

DISCOVER CZECH REPUBLIC

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ESCOLA SECUNDÁRIA
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Art and Architecture



Art

Czech art is the visual and plastic art created until the present day. The country has produced artists that have gained recognition throughout the world.

Architecture

Czech architecture is a term covering many important historical and contemporary architectural movements in Bohemia, Moravia, and Silesia. From its early beginnings to the present day, almost all historical styles are represented, including many monuments from various historical periods.



DISCOVER CZECH REPUBLIC

ART AND ARCHITECTURE



CZECH ART IS THE VISUAL AND PLASTIC ARTS THAT HAVE BEEN CREATED IN THE PRESENT DAY CZECH REPUBLIC AND THE VARIOUS STATES THAT OCCUPIED THE CZECH LANDS IN THE PRECEDING CENTURIES. THE CZECH LANDS HAVE PRODUCED ARTISTS THAT HAVE GAINED RECOGNITION THROUGHOUT THE WORLD, INCLUDING ALFONS MUCHA, WIDELY REGARDED AS ONE OF THE KEY EXPONENTS OF THE ART NOUVEAU STYLE.

ART NOUVEAU



CZECH ARCHITECTURE, IS A TERM COVERING MANY IMPORTANT HISTORICAL AND CONTEMPORARY ARCHITECTURAL MOVEMENTS IN BOHEMIA, MORAVIA, AND SILESIA. FROM ITS EARLY BEGINNINGS TO THE PRESENT DAY, ALMOST ALL HISTORICAL STYLES ARE REPRESENTED, INCLUDING MANY MONUMENTS FROM VARIOUS HISTORICAL PERIODS. SOME OF THEM ARE UNESCO WORLD HERITAGE SITES.

CASA DANZANTE

ISABELLE VENDAS AND INÊS DOMINGUES

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Discover the Czech Republic Art and Architecture



The Czech Republic is known for its individually made, mouth-blown and decorated bohemian glass. Some churches were restored to their supposed medieval appearance. At the turn of the 19th and 20th centuries, the new style of art appeared in Czech lands - Art Nouveau.



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Buchlov is a royal castle in Buchlovice in the Zlín Region of the Czech Republic It is located on an eponymous hill with an elevation of 508 metres within the Chřiby mountain range.



Archaeologists believe that the castle was built approximately in the first part of the 13th century. Buchlov castle is one of the most old castle in Czech Republic.

Discover Czech Republic

Buchlov castle



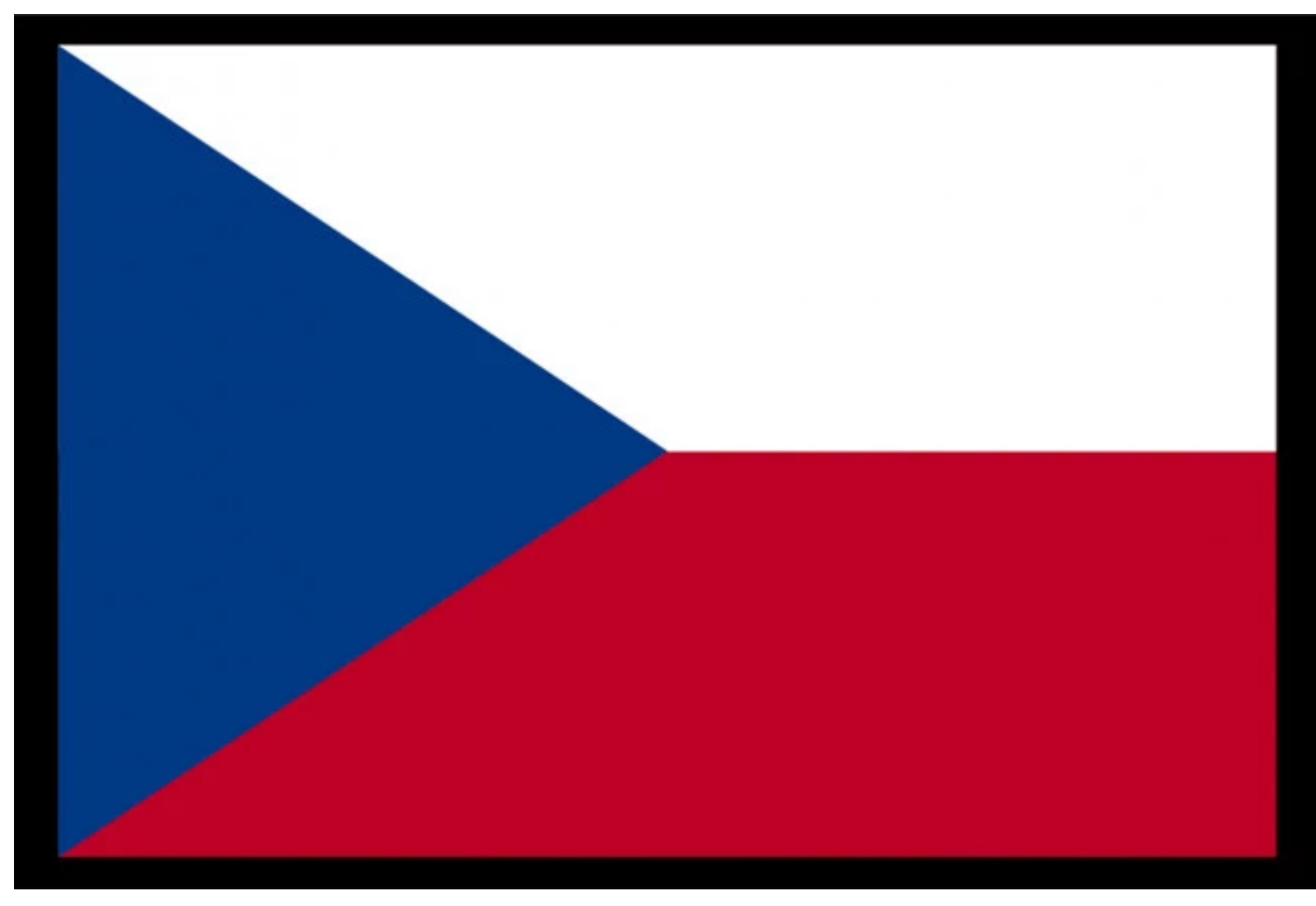
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The castle was built approximately in the first part of the 13th century, but archaeological finds suggest that the area around Buchlov was settled in the oldest periods of civilization. The function of the castle was defensive, agricultural and administrative as well.

The first form of the castle had a similar ground-plan as buildings of that era. It was created by two massive prismatic towers situated on opposite parts of a rocky plateau. A high palace on the southern part of the yard was built at the same time and it was surrounded by a wall. The second construction period occurred in the 1370s. Another tower was built and on the second floor of this tower there was a chapel that held the most valuable objects of early Gothic architecture of the day.

There is an opinion that a model for this chapel was one of French royal chapels. Unfortunately, during later capturing of Buchlov Castle by armies of Hungarian king Matthias Corvinus in the second half of the 15th century, the chapel was destroyed to the point that it was abandoned. It was replaced by two large rooms serving as store and depository. And although the castle was a permanent possession of a king until the 16th century, it was often given in pawn to aristocratic clans. Nobles of Cimburk owned it at the end of the 15th century. At that time a representative chivalric hall was built. In the year 1511 the castle was given to a private holder, and from the 16th to 18th century various Moravian clans changed its ownership. The most important were the nobles of Žerotín, Zástřizl and Petřvald. Constructional work continued in Renaissance style. Some parts of the castle were added in Baroque style. However, in 1701, the Buchlovice Castle was finished and in 1751 the owners, the Berchtold noble family, occupied it for more than two centuries. A family museum was built in the castle thanks to the brothers Leopold Berchtold and Bedřich Berchtold. Leopold Berchtold, who was foreign minister of Austria-Hungary at the beginning of World War I. He was buried at Buchlau after his death in November 1942. In 1945, after the end of World War II, the castle was confiscated on the basis of the Beneš decrees and became property of the Czechoslovak state. Later it was added to the list of national cultural monuments. Nowadays it is open to public, and many cultural programs are held each year.



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Buchlov castle

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DISCOVERY OF THE CZECH REPUBLIC



BUCHLOV CASTLE

THE CASTLE WAS BUILT APPROXIMATELY IN THE FIRST PART OF THE 13TH CENTURY



THE FIRST FORM OF THE CASTLE HAD A FLOORPLAN SIMILAR TO THE BUILDINGS OF THAT TIME.

A HIGH PALACE ON THE SOUTHERN PART OF THE YARD WAS BUILT AT THE SAME TIME AND IT WAS SURROUNDED BY A WALL.

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History of Czech Republic

The Czech Republic is a unitary parliamentary republic and developed country with an advanced, high-income social market economy.



Bohemia became the center of the process for the creation of an independent state. During the reign of the local Přemysl dynasty, the Czech state gradually gained strength and managed to preserve its existing sovereignty, despite its dependency on the Holy Roman Empire.

The kingdom of Bohemia reached its height of power and prestige during the reign of Charles IV (1346-1378), the second of the Luxemburgs on the Bohemian throne. In 1344 the Archbishopric of Prague was founded. He established Charles University in 1348 - it was the first university founded north of the Alps. Charles IV was crowned Roman Emperor in Rome in 1355.



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ŠKOLA. ČESKÁ REPUBLIKA



Discover the Czech Republic History



1526

The Czech Republic is known historically as Bohemia.

After the Battle of Mohács in 1526, it lost its independence and became part of the Habsburg Monarchy. In 1806 it became part of the Austrian Empire.

Czechoslovakia was founded at the end of the First World War.

In 1939 Nazi Germany invaded Czechoslovakia and after the Second World War it joined the Soviet Union.

In 1989, Czechoslovakia regained its freedom in the Velvet Revolution, one of the most important revolutions of that year.



1989



1/1/1993

On the 1st of January of 1993, Czechoslovakia separated, becoming Czechia and Slovakia, two independent countries.

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Discover Traditional Czech Republic gastronomy



Knedliky is the country's simplest food. Traditionally, they are made with slightly stale bread.

Bread Knedliky

Goulash is a rich, meaty stew. It consists of chunks of stewed beef in a thick meat sauce, seasoned with paprika.



Goulash



Svíčková na smetaně is a classic dish that consists of a quality cut of beef, or beef sirloin, slowly roasted and served with vegetable puree.

Svíčková Na Smetaně



Discover the Czech Republic Traditional gastronomy

The Czech Republic has a wide range of traditional foods with diverse flavours.

Many neighbouring countries have all lent a hand when it comes to food. This has created a unique and flavourful range of Czech dishes and cuisine.

Full of mouth-watering soups and rich sauces, meat lovers in particular will enjoy many of the delicious Czech foods on offer.

A few examples of this gastronomy are:

Goulash



Svíčková Na Smetaně



Kuřecí Kapsa



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