

Acknowledgement:

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Bibliography

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*Vuk Stefanovic Karadzic
Exhibition 1781 – 1987*
National Museum Beograd
1987

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1983.

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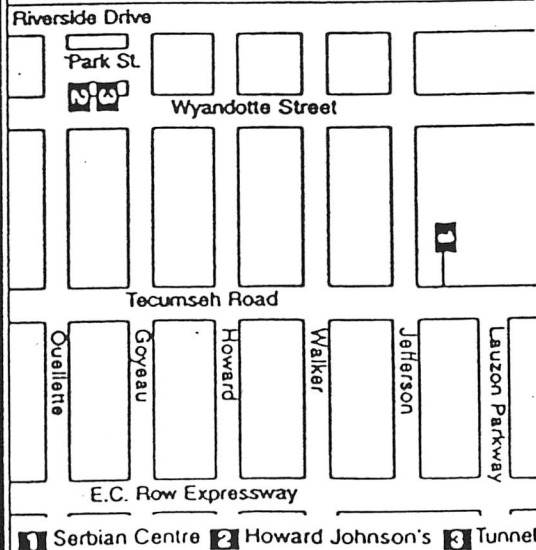
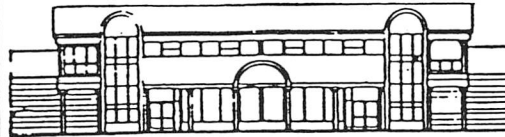
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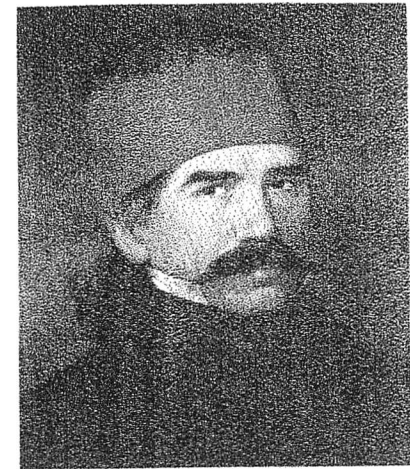
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6770 Tecumseh Road East
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#19 to Tecumseh Road and left on
Tecumseh Road to # 6770



**Serbian Heritage Museum
of Windsor**



Vuk Stefanovich Karadzich

Vuk Stefanovich Karadzich by Dimitrije Avramovich.

Exhibit:

**Vuk Stefanovic - Karadic
and his time**

February 1, - June 1, 2003

This exhibit pays tribute to a great man and a great Serb – Vuk Stefanovic Karadzic. He lived during the turbulent times in Serbian history when, after almost 500 years Serbia began to lift its head against the Turkish oppression. It was the time when Serbs fought for their freedom and willingly laid their lives for the liberation of their country.

Vuk Karadzic joined this fight in his own manner, bringing the attention to and sympathies of Europe for a small country with a great heritage, preserved through the centuries of foreign occupation.

Vuk Karadzic was born in a small Serbian village of Trsic in 1787. He was the sixth child of Stefan and Jegda. Intelligent and thirsty for knowledge, he taught himself to read and write very early in his life. The first formal education he received was in a nearby monastery of Tronosa. Later he was sent to Karlovci, where he studied grammar, arithmetic, religion and Slavenoserbian language.

Vuk was a loyal supporter of Karadjordje during the first uprising for the liberation of Serbia. As he was lame and unable to fight, he acted as a secretary of the newly formed

governing body – Praviteljstvujusci Sovijet. He also held various other positions in the liberated Serbia.

When the uprising was crushed, he went into exile. He eventually found his way to Vienna and into the circle of young Serbian intellectuals.

In this city he lived between the two empires – Austrian and Russian; two religions – Catholic and Orthodox; and two civilizations -traditional and modern, Vuk was able to accomplish his main life's work:

-The orthographic reform of the Serbian Language and Spelling.

-The Acceptance of the Serbian Popular Language as the Literary Language.

-Introduction of Serbian Folk Literature to Western Europe.

- 1 Vuk Stefanovic Karadzic Introduction
- 2 Serbia during Karadzic's time
- 3 Contemporaries: Jerney Kopitar, Brothers Grimm, Johann Wolfgang Von Goethe, Lukijan Musicki, and Stefan Stratimirovic.
- 4 Karadjordje and the First Serbian Uprising in Orasac in 1804. Replica of Karadjordje's canon,
- 5 Contemporaries: Petar Petrovic Njegos, Djura

6 Danicic and Branko Radicevic. Vuk Stefanovic Karadzic sculpture by Milorad and Zora Vidric.

7 Family: Mina Vukomanovic, Mina and her son Janko, Dimitrije Karadzic and Janko Vukomanovic.

8 Milos Obrenovic and the Second Serbian Uprising in Takovo in 1815.

9 Works: Pesnarica, Narodne Pjesme, Sveto Pismo, Novi Zavjet Gospoda Isusa Hrista, Pripovjetke, Poslovice, Danica, Srpski narodni kalendar, Azbuka

10 Guslar

11 Guslar

12 Honours and recognitions.

Vuk Karadzic's reform of Serbian Cyrillic Script

