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SREBRENİK

Bosna i Hercegovina



**TURISTIČKA ZAJEDNICA TUZLANSKOG KANTONA
THE TOURIST ASSOCIATION OF CANTON TUZLA**

Srebrenik se nalazi u dolini rijeke Tinje, na pruži i putu Brčko - Tuzla - Sarajevo. Prosječna nadmorska visina je 199 metara, površina općine je 248 km². Na tom području je 1991. godine živjelo 40.796 stanovnika, od toga: 75% Bošnjaka, 13% Srba, 7% Hrvata i 5% ostalih. Na ovom području sada živi oko 41.000 stanovnika.

Srebrenik je u srednjem vijeku jedno vrijeme bio prijestonica bosanskih banova Kotromanića. Prvi put se spominje 1333. godine u Povelji Stjepana II Kotromanića, kojom se reguliraju trgovački odnosi Bosne sa Dubrovnikom. Turci su ga osvojili 1512. godine. Strateški značaj za Osmanlije dobio je kada se granica Osmanskog carstva ustalila na rijeci Savi.

Na lokalitetima Mečave i Čehaje sačuvano je više stećaka. Najznačajniji historijski spomenik na ovim prostorima je srednjovjekovni grad Srebrenik, čije su dobro očuvane zidine i danas interesantne mnogim arheolozima i historičarima. Unutar zidina Staroga grada od 1977. godine održava se redovna godišnja kulturna manifestacija "Srebrenik - otvoreni grad umjetnosti".

Stanovništvo Srebrenika i okolnih naselja bavi se, uglavnom, ratarstvom, voćarstvom i stočarstvom. U zadnje vrijeme razvija se i industrija namještaja, građevinskih materijala, tekstila... Dobra putna komunikacija sa okolnim mjestima omogućava brži razvoj ovog područja.

Srebrenik is located in Tinja river valley, on the railway and the road that connects Brčko, Tuzla and Sarajevo. The average height above sea level is 199 meters and the municipality surface area is 248 km². In the year 1991 there were 40,796 inhabitants living in the area, and out of this number there was: 75% of Bosniaks, 13% of Serbs, 7% of Croats and 5% of the others.

Srebrenik was a capital of Bosnian rulers (bans) from the Kotromanić family for a while in the Middle Ages. It was mentioned for the first time in the year 1333 in Stjepan II Kotromanić's Charter, that regulated trade relations of Bosnia and Dubrovnik. It was conquered by Turks in 1512. The place gained strategic value when Ottoman Empire borderline was consolidated on the Sava river.

In Mečave and Čehaje, a number of stećaks have been preserved. The most important historic monument in this area is the medieval town of Srebrenik, whose well-preserved walls still attract many archaeologists and historians. A regular annual event called "Srebrenik - an open town for arts" has been taking place within its walls since 1977.

The population of Srebrenik and surrounding settlements is engaged mostly in farming, fruit growing and cattle breeding. Furniture industry, construction materials production and textile production have developed lately. Good roads connecting Srebrenik with surrounding areas allow its faster development.

