

# Plakati s radionica

ENGLISKI JEZIK

# TROGIR



Photograph of the Cathedral of Saint Lawrence in Trogir, Croatia. The cathedral is a prime example of Gothic architecture in Croatia. It was built in the 15th century and is one of the best-preserved Gothic cathedrines in the Balkans.



Statue of Saint Lawrence, the patron saint of Trogir. The statue is a prime example of Gothic sculpture in Croatia. It was built in the 15th century and is one of the best-preserved Gothic statues in the Balkans.



Fortress of Saint Lawrence is situated on the southern edge of the Trogir old town. It was built in the 15th century and is one of the best-preserved Gothic fortifications in the Balkans.



The tower of St. Mark is situated on the southern edge of the Trogir old town. It was built in the 15th century and is one of the best-preserved Gothic towers in the Balkans.



Clock tower in Trogir, Croatia. The clock tower is a prime example of Gothic architecture in Croatia. It was built in the 15th century and is one of the best-preserved Gothic towers in the Balkans.



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Street scene in Trogir, Croatia. The street is a prime example of Gothic architecture in Croatia. It was built in the 15th century and is one of the best-preserved Gothic streets in the Balkans.



The stone archway is situated on the southern edge of the Trogir old town. It was built in the 15th century and is one of the best-preserved Gothic archways in the Balkans.



Aerial view of Trogir, Croatia. The old town is a prime example of Gothic architecture in Croatia. It was built in the 15th century and is one of the best-preserved Gothic towns in the Balkans.

# STARI GRAD PLAIN

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The Star Grad plain is located on the island of Hvar. In the summer of 1612, a great battle was fought between the Great Captain of Phoenicia, who was previously called of the sea and a 17th century noble lady from Phoenicia in Greece. They fought in that October 4 and the largest battle was on the island of Brač and it was not even fought. They already had a lot of soldiers on the island but could not in the Montenapoleon time but they started to spread and make these islands.



They were Greek but the number like in the rest of the Montenapoleon world. But Star Grad plain is land preserved. It is the only agricultural land in the world that has been continuously used for 24 centuries and the olive plants have been planted there since the plains. The plain consists of 32 main parcels of approximately 30 hectares, but they were divided into smaller plots. The parcels were 150m wide and 300m long. The Greeks had an olive with iron and they are not clean and not all from the same material. Archaeologists found evidence that people lived on the plain.



During the Middle Ages the plain was under control of the Christian church and monastery. They made small plots and they also had some small villages. In the end of the 16th century Ottomans attacked the plain and at that time people started to migrate and the land was fertile.



The value of Star Grad plain was not recognized in 1983 when it became an archaeological site. In 2001 it received an cultural landscape and from 2008 it is an UNESCO world's site of heritage.

Today the biggest problem is that people are leaving the island in hope of a better life in big cities. If there will be nobody left in Hvar that land, although people are leaving this area some of them have stayed and they still grow olives and grapes but they use modern technology which can threaten the Star Grad heritage. This historical site is a great tourist attraction in Hvar.





# ZAGREB

You are visiting Zagreb?

Are you here for business, or a holiday, family or school? Whatever the reason, you'll find in Zagreb an excellent mix of urban and suburban life. The capital of Croatia offers rich history and culture, offering more than 2,000 years of history and a wealth of heritage sites to explore. The city is also a great place to visit for its beautiful architecture and scenic views. A visit to Zagreb will be a great experience for you and your family. We hope you'll enjoy your visit to Zagreb and that you'll have a great time.





# ZAGREB



By Lina, 11.11.2012



# ZAGREB

## 23 - Museum of Croatian



The Croatian Museum of the Folk Arts contains the widest and most complete collection of folk art in the world.

## 24 - "The House of the



A better view of the side and rear of the building with the view of the square and all the buildings of the square are from the early 19th century to the 20th century.



## 25 - "Central Zagreb



The White Tower is located below Zagreb's old city core, under and between and directly south of the Blue Market.

## 28 - "Bohemian



It's located in downtown Zagreb. Founded in 1875 by Bohemian Prince of the University of Zagreb.

## 26 - The Croatian National

### Theatre



The Croatian National Theatre is Zagreb's centrally located 19th-century opera and ballet house. It is owned and operated by the city of Zagreb.

## 27 - "Erzegovina"



It's a square and park in Duga Čaka. It is located near the central Ban Jelačić Square, walking towards the Main Railway Station.





# Zagreb



Places to visit:







THE MAIN RAILWAY STATION



# ZAGREB



MIMARA



**ILICA** is the main street of Zagreb. It is also the longest street in Zagreb. It's the main artery of the city.

**BRUNJEVAC** is originally the last part of the main square in Zagreb.

**THE CROATIAN NATIONAL THEATRE** in Zagreb is the best and oldest opera house in Croatia. It is a symbol and heritage of the history of culture.

**BAH JELAČIĆ SQUARE** is the main square of Zagreb. It is situated just where the historic atmosphere of Zagreb and modernity are mixed in the city's commercial heart since 1911.

# ZAGREB - UP

Outside of the city of Zagreb, Croatia  
 the main railway hub, many are the various  
 stations or monuments and places  
 located in the city.



The large cathedral in the  
 center of the city is a  
 high Gothic structure. It is one  
 of the most important monuments of the city.

The Zagreb Cathedral is the largest Gothic  
 church in the city. It is located in the  
 center of the city. To get to the  
 cathedral you can take the number  
 101 or 102 bus. It is a very nice  
 ride.



The city of Zagreb is a beautiful city  
 with many interesting places to visit.  
 There are many museums and galleries  
 in the city. You can also enjoy the  
 beautiful views of the city from the  
 top of the hills.



The only gate to the city is the  
 main gate of the Zagreb Cathedral.  
 It is a very nice place to visit.  
 You can see the beautiful views of  
 the city from the top of the hills.











# DIOCLETIAN'S PALACE



Diocletian's palace is an ancient palace built by the Roman emperor Diocletian at the turn of the fourth century AD, that today forms the centre of the city of Split.

It is on UNESCO's list of cultural heritage in Europe since 1979.

4. Diocletian's Palace in Split was built between the 3<sup>rd</sup> and 4<sup>th</sup> centuries by Roman emperor Diocletian. In the Middle Ages, the Cathedral of Saint Domnius (Sveti Dujice) was constructed using elements from the ancient mausoleum (grobnica), and Romanesque churches, medieval fortifications, and Gothic.



## Diocletian's palace today

The usage of the Diocletian's palace today is mostly devoted to tourism and entertaining purposes but a small amount of people still live there. Tourists mostly come to visit it because of its preserved state. Beside of the palace, tourists also visit the old centre of Split.



## Emperor Diocletian

*(Gaius Aurelius Valerius Diocletianus Augustus)*

was a Roman Emperor from 284 to 305 AD. Born in a family of low status in the Roman province of Dalmatia, Diocletian rose through the ranks of the military to become cavalry commander to the Emperor Carus. After the death of Carus and his son Numerian on campaign in Persia, Diocletian was proclaimed emperor. He was the last Roman Emperor to persecute the Christian community in the Empire. After leaving his political career he decided to retire from power) the sea. The Palace was Diocletian's last refuge; he lived the last 10 years of his life there. He wanted to show off to his people by building the palace. He also had some spots in Rome.



## Architecture

With his unusual rectangle shape it reminds of a military camp. While it is referred to as a "palace" because of its intended use as the permanent residence of Diocletian, the term can be misleading as the structure is massive and more resembles a large fortress than a full of it was for Diocletian's personal use, and the rest housed the military garrison. The Southern part of the enclosed area was known as the richer part while the Northern part was occupied with markets and the military base. The most representative and finest part of the palace is the Southern area near the sea. The main entrance into the palace was located on the west southern wall which is crossed with one of the two main streets in the palace.

# Trogir



Trogir has 2300 years of continuous habitation. The culture was marked under the influence of first ancient Greeks and then the Romans and Byzantines. In 14th century, a high concentration of palaces, churches and houses as well as a fortress was built. Island lost in 1991 and attached to the modern world heritage list. The colloquial street plan of this island settlement goes back to the Etruscan times and it was built around the bastion walls, with many fortifications. The dominant buildings and fortifications, the domed St. Lawrence church are surrounded by the colorful Renaissance and Baroque buildings from the 17th century.



Trogir is the best preserved Romanesque-Gothic complex not only in the Adriatic, but in all of Central Europe. Trogir's medieval core, surrounded by walls, comprises a prominent church and tower and serves as a starting point for its tour. The Renaissance, Gothic, Baroque and French periods.

- The most interesting things:
- The tower, with its 13 churches and numerous buildings
  - The only gold and silver walls
  - The fortress, Renaissance
  - The Abbey Palace
  - The Cathedral with the Tomb of Bishop Džurđević
  - The big and small palaces, etc.
  - The sea, the harbor



# The city of old Dubrovnik



Dubrovnik is a UNESCO World Heritage Site, an important testimony to early medieval architecture and urban planning in the Mediterranean. A recent archaeological excavation has revealed the city's early history, showing that it was founded in the 7th century AD, long before the 10th century when the city of Dubrovnik joined the Republic of Venice.



Dubrovnik, by night

The discovery of the site of the medieval wall of Dubrovnik, known as the 'Wall of the Republic of Ragusa' or 'Murus Republicanus', has led to a new understanding of the city's history. The wall, which was built in the 10th century, is a testament to the city's early history and its role as a major center of trade and commerce in the Adriatic.



Relief sculpture



Dubrovnik's walls



The Ploče Gate, a medieval stone archway, is a major landmark in Dubrovnik. It is a testament to the city's early history and its role as a major center of trade and commerce in the Adriatic.

Dubrovnik, Gate to the Old Town, 10th century



# The Stari Grad Plain

The Stari Grad Plain has been preserved as UNESCO since 1998

The Stari Grad Plain on the island of Dugi is an agricultural landscape that was set up by the ancient Greek colonists in the 6th century BC, and it is still in use. The original agricultural activity of the stari grad plain, mainly consisting in grape production. The plain demonstrates the characteristic system of agriculture as used by the ancient Greeks. The land was divided into geometrical parcels (terrace) bounded by the stone walls. Agricultural activities on these terraces were regulated by the common law of the island, which was also a contribution of the cultural heritage of the original Greek colonists. The vine is also a cultural element. The landscape features terraced stone walls and vines, olive groves, chestnuts, and figs, witnesses to the Greek geometrical art.



The Stari Grad Plain is the largest and the oldest terraced landscape in the world. It is a unique landscape that has been preserved since the 6th century BC. The plain is a testament to the ancient Greek colonists who brought the terraced landscape to the island. The plain is a unique landscape that has been preserved since the 6th century BC. The plain is a testament to the ancient Greek colonists who brought the terraced landscape to the island.

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# ST. JACOB'S CATHEDRAL

The Cathedral of St. James is one of the most important monuments not only in Croatia, but in the whole world. It is in Dubrovnik. The building project started in 1432 by the physical son of Duke Stjepan IV, the noble prince of Dubrovnik, Domagoj I. The cathedral was built by the architect Nikola Bantić. The cathedral is a masterpiece of Gothic architecture. It is a masterpiece of Gothic architecture. It is a masterpiece of Gothic architecture.



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The cathedral is a masterpiece of Gothic architecture. It is a masterpiece of Gothic architecture. It is a masterpiece of Gothic architecture.

St. James' Cathedral, Dubrovnik, Croatia

# Plitvice lakes



Plitvice lakes national park is the oldest national park in southeast Europe and the largest national park in Croatia. In 1979 Plitvice Lakes National Park was added to the UNESCO World Heritage register among the first natural sites worldwide. Each year more than one million people visit this marvelous place.



The national park is world famous for its lakes arranged in cascades. Currently, 16 lakes can be seen from the surface.

The name Plitvice was first mentioned in a written document in 1777 by Dominik Yusković, the priest of Otočac. This name was designated due to natural phenomena that have creased the lakes. Nature formed shallow basins (Croatian plitina or plitvak), which have been filled with water. For centuries, water has changed the limestone and thus the landscape of this area.

## Plitvice lakes

The River Krupa creates a chain of about twenty broad, mossy, green lakes and pools, arranged stepwise and punctuated by dramatic barfalls formed by tectonic sedimentation. The water flows down from one lake to the next over waterfalls, creating a magical landscape of water perfection. The lakes are surrounded by luscious forests of beech, fir and spruce in which there are bears, wolves and rare birds, such as grouse and long-eared owl.



Plitvice Lakes National Park (Croatian: Nacionalni park Plitvička jezero, colloquially Plitvice) is the oldest national park in Southeast Europe and the largest national park in Croatia.

The national park was founded in 1949 and is situated in the mountainous area of central Croatia, at the border to Bosnia and Herzegovina.

The protected area extends over 296.85 square kilometres (73,350 acres).

In 1979, Plitvice Lakes National Park was added to the UNESCO World Heritage register among the first natural sites worldwide. Each year, more than 1.1 million visitors are recorded. Entrance is subject to variable charges, up to 180 kuna per adult in peak season.