Dnipro is a city on the Dnieper River in central Ukraine. Missiles in Rocket Park mark the city's role in the Soviet-era space and defense industries. The Art Museum includes paintings and sculptures. Nearby, the D.I. Yavornytsky National History Museum explores archaeology and Cossack history.

Monastyrskyi Island is an island within the boundaries of the Sobornyi district of the Ukrainian city of Dnipro near the right bank of the Dnipro river. It is covered with granite rocks to the west which gradually turns into a sandy spit in the east of the island.

The city of Dnipro is situated on the Dnieper River in East-Central Ukraine and has a population of 1 million (the third city in the country by population). Large and beautiful, it is the main city of East-Central Ukraine.

Dnipro is a dynamic and lively city.

The city is surprising green along the wide and slow-moving Dnieper river and has remarkable embankments, long boulevards and spacious parks.

It is also the major centre of high-technology industries, education, machine-building, metallurgy and trade. The city is not only famous for its commercial industry, but also its green hills and deep history.  
  
The old fortress settlement has existed since the middle of the 16th century.

Dnipro has been the major center of the steel industry from the beginning of the 20th century until the present. It has also dominated in the machinebuilding and aero-spacebuilding industry since the 1950s.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Kyiv, capital of Ukraine | 403 km |
| New York City, USA | 7945 km |
| Paris, France | 2390 km |
| London, GB | 2515 km |
| Tokyo, Japan | 8085 km |
| Istanbul, Turkey | 950 km |
| Beijing, China | 6260 km |
| Berlin, Germany | 1600 km |
| Rome, Italy | 1895 km |
| Los-Angeles, USA | 10515 km |
| Cairo, Egypt | 2060 km |
| Sydney, Australia | 14610 km |
| Rio-de-Janeiro, Brazil | 11110 km |

**Climate and weather**

The city is very warm in summer (average daily temperature in July is +25-27 C) and cold in the winter (aver. day temp. is -3-4 C).

Best time for visiting is in the late spring - the late April, May (nice nature and fresh air), first part of June, and early in autumn: September and October (beauty of town's yellow parks). Period of rains is normal in the middle of autumn. Other times are mainly dry with a few showers or storms in the summer time.

Very warm in summer (average day temperature in **July** is **+24-28 C, 76-86 F**), cold in winter (aver. day temp. in **January** is **-3-4 C, 22-24 F**).  
  
**Best time for visiting** is in late spring - second part of April and May (nice nature and fresh air), and early in autumn: September, October (beauty of yellow town's parks). Long periods of rain are normal in autumn. Other times are mainly dry with a few showers.  
  
Climate is temperate, continental and sometimes in winter it is very cold and snowy (up to the -20-25 C), and in summer is hot (up to the +38 C).

**Points of interest**

Central street of the city has the name of Dmytro Yavornytsky (famous Ukrainian historian, archaeologist, ethnographer, folklorist, and lexicographer). It is a very beautiful, wide and long parkway, which stretches east to west through the central part of the city. It was founded in the XVIII century and parts of its buildings are the actual decoration of the city. In the nucleus of the city is Soborna square, on which is the majestic Cathedral that was founded by order of Katherine II (Russian empress) in 1787.

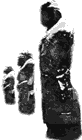
On the square, there are some remarkable buildings: the Museum of History, Diorama "Battle for the Dnieper River (Second World War)", and also the beautiful park in which you can rest in the hot summer. Walking down the hill to the Dnieper River, you will arrive in the large Taras Shevchenko Park (which is on the right bank of the river) and on Monastyrskiy Island. This island is one of the most interesting places in the city. In the IX century, the Byzantian monks based a monastery here. It was destroyed by Mongol-Tatars in the XIII century.  
  
The compact "old town" does not exist in Dnipropetrovsk anymore. Many historic buildings and churches were destroyed in the Second World War and in Stalin's communist times in the 1930s. (You can see pictures of the old city of the 19th century Yekaterinoslav [here](https://gorod.dp.ua/photo/)).  
  
However all of Central Avenue, some street-blocks on the main hill (the Nagornaya part) between Pushkina Prospekt and Embankment, and sections near Globy and Shevchenka parks have been untouched for 150 years. An evening walk through those parts of the city is very pleasurable...  
  
The Dnieper River is a wonderful creation of nature that keeps the climate mild and the air fresh. You can see it from many points in Dnepropetrovsk. From any hill (there are 7 in the city) you will find a beautiful view of the river, islands, parks, outskirts, river banks and hills.  
There was no need to build huge skyscrapers in the city in Soviet times. Powerful industries preferred to construct offices close to their main factories away from the centre of town. In the last ten years of independence the price of land in Ukraine has grown considerably. All the new office buildings are being built in the same architectural style as the old buildings....  
  
**Shopping and souvenirs**  
The central avenue is the main trade artery of the city. There are plenty of shops and cafes of different sizes and for different income levels. The abundance of trade points can be observed also in several streets and squares contiguous to the Prospekt in the area around the Central Department Store (TSUM) - the biggest market place in the city.  
To buy souvenirs, the best site is Exhibition on the boulevard across from TSUM. Large supermarkets are located far from the central part of the city; mostly in residential areas.  
  
Globy Central Park, Shevchenka Park, Embankments, river beaches and islands are the favorite places of most of the townspeople. During the summer there are a great number of cafes along the wide Dnieper River (1 km. width approx.), on main streets, and in the parks.

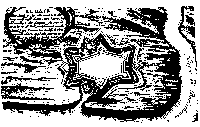
**Theatres**The City Opera and Ballet Theatre, Ukrainian Drama theatres, some Youth theatres, and Circus are waiting for you all year round.  
Some museums and exhibition halls are always open for you.The largest and most popular is the Historical Museum named for Dmitry Yavornitsky. The Museum of Art has quite a good collection of pictures representing different styles and epoch.

**HISTORY**

Stony women (from first people to XVII cen.)

The first people appeared in our area somewhere about 150,000 years ago. According to modern historians, they had a brain of insignificant volume, a low forehead, massive jaws and large teeth...A first man"  
The settlements of the primitive people were found in the outskirts of the city and on [Monastyrskiy Island](https://gorod.dp.ua/picae.php?file=photo/foto_day/01_11/12.jpg). This unique island appears throughout the history of Prydniprovye, constantly being in the center of events.  
As a matter of fact, it is also the ancient nucleus of the city. After the last Ice Age - 10 thousand years ago - the settling of the Prydniprovye area began more intensely. In ~3500-2700 BC the first farmers lived here (the so-called Tripolskaya culture people).  
  
The mighty, broad Dnieper River (Greeks called it the Borisphen) with its picturesque islands and peaceful backwaters, lush flood-meadows and shadowy oak woods stretches along river valleys and ravines. Abundant game and fish in local forests and waters are a result of good climate and vast fertile land... All this attracted hunters, fishers, cattle-breeders and land-tillers to these parts.  
3000 years ago the cattle-breeders came from the East - Cimmerians, written about by Homer and glorified by Hollywood ("Conan the Barbarian").  
They gradually overcame the Scythians (~ 700 BC), who were known for their graceful creations from bronze and named as a frontier area of ancient civilization (Crimea). The invasions from the East proceeded and in 200 BC the Sarmatians came here. They won and assimilated the rests of Scythians.

Most inhabitants of the city and visitors know and like the distinctive features of the small square near the Museum of History - the place where the Stony Women stay (which actually are not females...). The visitors are amazed with the centuries-old natives - their oval forms. They were ancient creations of the steppe nomadic people and are a modular collection from neighboring barrows. In the past they served as the index points for the steppe inhabitants.  
  
The first century of the new era was marked by fast inhabitation of the Dnieper River banks by Slavic tribes. The rocks of Monastyrskiy Island remember well the first time Slavs floated down the Dnieper River to the Black Sea and the Mediterranean.  
  
On this island in the IX century the Monastery was founded by Byzantian monks (from it the island received its name). It existed until 1240 when it was destroyed by Tatars. The Dnieper River has for many centuries served as a border between East and West and its banks have served as arena of struggle between the Slavs and the Asian nomads.  
This situation continued for many centuries until the XV century when there appeared a new force - the free people - Cossacks - Zaporiz'ki Kazaky (Zaporizhya - the lands south of Prydniprovye, translate as "The Land After the Weirs [Rapids]")...

Cossacks (Cossacks' time, XVII-XVIII cen. )  
  
Cossacks- free people, robbers, and exiles of different nations - gradually generated a great ethnic-mixed force with which there was no equal in all of East Europe...

They engaged in hunting, fishing, grain farming and trade. They also set up numerous seasonal farms and later built permanent farm-steads and villages. On the map of our modern city remain many toponimic labels of the Zaporizhians: Sukhachivka, Diyivka, Taroms'ke, Mandrykivka and other names. The Polish-Lithuanian Kingdom governed in Ukraine in the beginning of the XVII century. The authority reached practically to all territories, with the exception of the Zaporizhian Sich.  
  
In 1635 the goal of the Polish Kingdom was to suppress the Cossacks and not allow flight to the peasants. Therefore they constructed the Kodak Fortress. In the opinion of some historians this event is the time of foundation of the city. It is underlined, however, that the town of Stari Kodaki (that was near the fortress) existed also before the time of Cossacks in these places. The fortress did not become completely Polish - practically at once it was won. The ruins of the Kodak are visible now. There is a currently a project to restore it and create a tourist center and park-museum.  
After the Ukrainian revolts against the Polish feudal lords in 1648 the Prydniprovye lands were completely under the authority of Zaporizhians.  
However, after the signing by Bohdan Khmel'nitsky of the agreement about the Union with Moscow, the territory officially passed under the authority of the Russians. But actually, Prydniprovye lands remained as a self-controlled, sub-borderian area up to the end of the XVIII century.

[**Dnipro rapids - A Historical and Geographical Essay**](https://gorod.dp.ua/eng/guide/?pageid=994)

Development of capitalism ( end of XIX cent. - 1926)

In the beginning of 19th century the city of Yekaterinoslav had only 6389 inhabitants, in 1865 - 22,816, in 1887 - 48,000 and in 1897 the population had increased to 121,200 people. For the last thirty years of the century the population of the city increased 5 times. What was reason for such a population boom?

Two men: the Englishman Mr. John Hughes (who developed the Donetsk coal deposits) and Ukrainian Alexandr Pol', who opened the Kryvyi Rih iron ores. He found ore casually in 1866 while involved in archaeological research. The Donetsk coal was necessary for melting the pig-iron of Kryvyi Rih ore and there was a need for a connecting railway. It wasn't until 1881 that the sanction for its construction was received and in 1884 it began to work. The constant metal bridge through Dnieper was opened. From this moment the city began to grow quickly.  
New settlements appeared: Amur, Nizhnedniprovsk and the factory areas developed. In 1897, because of the development of the city, third in the Russian Empire, Yekaterinoslav opened the electrical tram... In 1899 the High Mining School was open and by 1913 it had grown to be the Mining Institute.  
  
The end of 1905 was filled with blood of the first anti-tsar revolts. Some tens of people were killed and hundreds were wounded. The wave of devastation of the Jews had passed. The atmosphere in society was heated. After the revolution of 1917 and the subsequent Civil War the city was dominated by ruin and an infinite change of authorities for some years. All this resulted in a paralysis of industry and transport. During eight months of 1918, in the period of Hetman (the Chairman of Ukraine), under the decree of Hetman Pavlo Skoropads'kyi, the city was called Sicheslav.  
By Skoropads'kyi's initiative the University in Yekaterinoslav was open on the basis of High Female School. Finally, the authority of the Bolshevik Party was established in Prydniprovye to the end of 1920, but there were still a few revolts up to the middle of 1921.  
In 1926 the city of Yekaterinoslav was renamed - Dnipropetrovsk had appeared.... The Dnipropetrovs'k (Dnepropetrovsk in Russian) city name consists of two words: "Dnipro" (the Dnieper River) and "Petrovsk" (named for Petrovsky). Grigoriy Petrovsky (1878-1958) was the first Parliament (Soviet) leader of the new communist Ukrainian republic.

19 May 2016 the city was renamed in Dnipro (Dnepr in rus.) by the law of "Decommunisation of Ukraine".

**National Holidays (free days)** January 1 - New Year  
January 7 - Christmas  
March 8 - International Women's Day  
Easter  
May 1, 2 - Labour's Day  
May 9 - Victory Day  
Whitsunday (50 days after Easter)  
June 28 - Constitution Day  
August 24 - Independence Day  
October 14 - Pokrov Day  
Traditional Holidays  
January, 22 - United Ukraine Day  
January, 25 - Tatiana's Day - Student Day  
February, 14 - St. Valentaine Day  
April, 26 - Radiation Disasters Memory Day  
July, 6-7 - Ivana Kupala's Day  
December, 6 - Ukrainian Army Day  
  
**Local Holidays**Dnipro City Day - Second Weekend of September

National cuisine

Pork, beef, chicken, fish, vegetable, milk, flour, fruit dishes are characteristic for the Ukrainian food. Usually the very hot seasonings are not used. The Ukrainian food differs by careful preparation. The classical food cooking is carried out inside the furnace, in ceramic or pig-iron utensils. Sometimes food prepares on open fire.  
The food of various Ukrainian regions has essential differences.  
  
**Ukrainian dishes:**  
  
1. Salads (vegetable, meat, fruit) with sunflower oil, sour cream  
2. Borcsh (most popular national Ukrainian soup, components: meat or chicken broth, cabbage, beet, onion, tomato, potato, carrot, sunflower oil)  
3. Chicken soup  
4. Fish soup (Ukha is called)  
5. Noodles soup  
6. Pea or string bean soup  
7. Soup with galushki (test peaces cooked in a soup)  
8. Groats soup  
9. Vareniki (small test pies cooked in boiling water; with a different stuffing inside: cottage cheese, meat, potato, cabbage, cherry, fruit), usually submits with sour cream  
10. Various porrige (millet, buckwheat, rice, corn, wheaten etc.) with milk, oil, butter, bacon  
11. Fried eggs (with bacon, sausage, tomatoes)  
12. Kholodec (meat or chicken jelly)  
13. Home-made pork and bloody sausage  
14. Pork bacon  
15. Potato (boiled, fried, baked)  
16. Stewed meat with a potato and mushrooms  
17. Fish (fried, boiled, baked, with vegetables, in sour cream)  
18. Pies (with cottage cheese, potato, meat, egg, onion, cabbage, cherries, fruit). Can be fried and baked.  
19. Cottage cheese with sour cream.  
20. Fruit compote.  
21. Fruit jelly  
22. Honey  
23. Clabber, curdled milk

**City statistics**

Eastern Europe, Ukraine, Central Ukraine, Prydniprovye region  
  
**LOCAL TIME:**  
GMT +2 (when in London 12.00 - in Dnipropetrovsk - 14.00).

**FACTS:**

**990 000** - city population, 2015  
**1776** - city foundation  
**48o 28' N latitude, 35o 3' E. longitude** - city location  
**405** - sq. km. city area  
**22** km - length from north to south  
**33** km - length from west to east  
More **2200** - streets  
More **94 000** - buildings  
**188** m - highest point  
**52** m - lowest point  
**1791** - oldest building  
**123** m - highest dwelling building  
**830** m - longest building  
**City Day** - second weekend of September

**Useful Phone Numbers**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Telephone city code: 056 for 7-digits numbers (+ 38056 international) or 0562 - 6-digits (+ 380562 international)  Emergency | 112 |
| Fire | 101 |
| Police | 102 |
| Ambulance:   (Free state service) | 103 |
| Gas supply emergency service | 104 |
| City phone numbers directory | 109 |

<https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Dnipro>

**8 city districts**

Найдовший житловий будинок України також у Дніпрі – це «Китайська стіна» на проспекті Героїв.