



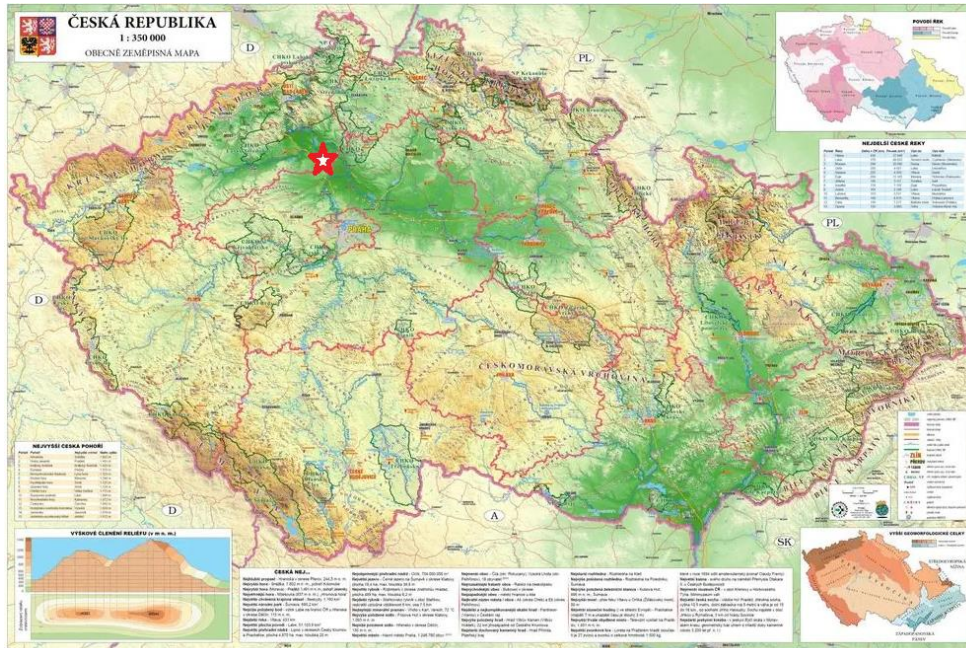
THE CZECH REPUBLIC CULTURAL AND HISTORICAL HERITAGE



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

ROMANESQUE STYLE

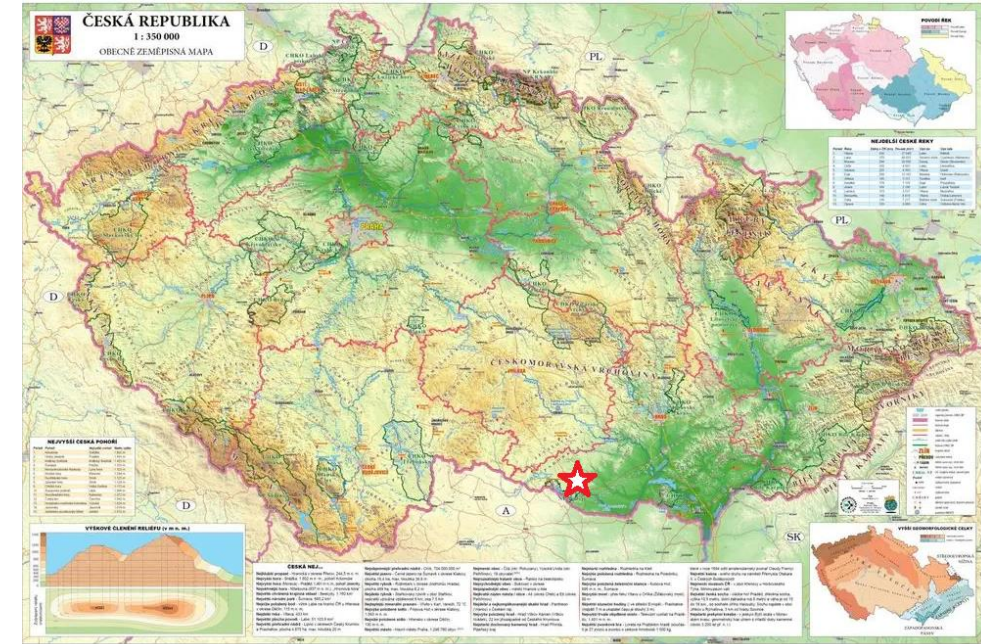
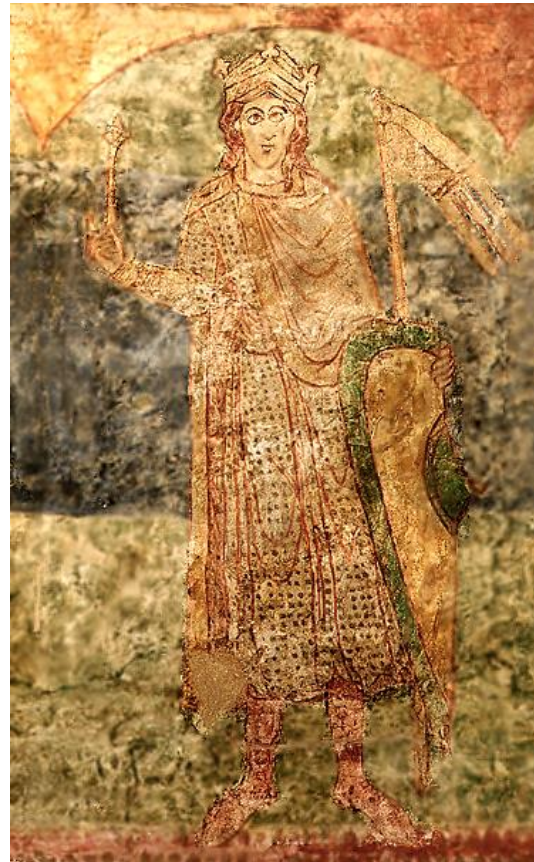
- 11th – 13th century
- ecclesiastical buildings were built, especially basilicas, churches, rotundas and monasteries. But also palaces, castles, hospitals, residential houses, bridges - most of them have not been preserved to these days. Rotunda of St. George on mount Říp



The rotunda of St. Catherine in Znojmo



Frescoes of the first Přemyslids



The Court of the Lords of Kunštát and Poděbrady in Prague



An underground house

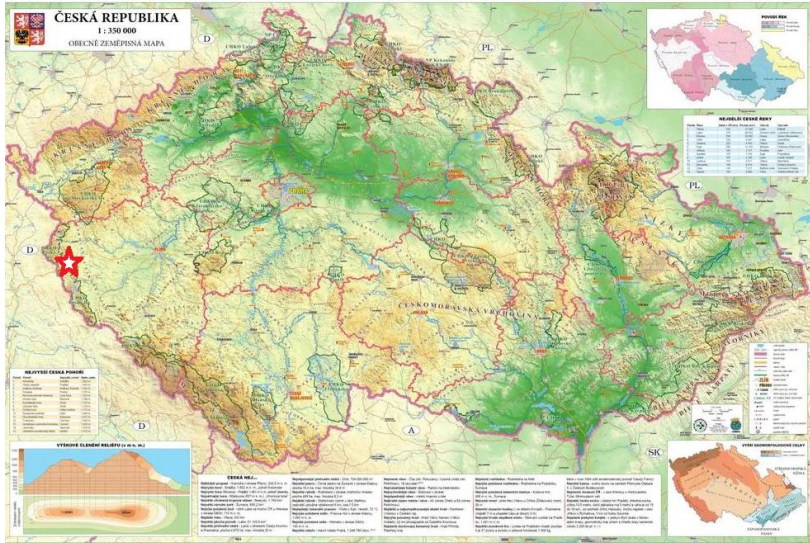


Přimda CASTLE

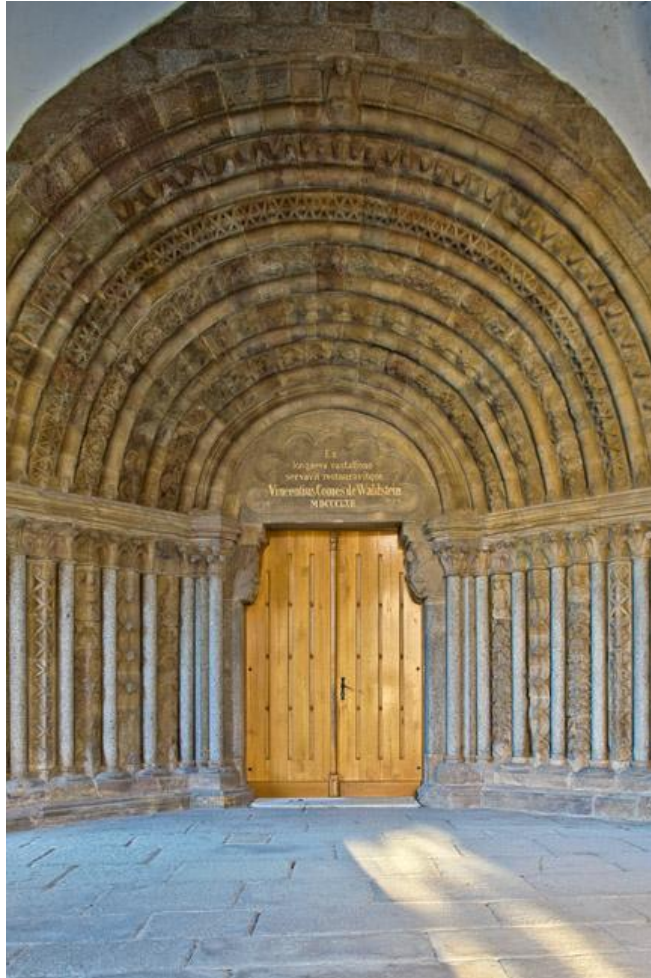
A castle – a fortified seat of the monarch or higher noblemen.

It was built on inaccessible places - rocks, hills, river headlands.

It has a residential and defensive function.



Sculpture – portal in the basilica in Třebíč, the building is registered in UNESCO list of monuments



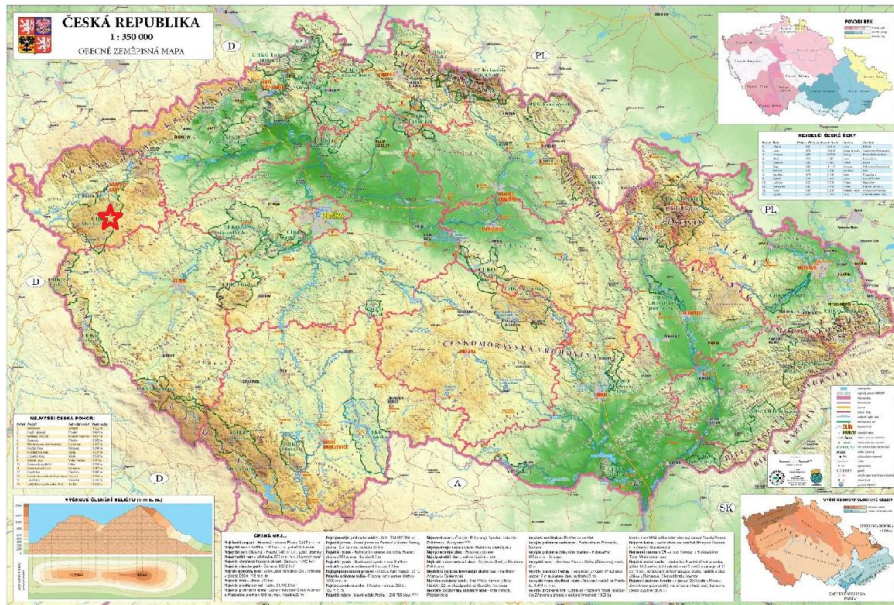
Portal –
decorated
entrance to
the
building



The reliquary of St. Maurus

It's the most important romanesque reliquary monument in the Czech Republic.

Reliquary - decorated storage box
for relics of saints



HISTORICAL PERSONALITIES

The government of the first Přemyslids

Ludmila – the first Czech saint

Saint Wenceslas – patron saint of the Czech state

Přemysl Otakar I. – received a hereditary royal title

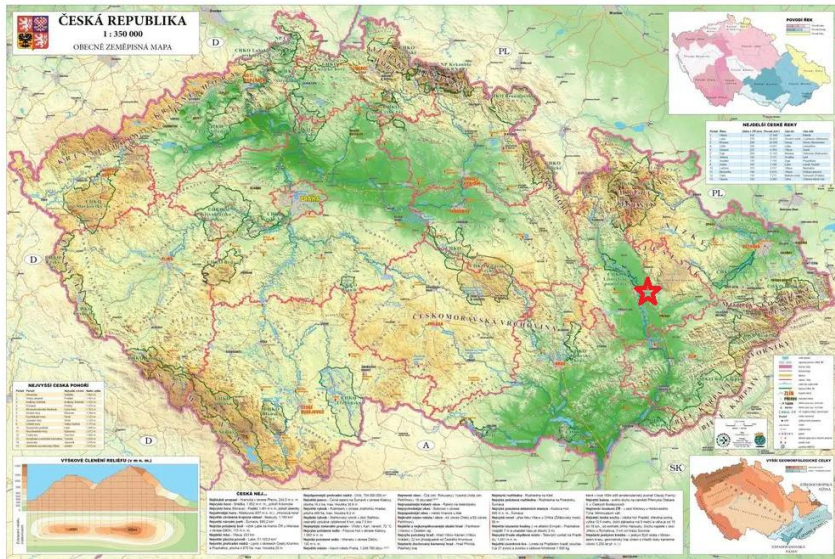
Kosmas – a famous Czech chronicler

HISTORICAL EVENTS

- 1195 - the first written report about Opava
- 1224 - a document proving the foundation of the town of Opava
- 929 or 935 - the assassination of St. Wenceslas
- 1212 – the golden Bull of Sicily (the Czech monarchs gain a hereditary royal title)

GOTHIC STYLE

- In the Czech Republic from the 13th to the 16th century
- The main feature is heading to the God.
- They built high buildings with large windows that let in a lot of light.
- Cathedrals, monasteries, castles, fortresses, bridges, city fortifications with towers and, of course, ordinary houses.



St. Wenceslas Cathedral in Olomouc, the last Přemyslid Wenceslas III. was murdered in the neighboring palace in 1306.



CASTLES

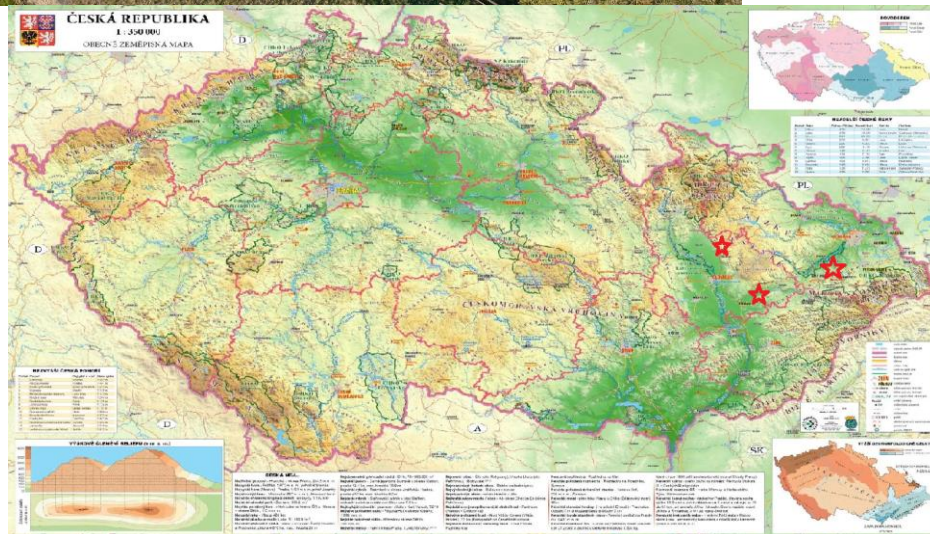


Helfštýn



Hukvaldy

Sovinec



OPAVA

The co-cathedral of the Assumption of the Virgin Mary



Support system

The Chapel of the Holy Cross = Swedish Chapel in Opava



PAINTING

Religious issues predominate

Board painting - on wood or on canvas, which covers the board

Book painting



Mural – chapel of st. Crosses in Karleštein



SCULPTURE

A typical sculptural expression was the depiction of Virgin Mary in two variants

Madona Virgin Mary with little Jesus

Opava Silesian Museum



Pieta Virgin Mary with the adult dying Jesus

Archdiocesan Museum in Olomouc



HISTORICAL PERSONALITIES

Přemysl Otakar II.	the King of Iron and Gold
Charles IV.	father of the nation
George of Poděbrady	the king of the non-royal family
Jan Hus	the reformer of the church
Mistr Theodoric	one of the most important Gothic painters

HISTORICAL EVENTS

1306 the Přemyslid dynasty died

1310 Luxembourgs ascend the throne

A branch of the Přemyslid family operates in Opava

1415 burning of Master Jan Hus

1418 – 1434 Hussite wars

1427–1431 Opava is ruled by the Hussites

RENAISSANCE

It came to Bohemia in the 16th century

Devotion from faith, the main source of research and inspiration is a man

It is primarily built for the nobility, burghers
palaces replace castles

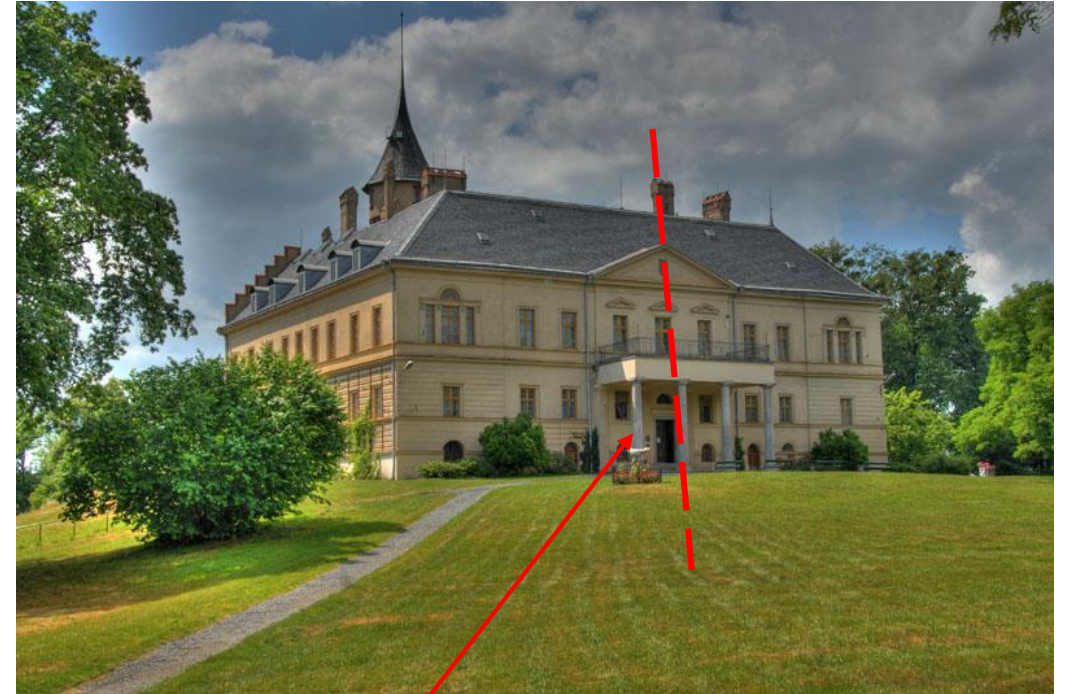
The Opava Chateau - of the whole complex, only Müller's House has been preserved



PALACES



Raduň near Opava



axially symmetric

columns

Velké Losiny PALACE



arcades = peristyle



sgraffito = plaster decoration, the plaster has 2 layers, dark and light, the outer one is scratched



TOWN HOUSES, PALACES



Rectangular
windows

House „U bílého koníčka“ in
Opava



Town hall „Hláška“ in Opava

HISTORICAL PERSONALITIES AND EVENTS

1526 - accession of the Habsburgs to the Czech throne

Rudolf II. - monarch



BAROQUE

Affects person's feelings

An effort to bring people back to the Catholic faith



Church of St. Wenceslas with the Plague Column at Lower Square in Opava

CITY PALACES

Sobka's Palace in Opava



House „U Mouřenína“ in Opava

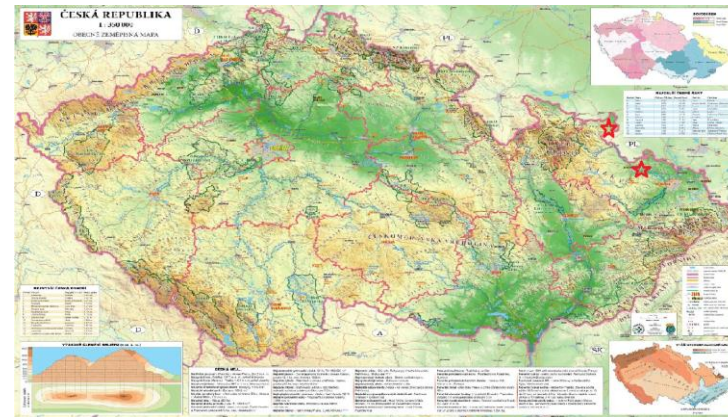
PALACES



Kravaře near Opava



Slezské Rudoltice



HISTORICAL PERSONALITIES AND EVENTS

- the reign of Maria Theresa
- the reign of Joseph II.
- Jan Blažej Santini Aichel – an architect
- Matyáš Bernard Braun – a sculptor
- Karel Škréta – a painter
- the war with Prussia – the loss of Silesia

CLASSICISM

It builds on the Renaissance and Antiquity



The Palace in the town of Hradec nad Moravicí

Šilheřovice PALACE



TOWN HOUSES



The town house in Opava

Palace „Razumovský“ in Opava



HISTORICAL PERSONALITIES AND EVENTS

- Government of Francis Joseph I.
- Bohemia and Moravia are still a part of the Austro-Hungarian Monarchy

MUSEUMS and GALLERIES

1. Silesian Museum

It was founded in 1814, which makes it the oldest museum in the Czech Republic



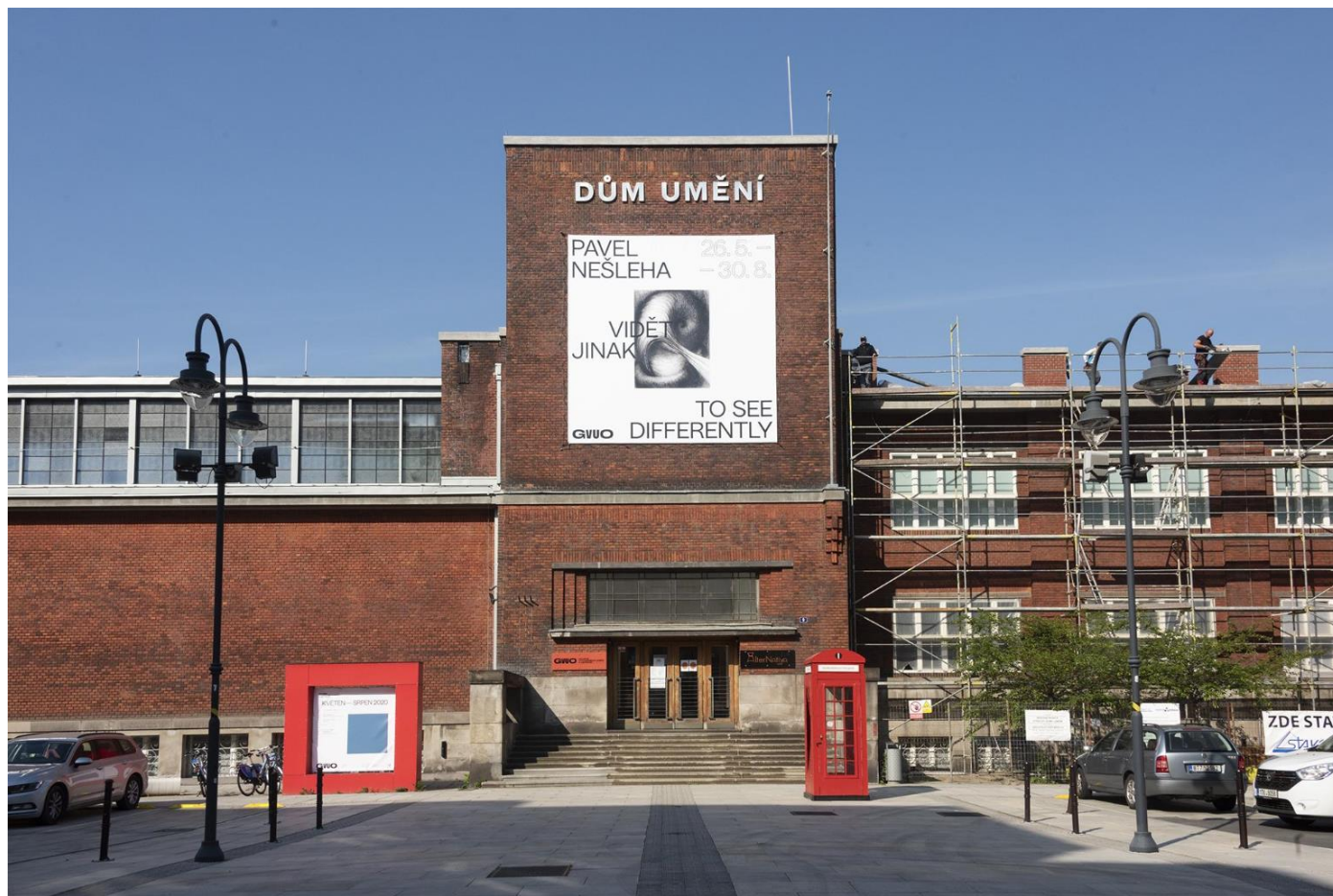
2. National Museum in Prague



3. National Gallery in Prague – the largest collection of fine art



4. Fine Art Gallery in Ostrava



5. The House of Art in Opava





MEDELŐS ÖRÖMEI			
Pályafutás	Doboz	Örökös	Örökös
1. Város	27 000	27 000	27 000
2. Város	27 000	27 000	27 000
3. Város	27 000	27 000	27 000
4. Város	27 000	27 000	27 000
5. Város	27 000	27 000	27 000
6. Város	27 000	27 000	27 000
7. Város	27 000	27 000	27 000
8. Város	27 000	27 000	27 000
9. Város	27 000	27 000	27 000
10. Város	27 000	27 000	27 000
11. Város	27 000	27 000	27 000
12. Város	27 000	27 000	27 000



Pořadí	Podnik	Měsíční výroba	Podíl v %
1	Alcoa	14 000 t	16,6 %
2	Malý Javorek	10 000 t	11,9 %
3	Kolářka (část 1)	8 000 t	9,5 %
4	Nová Ves	7 000 t	8,3 %
5	Novosilský závod Píseň	6 000 t	7,1 %
6	Česká Ves	5 000 t	5,9 %
7	Blatná (část 1)	4 000 t	4,7 %
8	Blatná (část 2)	3 000 t	3,5 %
9	Česká Ves	2 000 t	2,4 %
10	Česká Ves	1 500 t	1,8 %
11	Novosilský závod Píseň	1 000 t	1,2 %
12	Česká Ves	800 t	0,9 %
13	Novosilský závod Píseň	700 t	0,8 %
14	Česká Ves	600 t	0,7 %
15	Novosilský závod Píseň	500 t	0,6 %
16	Česká Ves	400 t	0,5 %
17	Novosilský závod Píseň	300 t	0,4 %
18	Česká Ves	200 t	0,3 %
19	Novosilský závod Píseň	100 t	0,1 %
20	Česká Ves	50 t	0,0 %



ČESKÁ MEJ.

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Nejdelšího stromu (jehličnan) v okolí Olavů, 704,602,300 m³
 Nejvyššího stromu – Dámle, smrk v Šumavě v chráněné Krasce
 Průměr 75,2 cm, max. délka 36,8 m
 Největšího stromu – Růžohradský smrk, chráněná Jirchovská lesostep
 Průměr 403 mm, max. délka 34,2 m
 Největšího stromu – Státní území chráněná v oblasti státního
 národního přírodního parku, průměr 319 mm, max. délka 28,8 m
 Největšího stromu (suk) na prameni – Olavů v okolí Olavů, průměr 72
 Největšího pramenitého stromu – Přírodní národní státní chráněná
 1,083 m, max.
 Největší polodřevě strom – Přírodní v chráněné území
 1,083 m, max.
 Největšího stromu – Olavů v okolí Olavů, průměr 724,788,300 m³

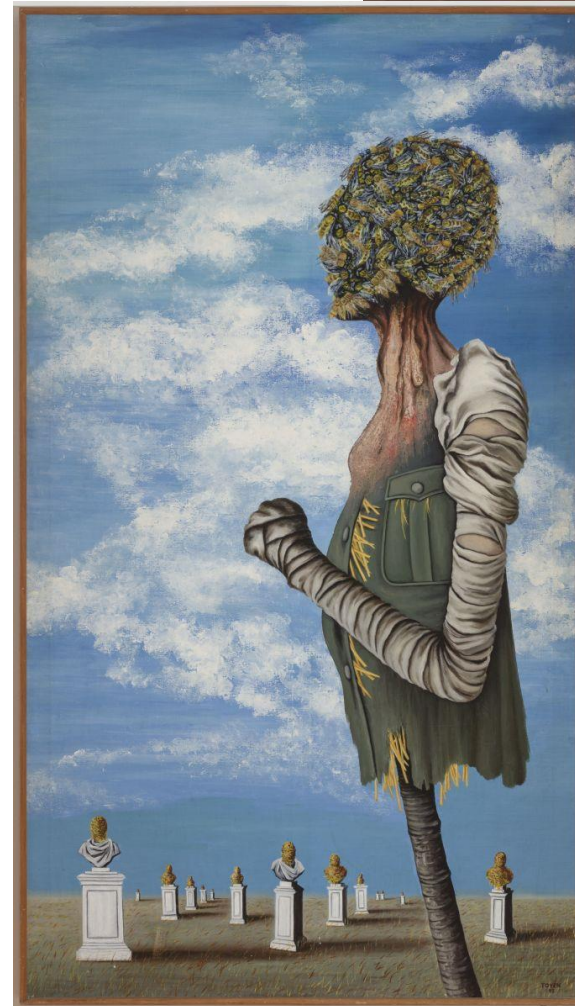
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IMPORTANT WORKS of the CR

Alfons Mucha – a painter



Toyen – a painter



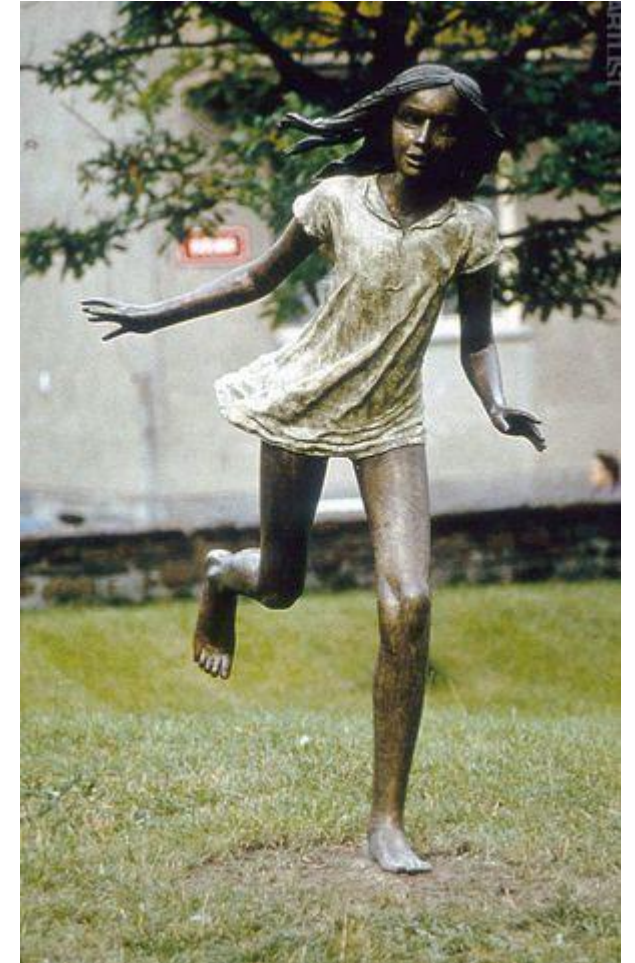
Emil Filla - the best-selling
and the most valuable painter



Jan Zrzavý – a painter



Kurt Gebauer – a sculptor



Significant events in our history (timeline)

863 - arrival of Cyril and Methodius to Great Moravia

929 (935) - Assassination of St. Wenceslas

1212 - Golden Bull of Sicily - hereditary royal title

1306 - extinction of the Přemyslids

1346 - 1378 reign of Charles IV.

1415 - burning of master Jan Hus

1419 - 1434 Hussite War

1526 - accession of the Habsburgs to the Czech throne

1618 - Prague defenestration and the beginning of the Thirty Years' war

1648 - end of the Thirty Years' war, expulsion of non-Catholics from Bohemia

1740 - accession of Maria Theresa

1781 - Joseph II. issues the Tolerance Patent and the Patent on the Abolition of Slavery

1848 - Revolution in Europe - Francis Joseph ascended the throne

1914 - 1918 - World War I.

1918 - the establishment of the independent Czechoslovak Republic