

# UNESCO

- **UNESCO World Heritage Site** is a specific site (such as a forest, mountain, lake, desert, building or city) nominated and confirmed on the list maintained by the international World Heritage Programme.
- Composed of 21 State Parties (countries) elected by the **General Assembly of States Parties** for a fixed term.
- The programme aims to catalogue, name, and conserve sights of outstanding importance to the common heritage of humankind. The programme was founded with the ***Convention Concerning the Protection of World Cultural and Natural Heritage***.
- 180 State Parties have ratified the convention.
- 830 sites are listed: 644 cultural, 162 natural, and 24 mixed properties, in 138 States Parties.
- As a result, the numbering system currently ends above 1200, even though there are fewer on the actual list.

# Holašovice

The village Holašovice is the pearl of South Bohemian peasant Baroque.

The village was named after a knight whose people settled here in the first half of the 13th century.

In the years 1292-1848 the village was in the possession of the Monastery of Vyšší Brod.

Every peasant estate bears its typical name after its owner. The basic historical part of the village creates the rectangular order of 22 well - preserved farm-houses with the pond in the center.



# Kroměříž

- Archbishop`s Palace - Formely a Gothic castle, rebuilt into a Renaissance castle and in the 17th century to the Baroque palace.
- From the 14th century till 1949 = a seat of Bishops and Archbishops of Olomouc.
- There are extraordinary interiors in the castle.
- Another jewel of Kroměříž are the large stylish gardens - Podzámecká and Květná.
- Since 1998 on the list of the World Cultural Heritage.
- It is a well-preserved sample of European Baroque noble residences and parks.



# Kutná hora



- Most important buildings are the Gothic, five-apsed **St. Barbara's Church**, which was built at the end of the 13th century.
- The Gothic *Stone Haus*, which serving as a museum, contains one of the richest archives in the country.
- The **St. James Church**, with its 83 metre tower, is another prominent building.

# Zelená Hora



- Church of St. John Nepomuk on Zelená Hora (The Green Mountain).
- Famous work of Baroque and Gothic from the years 1719 to 1722 by J. Santini.
- The building is a unique example of "new building" Baroque Gothic whose moulding system has been consistently applied.

# Lednice

- A pseudo gothic castle from the 17th century.
- Preserved baroque riding - school.
- Park with a minaret from 1798-1802.
- Well-known greenhouse from 1843-1845.



# Valtice

- A large baroque plot from 1643-1730
- Rich decorated interiors, park with theatre building



# Třebíč



- The Basilica of St. Procopius and the Jewish neighbourhood of Zámostí with its extensive cemetery - the first independent Jewish monument on the UNESCO list outside the territory of Israel.
- The Basilica of St. Procopius was built in the middle of the 13th century in Romanesque-Gothic style at the Benedictine monastery founded in 1101 by the Premyslid clan.



# Český Krumlov

- A 13<sup>th</sup>-century redoubt gradually extended. Now a large castle with a historic theatre, decorated hall from 1748, collections of tapestries, a riding school.
- Learn about the people and legends of the old days and hear the recent story of this special UNESCO-protected town.  
Explore the labyrinth of cobbled medieval streets, hidden nooks as well as the best spots of the Old Town and the castle exteriors.



# Prague

- The capital
- historical, political, social and cultural centre of European significance
- The most extensive modifications were conducted during the reign of Charles IV when the castle became an imperial residence.
- During the reign of Rudolf II at the turn of the 16th and 17th centuries it became a centre of arts and sciences.
- Since 1918 the Prague Castle has been the residence of the Presidents.



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# Telč

- A renaissance castle plot, built at the foundations of a former gothic stronghold
- founded in the mid-14th century; the Roman-style tower for the Holy Spirit proves that there was already a settlement there.
- The city walls and the Church of the Ascension of Mary are Gothic in style.
- Since 1992 all of this has been a UNESCO World Heritage Site .



# Litomyšl

- A beautiful Renaissance chateau built by Vratislav of Pernštejn in the years
- 1568-1577. The facade is decorated by graffiti and the courtyard surrounded by arcades.
- A chateau theatre with an assembly of stage decorations.
- In the chateau brewery a musical composer **Bedřich Smetana** born here, now there is a museum.
- In the city a significant religious memorial and a group of Renaissance and Baroque houses with arcades have preserved .



# Olomouc

- Olomouc, one of the most important historical and business centres of the Czech Republic situated in the centre of Moravia.
- The fifth largest city of the Czech Republic lies on the Morava river within 80km from Brno, 100km from Ostrava and about 300km from Prague.
- Olomouc became the capital town of Moravia during the 13th and 14th centuries
- In the second half of the 16th century the second Czech university was established there.
- The most important sight is the Holy Trinity Column on the Upper Square. You can also find many churches and monasteries there.



# Brno

- Brno is a very important industrial, cultural, sport, and social centre.
- Brno is the second largest town of the Czech Republic and the largest town of the region called Moravia.
- In the surroundings of Brno, there is the Brno Lake and famous Masarykuv okruh, where the Grand Prix races of road motorbikes are held.
- The dominant feature of Brno is the Cathedral of St. Peter and Paul, founded in the 12th century.
- The Spilberk Castle, founded in the 13th century, towers above Brno.

