

## BIBLIOGRAPHY

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## Montenegro

**Montenegro** (Montenegrin: Црна Гора/Crna Gora; Turkish: Karadağ) is a country in southeastern Europe. It borders Croatia and Bosnia and Herzegovina to the northwest and north, Serbia to the east, Albania to the southeast, and the Adriatic Sea to the west. The capital is Podgorica.

According to the most recent information in the 2011 census, the total population of Montenegro was 620,029, with 72% Christian Orthodox, 19% Muslim, and 3.5% Catholic. According to the census, 45% identified themselves as Montenegrins, 29% as Serbs, 9% as Bosnians, 5% as Albanians, 1% as Croats, and 0.3% as Egyptians (a self-identification used by some Roma populations). Among the Muslims there are Albanians, Bosniaks, Gorani, Montenegrins, Turks, and Egyptians (self-identifying Roma).

The first known inhabitants of the lands that would become present-day Montenegro were the Illyrians. From the fourth century B.C.E., Greeks founded outposts

along the Adriatic coast. In the first century C.E., the area was incorporated into the Roman province of Dalmatia. The area was settled by Slavs, who arrived in the Balkans in the first/sixth century, and some of the pre-existing indigenous populations moved to the mountains. Nomadic pastoralists, known as Vlachs, were generally regarded as the remnants of pre-Slav populations. They continued to inhabit the highlands. In the third-eighth/ninth-fourteenth centuries, the territory of Montenegro was included, periodically, in the principalities of Raška, Duklja, and Zeta. By the eighth/fourteenth century, the name Montenegro (or Crna Gora, "Black Mountain") was being used to describe the mountainous area near the gulf of Kotor. It subsequently replaced the name Zeta to refer to other neighbouring regions as well.

The Ottoman conquest was gradual and took place over a hundred years. It began in the 790s/1390s with incursions from the east and southeast following the battle of Kosovo (791/1389). In 884–95/1480s, Zeta became an Ottoman vassal and, by 902/1496, it was incorporated into the *sancak* (*sancak*, division of a province) of Īškodra/Skadar. In 919/1514 the Ottomans established the *sancak* of Karadağ (Montenegro). Its first governor was Skender Beg Crnojević, a member of one of the prominent noble families who ruled over the area before the Ottomans. He had spent several years with a group of retainers in Istanbul, where he converted to Islam. The Adriatic coast, including the cities of Bar and Ulcinj, remained in Venetian hands until they were taken by the Ottomans in 979/1571. After Skender Beg's death, the Karadağ *sancak* was annexed to Skadar. It then became part of Dukagjin and Herzegovina, before being