

Tourism in the czech republic assignment



**ASSIGN
BUSTER**

Tourism in the Czech Republic BY NFL49ers 9. TOURISM IN THE CZECH REPUBLIC, HISTORICAL CENTRES ON THE UNESCO WORLD HERITAGE LIST, TOURIST REGIONS. Size: approximately 78 800 km² population 10 million people geographic position - country located in central Europe Head of state: President Capital: Prague Official language: Czech Czech Republic is divided in three parts: Bohemia, Moravia and Silesia, collectively often called the Czech Lands. Czech Republic is landlocked country.

The country is bordered by Poland to the north and northeast, Slovakia to the east, Austria to the outh, and Germany to the west and northwest.

Surface: 1/3 mountainous; there is belt of mountains around Czech Rep. The highest point in the Czech Republic, Mount Sn???? ika, with an elevation of 1,602 metres, is found in the Giant Mountains (Czech: KrkonoSe) Water sources: The country is rich in mineral springs, and groundwater reserves are extensively used. 0Thanks to mineral springs Czech Rep. as West Bohemian triangle (spa areas)0 Karlovy Vary, Mari???? nsk???? l???? zn????, and FrantiSkovy l???? zn?????. Prague is set on the Vltava River. The Elbe (Czech: Labe) is one of the major rivers of Central Europe. History: First inhabitants were Celts and because of them, because Boil was name for warriors, historians called place Bohemia. Slavs came to Czech land in 5th century A. D. Czech kingdom was founded in 9th century by prince Boiivoj. In 14th century lived one of most known Czech kings Charles ' V.

In 1526 came Hapsburgs on Czech throne and then there was Battle of White Mountain in 1620. After that came re- catholicization and also started germanization. A nationalist movement called the National Revival started at the end of the 18th century, attempting to bring the Czech language, culture

and national identity back to life. The 19th century is also characterized by the Industrial Revolution and the building of factories. A railway between Vienna and Prague was opened in 1845.

The beginning of the end of the Habsburg dynasty came with the assassination of Francis Ferdinand in 1914, an event that preceded World War I (1914-1918). The Czech lands and Slovakia jointly proclaimed the establishment of independent Czechoslovakia on October 28, 1918. The time between World War I and World War II (1939-1945) is now called "the First Republic". The border territories were seized by Germany and the rest of the country was occupied by Nazi Germany until the end of World War II in 1945.

The end of the war came with the Prague Uprising on May 5, 1945 and the subsequent liberation of Prague by the Soviet Red Army on May 9. Years of 1945 - 1989 are known as the Communist Era. Communist totalitarian regime lasted until the Velvet Revolution of 1989. On January 1, 1993, Czechoslovakia peacefully split into two independent countries, Czech Republic and Slovakia, and Havel was elected the first president of the Czech Republic. The Czech Republic joined NATO in 1999 and was approved to become a member of the European Union in 2002.

On May 1, 2004 the Czech has most dense scattering of castles and chateaux, it has more than 2000 of them. They are almost all protected by government and by different organizations, for example UNESCO (United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization). UNESCO established a World Heritage List. Properties inscribed on the World Heritage List: Gardens and Castle at Krom???? iii - The gardens and castle of

Krom???? iii are an exceptionally complete and well-preserved example of a European Baroque princely residence and its gardens.

Summer residence Historic Centre of Cesky Krumlov - the town was built around a 13th-century. Castle with Gothic, Renaissance and Baroque elements is an outstanding example of a small central European medieval town. There are also beautiful gardens and it has theatre with revolving stage. Rosenbergs are connected to area. Historic Centre of Prague - Built between the 11th and 18th centuries, the Old Town, the Lesser Town and the New Town speak of the great architectural and cultural influence enjoyed by this city since the Middle Ages.

The many magnificent monuments, such as Hradtany Castle, St Vitus Cathedral, Charles Bridge and numerous churches and palaces, built mostly in the 14th century under the Holy Roman Emperor, Charles ' V. Historic Centre of TelC - The quality of the architecture is high, particularly the Renaissance market place and chateau HolaSovice Historical Village Reservation - HolaSovice is an exceptionally complete and well-preserved example of a traditional central European village in a style known as ' South Bohemian folk Baroque'.

Holy Trinity Column in Olomouc - Baroque plague column, but it is huge monument with chapel inside. Jewish Quarter and St Procopius' Basilica in Tiebit - Jewish quarter with synagogues and next to it is Christian basilica. Kutn???? Hora: Historical Town Centre - the Church of St Barbara and the Cathedral Lady at Sedlec (Gothic). Then there were silver mines. And coins

were minted there - tolars. And what certainly catches your eye is Ossuary, everything is rom bones.

Lednice-Valtice Cultural Landscape - Between the 17th and 20th centuries, the ruling dukes of Liechtenstein transformed their domains in southern Moravia into a striking landscape. They were inspired with exotic cultures, so you can find there minaret. LitomySl Castle - renaissance chateau. LitomySl is also known, because it is birthplace of Bedtich Smetana. And Smetanova LitomySl is held here every year. Pilgrimage Church of St John of Nepomuk at Zelen???? Hora - This pilgrimage church, built in honour of St John of Nepomuk, stands at Zelen???? Hora, not far from d???? r nad S???? zavou in Moravia.

John of Nepomuk was confessor of the queen, but king wanted to know everything. At the end he had John's tongue cut off and him thrown from Charles Bridge. He became saint patron of bridges and symbol of catholic martyr. Church is the most unusual work by the great architect Jan Blaze] Santini, and is in Baroque style. Tugendhat Villa in Brno - built in 1920 in style modernism / functionalism by architect Mies Van der Roh for rich Jewish family. There is also intangible heritage: Jizda kr???? l????, Verbuhk dance, Falconry, Masopust -Czech style carnival