulgaria dissatisfied with the partition of Macedonia among the allies which resulted after the war. Macedonia within Turkey before and its partition in among Greece, Serbia, Bulgaria, and Albania Having failed to achieve independence in , the Macedonians, now divided, were left to their new masters. Greece took the biggest, southern half of Macedonia Aegean Macedonia and renamed it to "Northern Greece"; Bulgaria annexed the Pirin region and abolished the Macedonian name, and Serbia took over the Vardar region and renamed it to "Southern Serbia". Pasich of Serbia and E. Venizelos of Greece agreed on the newly formed Greek-Serbian border, so that there would be "only Serbs to the North and only Greeks to the South", and no "Macedonians" on either side. An intensive campaigning took place in all three parts of Macedonia to impose foreign identities upon the population that suited the interests of the controlling states. In , World War I erupted. Bulgaria sided with the Central powers and by it occupied the Serbian held part of Macedonia. But the defeat of the Central powers and the end of World War I in saw the partition of reconfirmed and Macedonia was left divided. At the Paris Peace conference the demands of the Macedonians for independent and united Macedonia were ignored. Vardar Macedonia was re-incorporated with the rest of Serbia and into the new Kingdom of the Serbs, Croats, and Slovenes which was later renamed Yugoslavia. World War II and Liberation Since , official Greece has been trying to banish native Macedonian names of villages, towns, cities, rivers, and lakes in Aegean Macedonia. For example, the little stream which issues from Mount Olympus and flows into the Aegean Sea is labeled Mavroneri "black water" on the maps made by Greek cartographers after However, the same river appears as Crna Reka, a native Macedonian name meaning "black river" on the maps made before Kutlesh had been dropped for Vergina, and Kukush for Kilkis, together with at least other places all over Aegean Macedonia. The Macedonians were also forced to renounce their native family names and use only new "Greek-sounding" names. In , Human Rights Watch - Helsinki was a witness that even today the Macedonians are forbidden to carry their first and last Macedonian names. During the dictatorship of General Metaxis, the Macedonians were exposed to brutal oppression. The Macedonian language was forbidden, despite the fact under the supervision of the League of Nations Greece had recognized its existence as distinct language when it published the primer "Abecedar" for the needs of the Macedonian children in Yet despite the triple persecution the Macedonians never abandoned their nationality. The period between the two world wars was also filled with constant endeavors to change the situation of Macedonia and annul the division of the country and its people. Their main objective was to free Macedonia within its geographical and economical borders and create an independent political unit that will become an equal member of the future Balkan Federation. In , the democratic groups in Macedonia defined the political program for the national and social liberation of the country. Bulgaria, now fascist, again occupied almost all of Macedonia both Vardar and Aegean and collaborated with the Nazis for the departure of the Jews of Salonica to their deaths. On October 11, , the Macedonians launched a war for the liberation of Macedonia from the Bulgarian occupation.

Chapter 6 : Serbia to Get the Same Russian Firepower That Helped Crush Daesh in Syria - Sputnik International

Lead by Sacramento Kings' Bogdan Bogdanovic and Nemanja Bjelica, the Serbian national basketball team were able to get a win against Estonia. With the FIBA-qualifying matches taking place this.

He received his elementary education in Belgrade. He graduated from the academy in , and continued living in Paris for some time thereafter. During this period, he pursued interests such as photography and painting, and read works of political philosophy, learning about liberalism , parliamentarism and democracy. In , he entered the Higher Military School in Metz , which he attended until the following year. He was awarded the Legion of Honour for his conduct during the two battles, but was captured by the Prussians shortly thereafter. He managed to escape captivity and returned to the front. This revelation, combined with a string of battlefield defeats, compelled Peter and his followers to leave Bosnia and withdraw to Austria-Hungary. Peter escaped, returned to Bosnia and organized another band of rebels. Once again, his involvement in the fighting aroused suspicion in Belgrade, and by May , his presence proved divisive. The rebels split into three separate camps: Not wishing to cause further divisions among the rebels, Peter agreed to leave Bosnia. He decided to travel to Kragujevac , the seat of the Royal Serbian Government, and address the National Assembly in an attempt to clear his name. Peter was accused of treachery and collaboration with the Ottomans. In the summer of , he illegally crossed the border between Serbia and Austria-Hungary at Golubac via the Danube. Peter and his guide became lost in the Homolje mountains and were forced to hide from the authorities in the wilderness. In , he was allowed to leave Bokszeg. He first went to Budapest and then to Paris. During this period, he was closely monitored by Austro-Hungarian spies, who took note of all his movements. Peter and his companions were charged with high treason, for which the mandatory penalty was death. As he was living in Paris at the time of the proceedings, Peter was convicted in absentia and sentenced to death by hanging. Relations between the two Serb states worsened, as did relations between Austria-Hungary and Russia, which had been vying for power in the Balkans for decades. Serbia, previously a principality , was declared a kingdom in , and henceforth, the Serbian monarch used the title King of Serbia. Ljubica died during childbirth in March The couple had five children, three of whom reached adulthood: Milena died in infancy and Andrew died along with his mother during childbirth. At the last minute, Nicholas abandoned the idea. Nevertheless, he remained in Cetinje until , devoting himself to his surviving children, who finished their primary education there. The marriage sparked outrage among the officer corps and led to a plot to remove Alexander from the throne. By the autumn of , the conspirators resolved to kill the royal couple, thereby averting a possible civil war. Some officers proposed placing an English or German prince on the throne. Another suggested Prince Mirko , the second son of Nicholas of Montenegro, and others advocated forming a republic. The conspirators decided to place Peter on the throne in November , but Peter had little trust in them and their initial offers were rebuffed. He accepted their offers on the condition that officers he trusted would take part in the plot and insisted that he would not take any part himself. He also told the officers that he would agree to take the throne only if his ascent was approved by the National Assembly. At the time of the coup, Peter was vacationing with his children and planning visits to Russia and Romania , suggesting that he was not aware of what was to occur. In Vienna, en route to Belgrade, he was welcomed by a crowd of euphoric Serb and Croat students, who hailed him as "the first Yugoslav king". The United Kingdom demanded that the chief conspirators be severely punished, and when the Royal Serbian Government neglected to carry out this request, the British severed all diplomatic ties. He also felt a deep sense of obligation towards them, acknowledging that he would not have been able to assume the throne were it not for their actions. This is believed to be the oldest surviving film recorded in Serbia. Serbia temporarily controlled northern parts of Albania, but had give away those parts to the newly created Albania. However, he quickly changed his mind after seeing that the Serbian people accepted King Peter. The combined armies of the Balkan states overcame the numerically inferior and strategically disadvantaged Ottoman armies and achieved rapid success. As a result of the war, the allies captured and partitioned almost all remaining European territories of the Ottoman Empire. In May , the Albanian Hamidian revolutionaries, who wanted to reinstall Sultan Abdul Hamit II to power, drove the Young

Turkish forces out of Skopje and pressed south towards Manastir present day Bitola , forcing the Young Turks to grant effective autonomy over large regions in June Serbia, which had helped arm the Albanian Catholic and Hamidian rebels and sent secret agents to some of the prominent leaders, took the revolt as a pretext for war. Serbia, Montenegro, Greece, and Bulgaria had all been in talks about possible offensives against the Ottoman Empire before the Albanian revolt of broke out; a formal agreement between Serbia and Montenegro had been signed on 7 March. Things got so far out of hand that no one was satisfied with the situation in Turkey in Europe. It became unbearable for the Serbs, the Greeks and for the Albanians, too. By the grace of God, I have therefore ordered my brave army to join in the Holy War to free our brethren and to ensure a better future. In Old Serbia, my army will meet not only upon Christian Serbs, but also upon Muslim Serbs, who are equally dear to us, and in addition to them, upon Christian and Muslim Albanians with whom our people have shared joy and sorrow for thirteen centuries now. To all of them we bring freedom, brotherhood and equality. The intervening area was agreed to be "disputed"; it would be arbitrated by the Tsar of Russia in the event of a successful war against the Ottoman Empire. Serbia sent , soldiers out of the population of just 2., people with about guns, grouped in 10 infantry divisions. Serbian and Greek armies repulsed the Bulgarian offensive and counter-attacked, entering Bulgaria. With Bulgaria also having engaged in territorial disputes with Romania , this war provoked Romanian intervention against Bulgaria. The Ottoman Empire took advantage of the situation to regain some lost territories from the previous war. When Romanian troops approached the capital Sofia, Bulgaria asked for an armistice, resulting in the Treaty of Bucharest , in which Bulgaria had to cede portions of its First Balkan War gains to Serbia, Greece and Romania. Years of military investment financed by French loans had borne fruit. Central Vardar and the eastern half of the Sanjak of Novi Pazar were acquired. Its territory grew in extent from 18, to 33, square miles and its population grew by more than one and a half million. At the same time, The Black Hand represented a core of military opposition to the civil assembly. Royal Standard of the King of Serbia Politics[edit] The Western -educated King attempted to liberalize Serbia with the goal of creating a Western-style constitutional monarchy. King Peter I became gradually very popular for his commitment to parliamentary democracy that, in spite of certain influence of military cliques in political life, functioned properly. The Constitution was a revised version of the Constitution, based on the Belgian Constitution of , considered as one of the most liberal in Europe. King Peter himself was in favor of a broader coalition government that would boost Serbian democracy and help pursue an independent course in foreign policy. King Peter I of Serbia paid two solemn visits to Saint-Petersburg and Paris in and respectively, greeted as a hero of both democracy and national independence in the troublesome Balkans. The reign of Peter I, from to , is remembered as the "Golden Age of Serbia", due to the unrestricted political freedoms, free press, and cultural ascendancy among South Slavs who finally saw in democratic Serbia a Piedmont of South Slavs. King Peter I gained enormous popularity following the Balkan Wars in and , which, from a Serb and South Slav perspective, were a great success, heralded by the spectacular military victories over the Ottomans, followed by the liberation of " Old Serbia " Kosovo Vilayet and mostly Slavic-inhabited Macedonia Manastir Vilayet. The King, spending most of his time in various Serbian spas, remained relatively inactive during the First World War , although occasionally, when the military situation became critical, he visited trenches on the front-line to check up on morale of his troops. His visit to the firing line prior to the Battle of Kolubara in late boosted morale of the retreating Serbian forces and announced a counter-offensive and sparkling victory against numerically superior Austro-Hungarian forces. Another memorable visit in involved King Peter, by then 71, picking up a rifle and shooting at enemy soldiers. For the rest of World War I King Peter I, already of very poor health, remained on the Greek isle of Corfu, which became the seat of the Serbian government in exile until December King Peter stayed abroad until July and returned to Belgrade where he died in at the age of He was solemnly buried in his endowment in Oplenac, the Church of Saint George in the vicinity of Topola in Central Serbia, where his grandfather Karageorge, the founder of the dynasty, launched a large-scale insurrection against the Ottomans in Dozens of monuments erected in his honor throughout Yugoslavia were destroyed after the communist takeover in Only one monument, in Zrenjanin former Petrograd was recently restored, as well as several smaller monuments in Belgrade and the rest of Serbia. The other monuments in honor to King Peter I were restored or erected in

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Republika Srpska, in Bosnia-Herzegovina where his cult status as a national hero is as strong as in Serbia.
Titles, styles, honours and arms[edit] Titles and styles[edit] 29 June 2013 23 December

Chapter 7 : Darius the Great's - Behistun Inscription

After a military coup d'État and the murder of King Alexander I Obrenović in 1817, Peter became King of Serbia. As king, he advocated a constitutional setup for the country and was famous for his libertarian politics. King Peter was the supreme commander of the Serbian army in the Balkan wars.

Sometimes called "eyes and ears". In his charming description of the youth of the founder of the Achaemenid empire, Cyrus the Great, the Greek researcher Herodotus of Halicarnassus suggests that the Median leader Astyages had several courtiers, one of them being the "eye of the king". It is not impossible that the Persians copied the office from the Medes. The Persian Eyes were appointed by the king to inform him of what was going on in the empire. They supervised the payment of tribute, oversaw how rebellions were suppressed, and reported evils to the king. Inside their well-defined regions, they had more powers than the satraps. According to the Athenian writer Xenophon, the Eyes also commanded armies to check satraps. The Greeks knew the office. In his comedy *Acharnians* first staged in 427 BC, the Athenian playwright Aristophanes puts an Eye on the stage; the actor must have worn a mask that was painted with one big eye, so that he looked a bit like a cyclops. Almost a century later, Aristotle of Stagira was still impressed by the efficiency of the office: The pomp of Cambyses and Xerxes and Darius was ordered on a grand scale and touched the heights of majesty and magnificence. The king himself, they say, lived in Susa or Ecbatana, invisible to all, in a marvelous palace [Outside these the leaders and most eminent men were drawn up in order, some [This title may have been a word-play, because this word sounds like the probable Persian name of the Eye: The functions of the episkopos and the Eye were broadly similar: The similarities are remarkable. It should be stressed, however, that every ruler uses officials like the Eyes to know what is happening. The names of these inspectors may be different, but there are some primitive tasks that have to be executed anyway. For example, Charlemagne employed missi dominici. The Athenian government needed to send out inspectors, like all rulers had to do. Nevertheless, because the job responsibilities of the Eye and the episkopos are so very similar, we must seriously entertain the possibility that the Athenians copied a Persian function. The title is not attested in the Seleucid and Parthian age; the reference by Philostratus, *Life of Apollonius* American Journal of Philology 98 This page was created in ; last modified on 28 October

Chapter 8 : List of Serbian monarchs - Wikipedia

i thought that the kings used to put a crown on the head. i mean a golden crown. but what im seen is not that, so were goes all gold of africa, and the kings shouldnt dress with fine cloths. hell what is that?

Darius the King says: For this reason we are called Achaemenians. From long ago we have been noble. From long ago our family had been kings. By the favor of Ahuramazda I am King; Ahuramazda bestowed the kingdom upon me. These are the countries which came to me; by the favor of Ahuramazda I was king of them: These are the countries which came to me; by the favor of Ahuramazda they were my subjects; they bore tribute to me; what was said to them by me either by night or by day, that was done. Within these countries, the man who was loyal, him I rewarded well; him who was evil, him I punished well; by the favor of Ahuramazda these countries showed respect toward my law; as was said to them by me, thus was it done. Ahuramazda bestowed the kingdom upon me; Ahuramazda bore me aid until I got possession of this kingdom; by the favor of Ahuramazda I hold this kingdom. This is what was done by me after I became king. A son of Cyrus, Cambyses by name, of our family -- he was king here of that Cambyses there was a brother, Smerdis by name, having the same mother and the same father as Cambyses. Afterwards, Cambyses slew that Smerdis. When Cambyses slew Smerdis, it did not become known to the people that Smerdis had been slain. Afterwards, Cambyses went to Egypt. When Cambyses had gone off to Egypt, after that the people became evil. After that the Lie waxed great in the country, both in Persia and in Media and in the other provinces. Afterwards, there was one man, a Magian, named Gaumata; he rose up from Paishiyavada. A mountain named Arakadri -- from there 14 days of the month Viyakhna were past when he rose up. He lied to the people thus: He seized the kingdom; of the month Garmapada 9 days were past, then he seized the kingdom. After that, Cambyses died by his own hand. This kingdom which Gaumata the Magian took away from Cambyses, this kingdom from long ago had belonged to our family. After that, Gaumata the Magian took it from Cambyses; he took to himself both Persia and Media and the other provinces, he made them his own possession, he became king. There was not a man, neither a Persian nor a Mede nor anyone of our family, who might make that Gaumata the Magian deprived of the kingdom. The people feared him greatly, thinking that he would slay in numbers the people who previously had known Smerdis; for this reason he would slay the people, "lest they know me, that I am not Smerdis the son of Cyrus. After that I sought help of Ahuramazda; Ahuramazda bore me aid; of the month Bagayadi 10 days were past, then I with a few men slew that Gaumata the Magian, and those who were his foremost followers. A fortress named Sikayauvati, a district named Nisaya, in Media -- here I slew him. I took the kingdom from him. By the favor of Ahuramazda I became king; Ahuramazda bestowed the kingdom upon me. The kingdom which had been taken away from our family, that I put in its Place; I reestablished it on its foundation. As before, so I made the sanctuaries which Gaumata the Magian destroyed. I restored to the people the pastures and the herds, the household slaves and the houses which Gaumata the Magian took away from them. I reestablished the people on its foundation, both Persia and Media and the other provinces. As before, so I brought back what had been taken away. By the favor of Ahuramazda this I did: I strove until I reestablished our royal house on its foundation as it was before. So I strove, by the favor of Ahuramazda, so that Gaumata the Magian did not remove our royal house. This is what I did after I became king. To the people he said thus: And one man, a Babylonian, named Nidintu-Bel, son of Ainaira -- he rose up in Babylon; thus he deceived the people: After that I sent a message to Elam. This Acina was led to me bound; I slew him. The army of Nidintu-Bel held the Tigris; there it took its stand, and on account of the waters the Tigris was unfordable. Thereupon some of my army I supported on inflated skins, others I made camel-borne, for others I brought horses. Ahuramazda bore me aid; by the favor of Ahuramazda we got across the Tigris. There I smote that army of Nidintu-Bel exceedingly; of the month Asiyadiya 26 days were past, then we fought the battle. After that I went off to Babylon. When I had not arrived at Babylon, a town named Zazana, beside the Euphrates -- there this Nidintu-Bel who called himself Nebuchadrezzar came with an army against me, to deliver battle. Thereupon we Joined battle; Ahuramazda bore me aid; by the favor of Ahuramazda I smote that army of Nidintu-Bel exceedingly. The rest was thrown into the water, and the

water carried it away. Of the month Anamaka 2 days were past, then we fought the battle. After that, Nidintu-Bel with a few horsemen fled; he went off to Babylon. Thereupon I went to Babylon. After that, I slew that Nidintu-Bel at Babylon. While I was in Babylon, these are the provinces which became rebellious from me: One man, named Martiya, son of Cincikhri -- a town named Kuganaka, in Persia -- there he abode. He rose up in Elam; to the people thus he said, "I am Imanish, king in Elam. At that time I was near Elam. Thereupon the Elamites were afraid of me; they seized that Martiya who was their chief, and slew him. One man, named Phraortes, a Median -- he rose up in Media. To the people thus he said, "I am Khshathrita, of the family of Cyaxares. He became king in Media. The Persian and Median army which was with me, this was a small force. Thereupon I sent forth an army. A Persian named Hydarnes, my subject -- I made him chief of them; I said to them thus: When he arrived in Media, a town named Maru, in Media -- there he joined battle with the Medes. He who was chief among the Medes, he at that time was not there. Ahuramazda bore me aid; by the favor of Ahuramazda my army smote that rebellious army exceedingly. Of the month Anamaka 27 days were past, then the battle was fought by them. Thereafter this army of mine, a district named Kampanda, in Media -- there it waited for me until I arrived in Media. An Armenian named Dadarshi, my subject -- I sent him forth to Armenia. I said to him: When he arrived in Armenia, thereafter the rebels assembled and came out against Dadarshi to join battle. A place named Zuzahya, in Armenia -- there they joined battle. Ahuramazda bore me aid; by the favor of Ahuramazda my army smote that rebellious army exceedingly; of the month Thuravahara 8 days were past, then the battle was fought by them. Again a second time the rebels assembled and came out against Dadarshi to join battle. A stronghold named Tigra, in Armenia -- there they joined battle. Ahuramazda bore me aid; by the favor of Ahuramazda my army smote that rebellious army exceedingly; of the month Thuravahara 18 days were past, then the battle was fought by them. Again a third time the rebels assembled and came out against Dadarshi to join battle. A fortress named Uyama, in Armenia -- there they joined battle. Ahuramazda bore me aid; by the favor of Ahuramazda my army smote that rebellious army exceedingly; of the month Thaigarci 9 days were past, then the battle was fought by them. Thereafter Dadarshi waited for me until I arrived in Media. Thereafter a Persian named Vaumisa, my subject-him I sent forth to Armenia. Thus I said to him: When he arrived in Armenia, then the rebels assembled and came out against Vaumisa to join battle. A district named Izala, in Assyria -- there they joined battle. Ahuramazda bore me aid; by the favor of Ahuramazda my army smote that rebellious army exceedingly; of the month Anamaka 15 days were past, then the battle was fought by them. Again a second time the rebels assembled and came out against Vaumisa to join battle. A district named Autiyara, in Armenia -- there they joined battle. After that, Vaumisa waited for me in Armenia until I arrived in Media. Thereafter I went away from Babylon and arrived in Media. When I arrived in Media, a town named Kunduru, in Media -- there this Phraortes who called himself king in Media came with an army against me to join battle. Thereafter we joined battle. Ahuramazda bore me aid; by the favor of Ahuramazda that army of Phraortes I smote exceedingly; of the month Adukanaisha 25 days were past, then we fought the battle. Thereafter this Phraortes with a few horsemen fled; a district named Raga, in Media -- along there he went off. Thereafter I sent an army in pursuit; Phraortes, seized, was led to me. I cut off his nose and ears and tongue, and put out one eye; he was kept bound at my palace entrance, all the people saw him. Afterward I impaled him at Ecbatana; and the men who were his foremost followers, those at Ecbatana within the fortress I flayed and hung out their hides, stuffed with straw. One man named Cisantakhma, a Sagartian -- he became rebellious to me; thus he said to the people, "I am king in Sagartia, of the family of Cyaxares.

Chapter 9 : Folktexts: A library of folktales, folklore, fairy tales, and mythology, page 2

Located in an area of vineyards, I visited the Church of St. George; the Royal Mausoleum of the Kings of Serbia. The Mausoleum of the Karadjordjević dynasty is considered one of the most important monuments of Serbias culture and heritage.