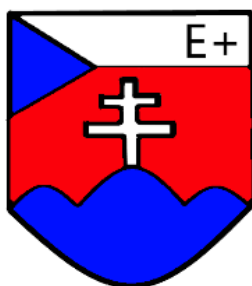




Co-funded by the  
Erasmus+ Programme  
of the European Union

## **CULTURAL HERITAGE BY THE YOUNG**



**Contract no. 2018-1-SK01-KA229-046340\_2**



**Book:**

**Cultural Heritage of the Czech Republic**

*Created by participants in the project E+ Cultural View by the Young*

## ***UNESCO Czech Heritage***

### **Prague – Historic Centre**

*It was inscribed in the UNESCO List in 1992.* Prague is an important urban monument reservation. The historic core, 866 hectares in size, encompasses the unique city ensemble of the Prague Castle and Hradčany, Malá Strana (Lesser Side) including Karlův most (Charles Bridge), Staré Město (Old Town) with Josefov (the preserved section of the former Jewish Town), Nové Město (New Town), Vyšehrad and each of the monuments within these areas. Largely founded New Town and its later reconstructions proves the art-social and cultural influence of Prague since medieval up to nowadays.



## State Castle and Buildings in Český Krumlov

Český Krumlov in the southernmost part of the Czech Republic there is a region which is an ideal place to experience some highly interesting adventures. Its centre is the town of Český Krumlov which, although not large in size, is all the more attractive due to its bewitching atmosphere that harks back to ancient times. Thanks to its unique medieval buildings *it has been rightly protected by UNESCO since 1992*. As a natural centre it is vibrant not only with history, as over time it has become a city of culture, art and remarkable experiences, and offers up tidbits from its varied menu of cultural events, ranging from visits to museums and galleries to concerts at any of the seven musical festivals or performances laid on as part of the traditional celebrations or special night tours, to events held in the stylish inns. Surrounded by unspoiled natural beauty it attracts all those who want to have an unforgettable, unusual and fascinating time.



## Historical Center, St. Barbora's Cathedral, Cathedral of the Assumption of the Virgin Mary in Sedlec

Kutná Hora is, as its name suggests, associated with the mining (kutání in Czech) of silver. In 1142 the first Cistercian monastery in the Czech lands was established in the nearby village of Sedlec and at the end of the 13th century the original mining settlement of Cuthna antiqua – Old Kutna - soon became a wealthy royal city. In 1300 King Václav II issued the mining legislation „Ius regale montanorum“ and in the same year he initiated a coinage reform. One century later another king, Václav IV, issued the Kutná Hora Decree, which amended the proportion of votes at Prague University in favour of the Czechs. Kutná Hora is therefore rightly considered to be the treasure-house of the land whose wealth gave strength to the expansion of the Kingdom of Bohemia. Its history and uniqueness were recognised in 1995 when the city was inscribed in the UNESCO World Cultural and Heritage List. All of the monuments are legacy by our predecessors and the city will keep to care to make it more convenient for future generations.



## Lednice-Valtice Area

The Lednice-Valtice Cultural Landscape is spread over the site of a mighty 12th century border castle. Today it is the home of a romantic château, a picturesque village and in particular a jewel of landscape architecture of unprecedented proportions. The notional milestone at the beginning of the long period of development of this whole area is the end of the 14th century, when the Liechtenstein family obtained a share of the land. The current area, measuring almost 300 km<sup>2</sup>, is the result of landscaping based on English parks, and thanks to this baroque architecture meets the neo-gothic château and small follies in the romantic style. The Ledice-Valtice Cultural Landscape, as one of the treasures of *UNESCO's World Cultural Heritage*, was inscribed in its list in 1996.

Between the 17th and 20th centuries the ruling Dukes of Liechtenstein transformed their domains into one huge park, where the baroque and neo-gothic architecture of their chateaux are married with smaller buildings and a landscape that was fashioned according to the English principles of landscape architecture.



## Litomyšl Chateau and Chateau Grounds

The renaissance castle from the second half of the 16th century is an excellent example of an arcade castle based on an Italianate style. Despite reconstruction of the interior at the end of the 18th century, outwardly it has retained an almost unadulterated renaissance appearance, including the unique sgraffito facades and gables. A number of commercial buildings and a garden have also been preserved. Litomyšl is the birthplace of the composer Bedřich Smetana, whose name is commemorated by an annual opera festival. On the 500 metre long square can be found the Gothic town hall and a number of Renaissance and Baroque houses. A walk through the historical streets ending in the monastery gardens is an unforgettable experience. Another interesting sight is the Portmoneum museum with its murals by Josef Váchal. Litomyšl is not only historical, however, for there is a number of modern buildings here and it is proud of the moniker Europe's Blooming City; it is becoming a city of corporate tourism.



## ***Other Cultural Sites in The Czech Republic***

### **Luhačovice SPA**

The Spa Luhačovice has a long tradition of more than 300 years. It is the largest spa in Moravia and one of the most beautiful spas in the Czech Republic. The Slovak architect Dušan Jurkovič gave to Luhačovice its unique look. Spa hotel Jurkovičův dům is a wonderful example of his art. Numerous hotels and villas, the colonnade and large park complement the atmosphere of the city. Unique natural healing mineral springs rank Luhačovice among the top European spas treating the diseases of the respiratory tract. Choose the company Spa Luhačovice for your stay at the spa. We are the number one in Luhačovice! We take care about the most famous mineral spring Vincentka and 9 other springs.

Luhačovice inspired the musical composer Leoš Janáček who regularly stayed and composed here. Our company organizes the Festival Janáček and Luhačovice each year. The festival belongs to the most prestigious musical events in the Czech Republic. Luhačovice is the right place for your recreation and active relax. The city offers many cultural and sporting opportunities.



## Litomyšl

Litomyšl was established around the trade route that connected Bohemia and Moravia at the end of the 10th and beginning of the 11th centuries. The dominant feature of the city is the Italianate Renaissance castle with its more than eight thousand examples of sgraffito, which has been on the UNESCO World Cultural and Heritage List since 1999. Litomyšl is the birthplace of the composer Bedřich Smetana, whose name is commemorated by an annual opera festival. On the 500 metre long square can be found the Gothic town hall and a number of Renaissance and Baroque houses. A walk through the historical streets ending in the monastery gardens is an unforgettable experience. Another interesting sight is the Portmoneum museum with its murals by Josef Váchal. Litomyšl is not only historical, however, for there is a number of modern buildings here and it is proud of the moniker Europe's Blooming City; it is becoming a city of corporate tourism.



## Karlštejn

Karlštejn Castle was founded in 1348 by the Charles IV, King of Bohemia and Holy Roman Emperor as his private residence and a place of safekeeping royal treasures, especially his collections of holy relics and the Imperial Crown Jewels. In 1355 Charles IV stayed here for the first time, overseeing the construction and decoration work, especially in chapels. The Chapel of the Holy Cross was the place of safekeeping the imperial crown jewels until 1420 when the Hussite wars (religious civil war) began, and they had not ever returned to Karlštejn Castle. After the wars in 1436, the Bohemian crown jewels were taken to the Chapel of the Holy Cross where they remained till 1619. Over the centuries the castle has always been in hands of the king or a state institution, never in private hands. Nowadays it is owned by the state. After 1480 the castle was rebuilt in the late Gothic style, in the last quarter of the 16th century in the Renaissance style. During the last reconstruction that took place at the end of the 19th century (by architect Josef Mocker) in the spirit of purism, the castle gained its present appearance. Very impressive is the preserved original stair-arrangement of individual castle buildings. The lower section with a small courtyard by the Well Tower and the Burgrave's House continue through the majestic five-storey Imperial Palace and the Marian Tower. At the highest point, the construction of the castle culminates in a monumental, 60-meter-high Great Tower and its massive fortifications.



## Wallachian Open-Air Museum

The Wallachian Open Air Museum (Valašské muzeum v přírodě) is an open-air museum in Rožnov pod Radhoštěm, Moravian Wallachia, Czech Republic. The museum is devoted to preserving and displaying Wallachian material culture and traditions. It is the second oldest, and the largest open air museum in the Czech Republic. The museum consists of three independent parts: the Little Wooden Town, the Wallachian Village and the Water Mill Valley. It is a listed national monument in the Czech Republic. The museum was established by the Jaroněk brothers, who came from a working-class family of craftsmen and makers. Bohumír Jaroněk, a skilled painter and graphic artist, developed a particular interest in Wallachian timbered cottages. In 1895 he visited the Ethnological Czech-Slav Exhibition in Prague, where he has seen an open-air exhibition of Wallachian buildings. In 1909 the Jaroněk brothers settled in Rožnov, and shortly afterwards Alois Jaroněk travelled to the first open air museum in the world, the Stockholm Skansen.

Between 1911 and 1925 the brothers have been developing the concept of opening an open air museum in Rožnov and making it a reality. In 1925, during a folklore festival called „Wallachian year", the museum was opened. The second part of the museum, the Wallachian Village, was gradually built in the 1960s. This part represents a typical Wallachian village and consists of approximately 40 buildings. The third division - the Watermill Valley - was opened in the 1980s and consists of several mills and other structures representing the work and manufacture carried out in the villages, allowing the visitors to get acquainted with the traditional methods of production and working conditions.



## Sources:

<http://www.unesco-czech.cz/>

<https://www.lazneluhacovice.cz/24868-historie-a-architektura>

<https://cs.wikipedia.org/wiki/Litomyšl>

<https://www.hrad-karlstejn.cz/cs/o-hradu/Historie>

<https://www.nmvp.cz/roznov/informace-pro-navstevniky/historie-a-vznik-muzea>