The mostSerbian lipovan (Dobrica), the brave daughter of prince Lazar, who was killed at the battle of Kosovo. The legend says that after her death, the townspeople built a temple in her honor, the St. Nicholas Church (Sv. Nikola). The church was later transformed into a monastery, and it is still a great cultural monument.

The Nemanjić dynasty played a significant role in the development of Serbian culture. In the XIII century, following a critical point in terms of interests and influence in Serb history, were written. For instance, the first written English poem was written by the Serbian monk, Ivan Ugljanin, in the XIII century. In the vicinity of the first residence, the town of Ras, the monastery Đurđevi stupovi (George’s Pillars) was built in XIV and XV centuries, in the turbulent times when the Turkish Empire put the Serbian territory under control. Retreating from the Turkish presence, the Serbs moved into the mountainous areas, looking for safety and protection.

In the picturesque gorge of the West Morava, on the precipitous slopes of the Bela Krajina, is the monastery of Manasija. It was built in the XIV century and is considered one of the finest examples of Serbian architecture. The monastery is famous for its well-preserved frescoes, which depict scenes from the Bible and the lives of saints. The monastery became a symbol of Serbian resistance against the Turkish invasion.

One of the most important monasteries built by the Nemanjić family was the Monastery of Studenica. It was founded in the XII century and is considered one of the most significant cultural monuments in Serbia. The monastery is famous for its rich frescoes, which depict scenes from the Bible and the lives of saints. The monastery also contains a large collection of icons, manuscripts, and other cultural artifacts.

In the monasteries, frescoes, icons were painted and valuable objects were designed. The monastery of Gračanica is a fine example of Serbian baroque architecture. It was built in the XVII century and is considered one of the finest examples of Serbian baroque architecture. The monastery is famous for its well-preserved frescoes, which depict scenes from the Bible and the lives of saints. The monastery also contains a large collection of icons, manuscripts, and other cultural artifacts.

Although mosty built in the medieval era, the monasteries remain a significant part of Serbia's cultural heritage. The Turkish occupation, which lasted from the XVIII to the XX century, destroyed many of Serbia's cultural monuments. However, the Serbs managed to preserve many of the monasteries, which today are considered some of the finest examples of Serbian architecture.

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