



LET'S DISCOVER
ROMANIA!



Expanding boundaries - COMENIUS 1 Project

LET'S DISCOVER ROMANIA!

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LET'S DISCOVER ROMANIA!



Our country Romania is blessed with all the major forms of landscape:

The Carpathian Mountains (maximum height 2535 m, 8300 ft) cross the country from the north to the south-west.

To the west of the Carpathians lies a large plateau.

To the East and South there are extended low plains fit for agriculture.

The Danube flows along the southern border with Bulgaria and into the Black sea forming a magnificent delta.

The country is historically composed of three regions:

West of the mountains lies Transylvania;

The south plains are called Wallachia;

The north-eastern region is called Moldavia.

On December the 1st, 1918, Transylvania united with the other two, forming the state called Romania. Nowadays, to celebrate that moment, December 1st is Romania's national holiday.

BUCURESTI



Exploring the City

You will be intrigued by the city's eclectic mixture of architecture, from Curtea Veche, the remains of Prince Vlad Tepes 15th century palace - he was the city's founder as well as the inspiration for "Dracula", - to Orthodox Churches, Second Empire mansions, the solid Stalinist architecture of the communist years and the colossal 6,000 room Parliament House, the second largest building in the world after the Pentagon.



Bucharest is the capital and largest city of Romania, located in the south-eastern part of the country, on the banks of the Dâmbovița River.

The first written record of the name Bucuresti dates from 1459, when it appeared in a document of Vlad III the Impaler, the ruler of Walachia. In 1640, a traveler remarked that the population of the city exceeded 100,000. Bucharest developed rapidly as the main economic centre of Walachia, becoming the capital in 1659.

The city is divided into two sections by the Dâmbovița River. Most industrial areas are located in the suburbs, while the city is primarily residential. Bucharest, known as the "Paris of the Balkans" in the early 20th century, was a cosmopolitan city before 1944 when its architecture, city planning, and culture were French-inspired. After the Communist government came to power following World War II (1939-1945), French cultural qualities were ended, although the architecture remained.

At the beginning of the 20th century, the city's streets were lit by electric bulbs and petrol lamps. In 1904, the public transportation system saw the introduction of electric street cars. After World War I, Bucharest strengthened its position as the most important city of a greatly enlarged country.

Climate

Bucharest is at its best in the spring. The climate is temperate and free of extremes.

Geography

Our capital is located at 70-80 m of altitude, 60 km away from the Danube, 100 km away from the Carpathian mountain range and 250 km away from the Black Sea.

Population

2.1 million (2002)



Not Paris, but Bucharest! The Triumphal Arch



Manuc's Inn represents one of Bucharest's historical buildings; it was built in 1808 -by that time the owner was the Armenian trader-Emanuel Marzaian (Manuc Bey). It is important to mention that in the year 1842 here had functioned The City Hall.

A Romanian legend has it that the city of Bucharest was founded by a shepherd named "Bucur", whose name means "joy". His flute playing reportedly dazzled the locals and his hearty wine from nearby vineyards endeared him to the local traders, who gave his name to the place.



The Old Princely Court

area can be identified with the medieval history of Bucharest, though continuity of human life in this part of the town dates back to the 10th and 4th centuries B.C., as attested by archaeological findings. In the absence of old drawings, models or engravings, and having at hand few and incomplete documents drawn by medieval Romanian chroniclers, or by foreign travelers, Romanian specialists find it difficult to reconstitute the plans of the princely





Of special interest for the Romanian ethnography is the Village Museum. Located on the bank of the Lake Herastrau in Bucharest, the museum is a result of Profesor Dimitrie Gusti's research on rural regions. The Village Museum was opened in 1936.

Muzeul Satului (Village Museum)



More than 300 authentic houses, barns, workshops and mills were moved from all over Romania and placed in this neighborhood. You will see homes and personal belongings of peasants from various regions to show visitors the wide array of regional folk styles. Plan on spending the entire day here.



Cismigiu Park

This is Bucharest's oldest city park. Due to its central location, many locals use this as a meeting place or spend time relaxing by the pond.





Romanian Atheneum

This domed building is the home for the George Enescu Philharmonic. The beautiful interior features a rotunda with ornate staircases. A large mural showing Romanian history is another feature. Many locals attend the classical musical concerts held here.

One of the most famous buildings in Bucharest is the Parliament so called "Casa Poporului" - the biggest building in Europe and the second in the world (after the Pentagon), a testimony of the communism regime.



The house of the people - The New Palace of Parliament.

Housed in the Sutu Palace, you will find a fine collection of old coins, furniture, costumes, weapons and postcards. There is also Romanian artwork both medieval and contemporary. In addition, you will find oriental art and printed works. The library has over 40,000 books. This museum depicts life in Bucharest during the 18th and 19th centuries.



History & Art Museum





Annual Events

May: Old Bucharest revived

June: National Craftsmen's Show

September: George Enescu - Classical Music Festival (every two years)



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BRASOV



The origins of Brasov as a town are lost

in the dark times of medieval age. However it is known that it developed as different communities living here decided to come together into a city. The first written documents on Brasov go back to 1234, when the city was mentioned as CORONA, situated on the present location of the Black Church. Later on the city was known also as Brasco, Brasso, Stephanopolis, Kronstadt, and Brasov. However the most popular names of the city are the last two ones.

Thanks to its geographical position and the good connections to Moldavia and Valachia, Brasov will grow economically fast, becoming one of the most important centres of Transylvania.



The 14th century found the Turkish armies just south of the Danube River. They were frequently attacking the region of Brasov. This situation determined the citizens of Brasov to start building a strong defensive city wall, fortresses and towers; the work will last till the 18th century.



1688 will be one of the toughest years in the history of Brasov. It will have to fight at the same time with the uprising against the Austrian armies who were occupying Transylvania at the time, with a devastating fire that destroyed most of Brasov, and with an outbreak of the plague. Still hopeful, the citizens of Brasov will rapidly rebuild the city.

The 19th century, the age of progress, as we all know it, will mean a lot for Brasov. The city walls will be partly taken down, allowing a fast development. Manufacturers and factories will replace the old, conservative guilds.

The first half of the 20th century and especially the period following the First World War were times when Brasov became the second strongest economical centre of Romania. However the town was partly destroyed during the bombardments of the Second World War.





Annual Events

First week following Orthodox Easter: "Holiday of the Young"

August: International Pop Music Festival "Golden Stag"

October: International Theater Festival

Beer Fest - Beer Producers Show

It was built of wood in 1392 and replaced by the stone church in 1495 by the Wallachian prince Neagoe Basarab. The church of Saint Nicholas was the first Orthodox Church to be built in Transylvania.



St. Nicolae's Church

Beside the church is the First Romanian - language School (1495), now a museum exhibiting the first Romanian textbooks, printed in Brasov in 1581, and the history of Schei.



Initially built as a watch tower, once the city has developed the building was turned into the city hall. Starting with 1420, when the building was renovated, the local council meetings and all the trials were held here. Nowadays the building hosts the History Museum of Brasov.



The Old City Hall

Surrounded by venerable houses, has witness much that has taken place on the historical stage even from quite early times, events that have determined the town's destiny. The square is still the town's pulsing center and it is from here that your journey through the town and its past may begin.



The Old Town Hall Square



THE BLACK CHURCH IN BRASOV



The church was built with the support of the leaders of all Romanian provinces. Its impressive size dominates the oldest part of the city - Scheii Brasovului.

In the heart of our country, in Brasov, at the foot of the Carpathians there is the "Black Church". It dominates the medieval buildings in the centre of Brasov. Black Church got this name after the great fire in 1689. It was then that the old walls got their tint by smoke and fire, which could not destroy the magnificence of the old building. The "Black Church" with a length of 89 m is the largest church between Viena and Constantinople.

The Gothic building was begun in 1383 under the vicar Thomas Sander on the place of an elder Romanic church dating from the first half of the 13th century. In 1421 it was nearly finished but almost destroyed by the 1st Turkish invasion. The building was essentially completed in 1477.

In 1542 under the reformer Johannes Honterus the service in German was introduced in this church. In 1689 the church was nearly destroyed by the great fire. The restoration took about 100 years. By the restoration the interior lost a good deal of his Gothic character.

The organ with about 4000 pipes built in 1836-1839 by master Buchholz (Berlin) is among the greatest in south-eastern Europe and renown for its wonderful sound. The most precious treasures of art in the Black Church are the Anatolian carpets of the 17th and 18th century. They form the richest collection of this kind in all Europe.

The Schei Gate was erected at the beginning of the 19th century. It was built in Baroque style.





Ecaterina's Gate is one of the oldest original entrance gates in Brasov and part of the old city walls. Ecaterina's Gate, erected in 1559, has on its frontispiece an encrustation of the town's coat of arms to whom a beautiful legend about the foundation of the city is linked.



The Citadel of Brasov

Built on the top of a hill starting with 1395, the citadel was one of the strongest defensive citadels in Transylvania.



Taking a walk behind **The Blacksmith's Bastion** one can reach The Graft Brook, right where it is the place called "Behind the Walls". The walls of Brasov's Citadel have been preserved very well and you can still see them.



The Weavers' Tower is one of the seven initial watchtowers built round the city walls. The tower is now a museum and can be visited on the way up on Tampa Mountain.



Location: Central Romania (County: Brasov)
Size: 28.5 sq. miles (74 sq. kilometers)
Elevation: 2,133 ft. (650 meters)
Population: 320,000
Inhabited since: 100 BC
First documented: 1234 AD (Corona)



Located 160 km from Bucharest, Brasov is surrounded like a halo by the Carpathians, being in the middle of the country at the crossroads of the the Eastern Carpathian and the Southern Carpathians.



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CONSTANTA



The wonderful Romanian sea-coast benefits from the special charm given by the Black Sea. There are no streams, dangerous plants or animals in the Black Sea's waters.

The climate is mild, summer days are long and warm, the sun shines in July 10-12 hours a day, and the average temperature is of 24° C. During the hot season the temperature on the beach goes up to 45°C.

One of the biggest ports to the Black Sea, Constanta is the passageway between the Northern Sea and the Black Sea, through the Rhine - Maine - Danube Canal.

Constanta is the main harbour on the Black Sea and second largest city in Romania. The first record of the settlement describes the ancient city of Tomis, founded in the 7th century BC by Greek settlers. Tomis was reconstructed by Constantine the Great and renamed Constantiana.

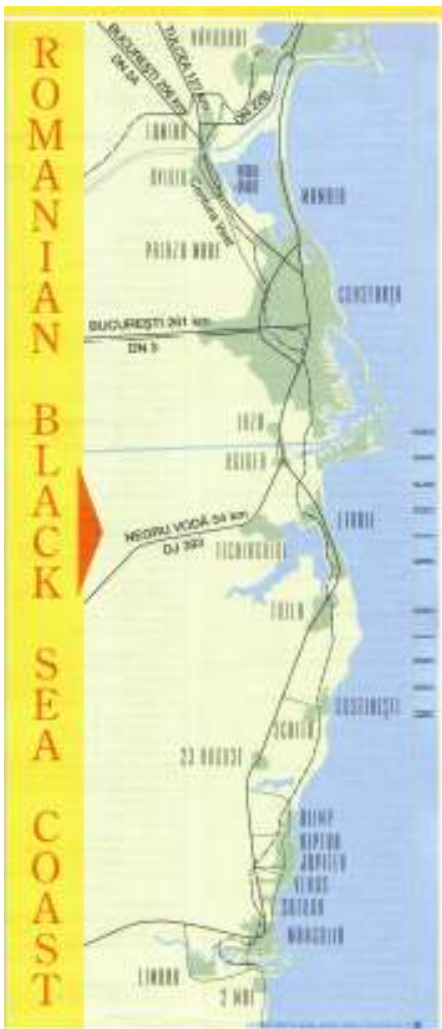
The city was the place of exile of the Roman poet Ovid for nine years, until his death in AD 17. Ovid described the years spent here in his famous cycles of poems "Ponticae" and "Tristia". His tomb is now marked by a statue-monument in the town square that bears his name.





Practically all of the Romanian Black Sea shore is a chain of resorts. The beach is wide and public, with fine golden sand and calm waters.

Mamaia, the oldest resort, located near the city of Constanta offers the largest beach. The Dolphinarium and Planetarium feature daily shows for kids. A small train will take children on a trip around the nearby lake.



Eforie Nord, build by the Romanian kings is a classier resort that features besides the many hotels a large number of villas on the beach. A local attraction is the Techirghiol lake, for its therapeutic black mud.



Costinesti is preferred by young people. Costinesti is also the venue of a summer film festival and a jazz festival, both highly acclaimed.



Olimp is a more expensive and exclusive resort. The place was preferred by the communist leaders and for the right price you might stay in one of the villas especially built for the dignitaries of the time.

Neptun is the most expensive of all the Romanian resorts. In the Communist times, Neptun was the summer residence of the presidential family.

Location: Eastern Romania (County: Constanta)
Population: 345,000
Inhabited since: 700 BC
First documented: 300 BC (Tomis)



The Aquarium is home to more than 4,500 species of marine life from the Black Sea.

Romanian biologists were the first to open a public dolphinarium in South-Eastern Europe on 1 June 1972. The show is performed by two dolphins and two sea-lions.



Annual Events
July: Beer Festival
September: Winemaking Festival

As you walk through old Constanta, something else catches your eye: the big Mahmudie Mosque, a landmark of the Turkish influence over the region. The mosque is the residence of the Mufti, the spiritual leader of Romanian Muslims. The mosque can be visited and its high tower (50m) offers a great view of the old town and the harbor. You can get a taste of the Turkish influence by trying the meat or cheese-filled pies called Suberek and the traditional Baklava.





The Casino is located right on the esplanade and it is actually the emblem of Constanta and one of the few Art Nouveau constructions that can be seen in Romania nowadays.

The bronze bust of the national poet of the Romanians, Mihai Eminescu.



The Genoese Lighthouse is located in Tomis harbor, right near the Casino. It is almost 8 meters high and was erected back in 1860. Builders were not from Genoa (Italy), as one may think, but from Britain. The lighthouse was maintained in operation until 1913, when it was decommissioned and became a local tourism attraction.





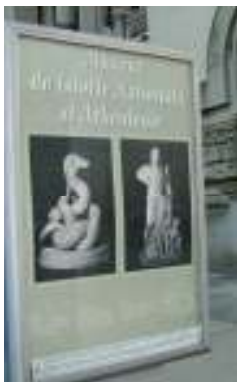
The Roman Mosaic

The Roman Mosaic, the most precious architectural complex discovered, is from 3rd-4th centuries AD; the floor of this edifice with thick and high walls is formed by coloured mosaic pieces, the drawing representing geometrical and floral figures. Considering the artistical conceptions and its dimensions, the mosaic from Constanta is one of the first of the kind in the world. It seems that the building served for trade, being also a place for delivery and deposit (at the middle and underground levels were store-houses for goods and a little market place).

The Museum of the Romanian Navy shows everything from Greek ships to Romanian battleships of the Second World War. The museum and the harbor come alive every year for the celebration of the Navy Day during which you can enjoy fire-works, air shows and a visit to 19th Century schooner - Mircea.



The Museum of the Romanian Navy



The Museum of National History and Archaeology

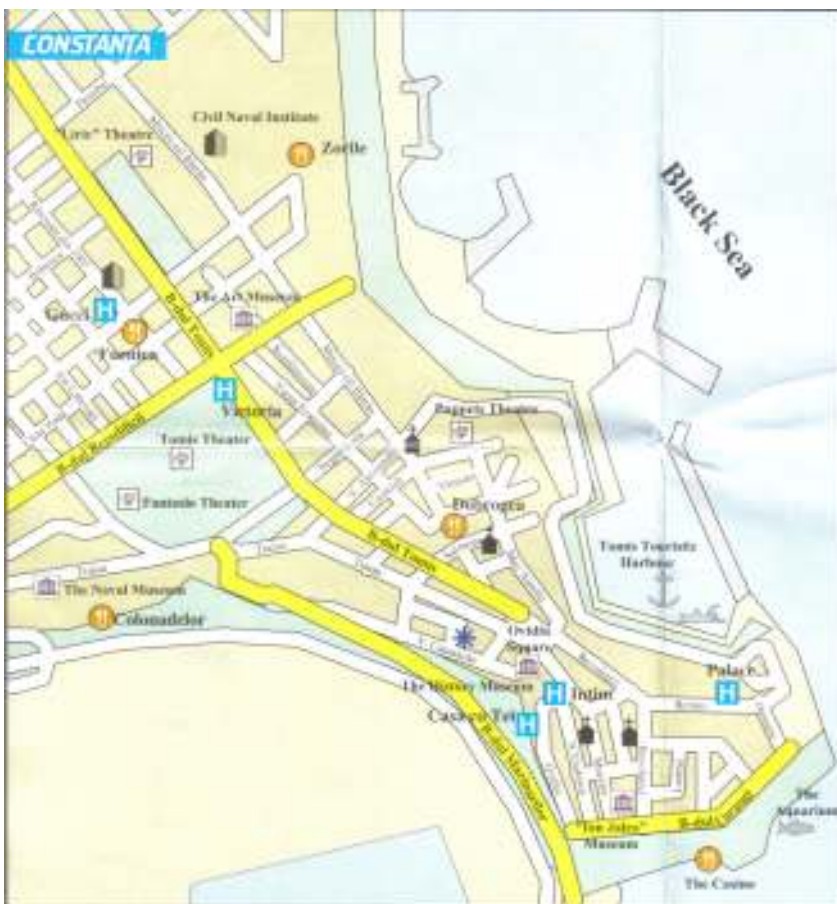


Constanta is also a center of art and culture, with several museums and theatres. The archaeological museum has an important collection of ancient treasures discovered along the Black Sea coast. The most prized exhibits are marble mythological statues, one of a serpent with an antelope's head, human ears and a lion's tail.

With an international airport, a busy seaport, express trains linking it to Bucharest (2 1/2 hours) and a 2,500 year history (the Roman poet Ovid lived in exile here), Constanta is the very kind of cosmopolitan place a seaside vacation needs.



Contanta Port offers now the optimum conditions for both river cruise vessels and maritime cruise vessels. The new Passenger Terminal is located in the northern part of Constanta Port, the "old port", as it is called, close to the North Breakwater. It is located between two sights: The Royal Pavilion, now transformed into the Port Museum and The Old Lighthouse, built in the time of King Carol I.



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IASI

Iasi is the largest Moldavian city. A town with more than 600 years of history, in the 15th century it became the residence of the king of Moldavia and later reached the peak of its development as the capital of Moldavia in modern times.



Iasi has always been a major cultural center. In 1641, king Vasile Lupu established a school here and set up a printing press by the church of the Trei Ierarhi (Three Hierarchs), where the first book printed in Moldavia was issued. Now Iasi has the second largest University in the country (founded in 1860), a National Theater bearing the name of the beloved Romanian poet Vasile Alecsandri, several research institutes and a branch of the Romanian Academy.



Iasi - "the town of the seven hills", is the most important historical, economic, and cultural center in Northeast Romania.

Moldavian cities remind of a glorious past of winning battles and building churches, but at the same time are flourishing modern communities and cultural centers of the country.





The Church of Saint Nicholas



The princely Church of Saint Nicholas was erected by Steven the Great between 1491 and 1492, and it was rebuilt according to the original model by the French architect Lecomte de Nouy between 1888 and 1904.

Situated within the proximity of the princely court and being the place where almost all the princes of Moldavia were anointed as rulers, with the Holy and Great Chrism, starting from Prince Despot up to Alexandru Ioan Cuza, the church has been named until today the "princely Saint Nicholas" church.



The Dosoftei House

Lying at the center of the city of Iasi, the Dosoftei house bears the name of its first owner, Bishop Dosoftei, one of the great personalities of the Orthodox Church in the 17th century. It is one of the few buildings preserved from that period.



After its 1970 restoration, the Dosoftei House has sheltered the Department of old Romanian Literature of the Museum of the Romanian Literature in Iasi.

City	Distance (km)
Iasi - Bucharest	406
Iasi - Brasov	299
Iasi - Constanta	434
Iasi - Timisoara	691

King Ferdinand inaugurated the flamboyant Neo-Gothic edifice of the Palace of Culture (formerly a Palace of Justice) in 1926. The palace was symbolically built on the location of the old princely court and contains 365 richly decorated rooms.



The Palace of Culture in Iasi houses "Moldova" National Complex of Museums, represented by the four national museums, the Regional Restoration-Conservation Laboratory and the Office for the National Cultural Patrimony.

The Palace of Culture contains several elements of great touristic interest: the Gothic Hall where one can admire the mosaic rendering a mediaeval "bestiarum" (griffons, bicefal eagles, lions) of French inspiration (Saint Pierre-sur-Dives Cathedral 1260-1265). "The Voivodes" ' Hall is situated on the first floor and it contains, in medallions, the Moldavian princes' and the Romanian kings' portraits. Obviously, the first ones are those of Decebal and Traian, as a sign of our Dacian origin.

"The Henri Coanda" Hall is called so due to the mouldings realized by the famous Romanian inventor, of a material imitating wood, that is why it is called "bois-ciment" ("wood-concrete"); the carillon clock installed in the central tower is formed of 8 bells rendering every hour "Hora Unirii" ("The Romanian Union Ring Dance").



Placed in front of the Palace, Stephen the Great's equestrian statue was realized in Paris by Em Fremiet, according to Gh. Asachi's sketches. In 1883, when the statue was inaugurated, M. Eminescu wrote the famous "Doina" ("Melancholy Romanian Folk Song") - "From Nistru to Tissa...."





The Metropolitan Cathedral, a monumental building from the 19th century, is situated within a perimeter filled with evidence of the seat of the Metropolitans of Moldavia. The cathedral was built on the place of some former foundations of two older churches: the Alba church (15th century), and the Stratenia church (17th century). The birth certificate of the building is the decree of Prince Ioan Sandu Sturdza (august 8, 1826).

The highlight of Iasi is the **Church of the Three Hierarchs** built between 1635-1639. All the outside walls, from the bottom of the foundation to the top of the tower, hundreds of square meters are covered in delicate and intricate stone carvings. People will be amazed by the imagination, skill and dedication of the master carvers, who divided the walls into bands and registers, no two of which are the same.



Ion Creanga's hut of Ticau, in the town of Iasi, the first literary memorial museum in Romania is one of the 12 objectives making up the Iasi Romanian Literature Museum. There lived from 1872 to the 31st of December 1889 Ion Creanga (1837 - 1889), the greatest, most famous and beloved Romanian story-teller.



This house - named by Ion Creanga a hut - seems to have come from a fairy tale. Naturally, it has been kept until today in the same shape it had between 1872 and 1889.





The City Hall (The Rosetti-Rasnovanu Palace)

Location: Eastern Romania (County:Iasi)
Size: 37 sq. miles (96 sq. kilometers)
Elevation: 312 ft. (105 meters)
Population: 350,000
Inhabited since: 400 BC
First documented: 1387 AD

There are towns or cities which have a real vocation for history. Iasi, the former capital of Moldavia, is one of them.

With its more than 200 monuments of art and architecture (both religious and laic), museums, memorial houses, old buildings and parks, Iasi City is a museum in itself, ranking among the most attractive touristic sites of Romania.



Iasi, "the city of great loves", represents a symbol of Romanian history about which Nicolae Iorga rightly said "there should be no Romanian who does not know it".



The University's Central Library

The "Alexandru Ion Cuza" University of Iasi was founded in 1860 and was Romania's first modern university. It is named after the prince who united Wallachia and Moldavia into the state of Romania in 1859. The university is situated on Copou, one of the most prominent of Iasi's several hills.



The University's Hall of the Lost Footfalls



Starting with the second half of the 17th century Copou was one of the preferred places for walks and relaxation.

Copou Park



The Botanical Gardens

as the first botanical garden opened in Romania, dates from 1856 when the gardens were located in Anastasie Fatu's property at Rapa Galbena in the centre of town. In 1873 when the space became too small, the plants were moved to the garden of what is now the Natural Science Museum.

The present botanical gardens were laid out in 1963. It covers 100 ha and is the largest in the country.



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TIMISOARA



It is believed that ancient Dacian and Roman settlements existed in this region, but Timisoara was first mentioned in a document of 1212, the "Diploma" of the Hungarian King Andrew II, and since 1342 it has been referred to as a town. The city has had a turbulent history, serving as a stronghold in the fight against the Turks, who conquered it in 1552, and ruled over it until 1716, when it was conquered by the Austrian armies under the command of Prince Eugen of Savoia.

Timisoara, the fourth largest city in Romania, has the charm of a small town and the opportunities of a big city. Situated in the western part of the country, Timisoara is the capital of the Timis County, a county bordering Yugoslavia and Hungary.

During the 19th century, Timisoara underwent an important industrial development. It was the second European and the first Romanian city with horse drawn trams in 1867, the first European city to introduce electrical street lighting, in 1884. Later that decade, in 1899, electric trams also appeared.



Timisoara used to be nicknamed "Little Vienna" due to its similarity to the capital of the empire to which it belonged. Since 1918, after the First World War, Timisoara has been part of Romania.



In 1989 Timisoara was the city that triggered off the revolution against the Ceausescu regime, a revolution that soon spread over the entire country and led to the changing of the political order in the country.

Location: Western Romania (County: Timis)
Size: 19.3 sq. miles (50 sq. kilometers)
Elevation: 310 ft. (90 meters)
Population: 330,000
Inhabited since: 200 BC
First documented: 1212 AD



The Bastion, which holds the Ethnographic Section of the Banat Museum was raised in 1770 by its Turkish inhabitants as an exclusive Muslim meeting place.



Huniazilor Castle was built by Carol Robert d'Anjou in 1316. Iancu de Hunedoara redecorated and expanded it. The castle is today home to the prestigious institution known as the Banat Museum, which chronicles the medieval era, its citadels, fortified cities, and guild objects and marks.

Like all the big cities of the Western Romania, the history of Timisoara (Hungarian Temesvár) goes back a long way. A city of Roman origins, it was a fortress at important crossroads. You can enjoy a walk through the town, stopping at the monumental Roman Catholic cathedral (1736-73), the Serbian Cathedral (1748, restored 1791), the old city square, which currently undergoes restoration work. Take a break to visit the city Museum, housed in a restored 14th-century palace. and remember to visit the Opera Square, where the Romanian revolution began.



Catholic Dome - situated in Union Square (Piata Unirii). Built in 1774 in baroque style, it has nine altars painted by Viennese specialists. The Dome with its perfect acoustics, is attraction for many music fans passionate by the organ concerts. In front of the Dome, there is a fountain with healing waters.



Serbian Orthodox Cathedral (1748)



City	Distance (km)
Timisoara - Bucuresti	538
Timisoara - Brasov	399
Timisoara - Constanta	758
Timisoara - Iasi	691

Some 250 years ago, Timisoara had urban architectural plans based on which an entire generation of buildings were raised. Most of the designs were created not in Vienna, but by local architects. At the end of the 18th century, Timisoara was considered one of the most *beautiful and cleanest* cities in Europe. Its wide expanses were protected by trees, forming a ring of gardens around the center, leading to the name "Garden City".



Timisoara: A city of Romanian and European Firsts

- 1718 - Oldest Romanian beer factory
- 1745 - The country's first municipal hospital (24 years before Vienna)
- 1771 - First newspaper published in Romania
- 1857 - The introduction, as a first for Romania, of public gas lighting
- 1867 - Horsedrawn tram, before Bucharest, Leipzig, Frankfurt am Main
- 1884 - First European city with electric street lighting, using 731 streetlamps
- 1886 - First emergency medical unit in Romania and Hungary
- 1899 - First electric tram in Romania

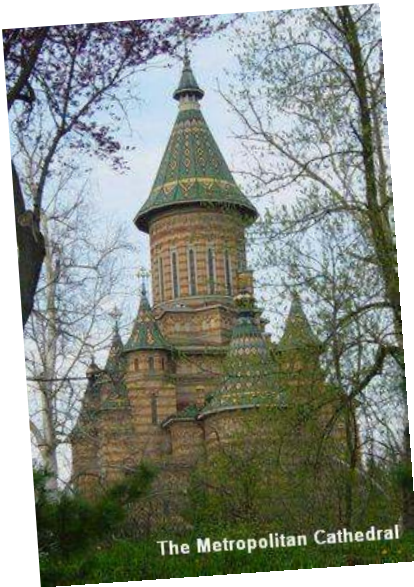
Timisoara is a city that features three state theatres in three languages, the Romanian National Theatre, the German State Theatre and the Hungarian State Theatre.



Timisoara is a multicultural city where 28 other nationalities live side by side with the Romanians: Germans, Hungarians, Serbs, Jews, etc. The city is permeated with a spirit of ethnic and religious tolerance (there are 17 different religious persuasions). To meet the needs of this cosmopolitan environment, state pre-academic schools provide education in several languages: Romanian, English, French, German, Hungarian and Serbian.



The construction of the Cultural Palace, which houses the **Romanian Opera**, began in 1871 and ended four years later, in 1875. The murals in the concert hall are painted by Kiriakoff, and are inspired by history and popular Romanian fairytales. Mozart's "Abduction from the Seraglio" was performed here during his lifetime. *Joseph Strauss* started out as Musical Director at Timisoara, where he composed and presented the world premiere of "Faust's Life and Deeds". Franz Liszt performed in Timisoara on 2nd and 4th November 1846.



The Metropolitan Cathedral

The Metropolitan Cathedral of Banat was built between 1936 and 1946. Located in one of Timisoara's most frequented sites, the Cathedral, which has a capacity of over 4,000 people, faces the large and slightly Victoria Square. Behind the Cathedral flows the Bega river, whose peaceful waters mirror the tall maple-trees flanking its banks. Surrounding the Cathedral on three sides, they spread out the entire area of one of the most romantic parks of Timisoara - "the garden city"



Annual Events

Mai: International Pop Music Festival

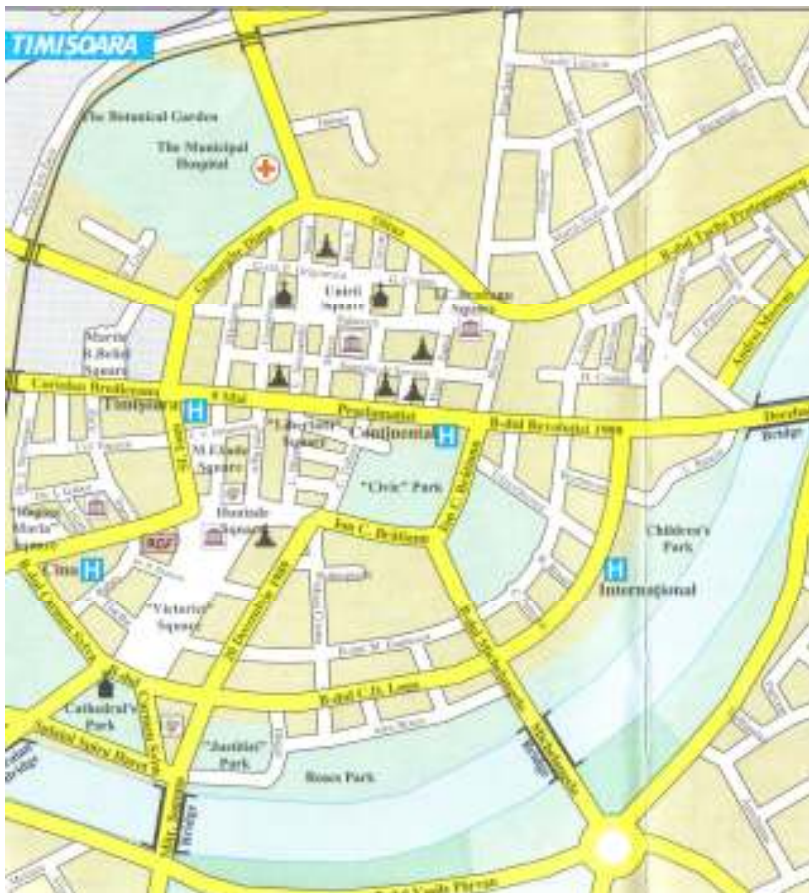
June: International Naive Art Exhibition

July: International Country and Folk Music Festival

August: International Flute Festival

October: Wine Festival

November: International Jazz Festival



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CONTENTS

1	Bucuresti
6	Brasov
11	Constanta
17	Iasi
23	Timisoara