

Czech Cities

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Chapter 1

Czech Republic

1.1 Something about Czeck Republic.

Czech short from *Česko* is a landlocked country in **Central Europe**. The country is bordered by Poland to the north, Germany to the west, Austria to the south and Slovakia to the east. Its capital and largest city, with 1.3 million inhabitants, is Prague.

It is a pluralist multi-party parliamentary representative democracy, a member of the European Union, NATO, the OECD, the OSCE, the Council of Europe and the Visegrád Group.

The Czech state, formerly **known as Bohemia**, was formed in the late 9th century as a small duchy around Prague, at that time under dominance of the powerful Great Moravian Empire. After the fall of the Empire in 907, the centre of power was transferred from Moravia to Bohemia, under the Přemyslids. During the rule of Přemyslid dukes/kings and their successors, the Luxembourgs, the country reached its greatest territorial extent (13th–14th century). Life in the country was significantly affected by the Hussite wars, during which it faced economic embargo and crusades from all over Europe. The Crown of Bohemia was gradually integrated into the Habsburg monarchy as one of its three principal parts alongside the Archduchy of Austria and the Kingdom of Hungary. The Bohemian Revolt (1618–20) led to the further centralization of the monarchy. During radical reforms in the 18th century the Bohemian Crown was even de facto abolished (1749). In the 19th century the Czech lands became the industrial powerhouse of the monarchy and the core of the Republic of Czechoslovakia which was formed in 1918, following the collapse of the Austro-Hungarian empire after World War I.

After the Munich Agreement, Polish annexation of Zaolzie and German occupation of Czechoslovakia and the consequent disillusion with the Western response and gratitude for the liberation of the major portion of Czechoslovakia by the Red Army, the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia won the majority in the 1946 elections. In 1968, the increasing dissatisfaction culminated in attempts to reform the communist regime. The events, known as the Prague Spring of 1968, ended with an invasion by the armies of the Warsaw Pact countries; the troops remained in the country until the 1989 Velvet Revolution, when the communist regime collapsed. On 1 January 1993, Czechoslovakia peacefully dissolved into its constituent states, the Czech Republic and the Slovak Republic.

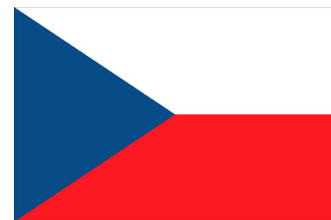


Figure 1.1: Czech Republic's flag

1.1.1 Images: Where is Czech Republic

Their flag, how is the size of this country and where it is in europe.



Figure 1.2: Country



Figure 1.3: Europe map

Chapter 2

Cities

2.1 What cities you have to visit.

If you decide to come here, you will should visit all of this cities. So now, we will explain you a bit information that you need to know. Cities:

- Prague. (2.1.1)
- Hradec Kralove. (2.1.2)

Moreover, you can check for this cities with UNESCO monuments inside too:

City	Distance from Prague by car (km)	Web-page
Kutná Hora	86	kutnahora.cz
Litomyšl	170	whc.unesco.org/litomysl
Olomuc	283	olumuc.eu
Kroměříž	271	whc.unesco.org/kromeriz
Brno	209	brno.me
České Budějovice	157	www.c-budejovice.cz
Lednice-Valtice Area	263	en.czech-unesco.org

Table 2.1: Prague information

You will obtain more information into UNESCO Website.

2.1.1 Prague.

Prague is the capital of the Czech Republic and fourteenth largest city in European Union.

Prague has been a political, cultural, and economic centre of central Europe with waxing and waning fortunes during its 1,100 year existence. It was an important city previously and after World War I became the capital of Czechoslovakia. The city played major roles in the Protestant Reformation, the Thirty Years' War, and in modern history generally as the principal conurbation in Bohemia and Moravia.

	Prague
Population	1,262,106
Density	2,500 km^2

Table 2.2: Prague information

In addition, the most important places that you have to visit in Prague are Charles Bridge (See figure 2.1) and Prague Castle (See figure 2.2)

Pictures of Prague



Figure 2.1: Charles Bridge

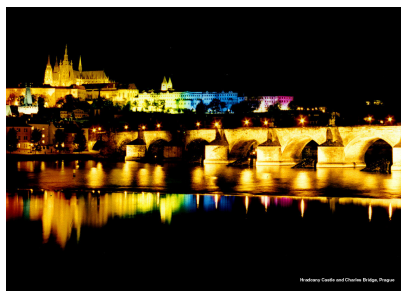


Figure 2.2: Prague Castle at night

2.1.2 Hradec Kralove.

Hradec Králové is a city of the Czech Republic, in the Hradec Králové Region of Bohemia. The city's economy is based on food-processing technology, photochemical, and electronics manufacture. Traditional industries include musical instrument manufacturing – the best known being PETROF pianos. The University of Hradec Králové is located in the city, and Charles University in Prague has a medical school and a pharmaceutical department there.

	Prague
Population	94,255
Density	892 km^2

Table 2.3: Prague information

Hradec Kralove was mentioned like natural paradise by UNESCO. You can see pictures below 2.3.

Pictures of Hradec Kralove



Figure 2.3: Hradec Kralove

Chapter 3

Formula

3.1 Calculate your trip!

Now you can calculate the cost of all of your trips with this formula:

$$\alpha = \sum_{i=0}^n (\beta) \cdot \frac{\log(\gamma)}{\delta} + x * (50) \quad (3.1)$$

Where:

1. β : kilometres between Prague and the city.
2. n : Each city that you want to visit.
3. γ : Weather coefficient. If it is perfect, it will be 1. e.o.c. it will be 0 (See this website).
4. δ : How many crowns are one euro (See this website).
5. x : Days. It will be multiplied by 50 euros for food.

After that, you can know how much euros your trip will cost you. You have to know that it is possible to rent a car or go by train too. So please, check all of your possibilities!

Bibliography

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