[Template:About](/wiki/Template:About" \o "Template:About) [Template:Redirect](/wiki/Template:Redirect) [Template:Pp-move-indef](/wiki/Template:Pp-move-indef) [Template:Use British English](/wiki/Template:Use_British_English) [Template:Use dmy dates](/wiki/Template:Use_dmy_dates) [Template:Infobox settlement](/wiki/Template:Infobox_settlement) [Template:Infobox World Heritage Site](/wiki/Template:Infobox_World_Heritage_Site)

**Prague** ([Template:IPAc-en](/wiki/Template:IPAc-en); [Template:Lang-cs](/wiki/Template:Lang-cs), [Template:IPA-cs](/wiki/Template:IPA-cs), [Template:Lang-de](/wiki/Template:Lang-de)) is the capital and [largest city](/wiki/List_of_cities_in_the_Czech_Republic) of the [Czech Republic](/wiki/Czech_Republic). It is the [14th largest city](/wiki/Largest_cities_of_the_European_Union_by_population_within_city_limits) in the [European Union](/wiki/European_Union).[[1]](#cite_note-1) It is also the historical capital of [Bohemia](/wiki/Bohemia). Situated in the north-west of the country on the [Vltava River](/wiki/Vltava_River), the city is home to about 1.26 million people, while its [larger urban zone](/wiki/Larger_Urban_Zones) is estimated to have a population of nearly 2 million.[[2]](#cite_note-2) The city has a [temperate climate](/wiki/Temperate_climate), with warm summers and chilly winters. Prague has the lowest [unemployment](/wiki/Unemployment) rate in the [European Union](/wiki/European_Union).[[3]](#cite_note-3)[[4]](#cite_note-4) Prague has been a political, cultural, and economic centre of central Europe with waxing and waning fortunes during its 1,100-year existence. Founded during the [Romanesque](/wiki/Romanesque_architecture) and flourishing by the [Gothic](/wiki/Czech_Gothic_architecture), [Renaissance](/wiki/Czech_Renaissance_architecture) and [Baroque](/wiki/Czech_Baroque_architecture) eras, Prague was not only the capital of the Czech state, but also the seat of two [Holy Roman Emperors](/wiki/Holy_Roman_Emperors) and thus also the capital of the [Holy Roman Empire](/wiki/Holy_Roman_Empire).[[5]](#cite_note-5)[[6]](#cite_note-6) It was an important city to the [Habsburg Monarchy](/wiki/Habsburg_Monarchy) and its [Austro-Hungarian Empire](/wiki/Austro-Hungarian_Empire) and after [World War I](/wiki/World_War_I) became the capital of [Czechoslovakia](/wiki/Czechoslovakia). The city played major roles in the [Bohemian](/wiki/Bohemian_Reformation) and [Protestant Reformation](/wiki/Protestant_Reformation), the [Thirty Years' War](/wiki/Thirty_Years'_War), and in 20th-century history, during both World Wars and the post-war Communist era.[[7]](#cite_note-7) Prague is home to a number of famous cultural attractions, many of which survived the violence and destruction of 20th-century Europe. Main attractions include the [Prague Castle](/wiki/Prague_Castle), the [Charles Bridge](/wiki/Charles_Bridge), [Old Town Square](/wiki/Old_Town_Square_(Prague)) with the [Prague astronomical clock](/wiki/Prague_astronomical_clock), the [Jewish Quarter](/wiki/Josefov), [Petřín](/wiki/Petřín) hill and [Vyšehrad](/wiki/Vyšehrad). Since 1992, the extensive historic centre of Prague has been included in the [UNESCO](/wiki/UNESCO) list of [World Heritage Sites](/wiki/World_Heritage_Site).

The city boasts more than ten major museums, along with numerous theatres, galleries, cinemas, and other historical exhibits. An extensive modern public transportation system connects the city. Also, it is home to a wide range of public and private schools, including [Charles University in Prague](/wiki/Charles_University_in_Prague), the oldest university in [Central Europe](/wiki/Central_Europe).[[8]](#cite_note-8) Prague is classified as an "Alpha-" [global city](/wiki/Global_city) according to [GaWC](/wiki/GaWC) studies, comparable to [Vienna](/wiki/Vienna), [Seoul](/wiki/Seoul) and [Washington, D.C.](/wiki/Washington,_D.C.) Prague ranked sixth in the [Tripadvisor](/wiki/Tripadvisor) world list of best destinations in 2016.[[9]](#cite_note-9) Its rich history makes it a popular tourist destination, and the city receives more than 6.4 million international visitors annually, [Template:As of](/wiki/Template:As_of). Prague is the fifth most visited [European](/wiki/Europe) city after [London](/wiki/London), [Paris](/wiki/Paris), [Istanbul](/wiki/Istanbul) and [Rome](/wiki/Rome).[[10]](#cite_note-10) Prague's low cost of living makes it a popular destination for expats relocating to Europe [[11]](#cite_note-11)

## Contents

* 1 History[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=1)]
  + 1.1 Early history[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=2)]
  + 1.2 The era of Charles IV[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=3)]
  + 1.3 Habsburg era[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=4)]
  + 1.4 20th century[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=5)]
    - 1.4.1 First Czechoslovak Republic[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=6)]
    - 1.4.2 Second World War[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=7)]
    - 1.4.3 Cold War[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=8)]
    - 1.4.4 Era after the Velvet Revolution[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=9)]
* 2 Etymology and other names[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=10)]
* 3 Main sights[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=11)]
  + 3.1 Hradčany and Lesser Town (Malá Strana)[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=12)]
  + 3.2 Old Town (Staré Město) and Josefov[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=13)]
  + 3.3 New Town (Nové Město)[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=14)]
  + 3.4 Vinohrady and Žižkov[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=15)]
  + 3.5 Other places[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=16)]
  + 3.6 Gallery[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=17)]
* 4 Transport[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=18)]
  + 4.1 Public transportation[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=19)]
    - 4.1.1 Prague metro[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=20)]
  + 4.2 Roads[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=21)]
  + 4.3 Rail[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=22)]
  + 4.4 Air[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=23)]
* 5 Geography[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=24)]
* 6 Population[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=25)]
* 7 Climate[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=26)]
* 8 Culture[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=27)]
* 9 Cuisine[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=28)]
* 10 Economy[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=29)]
* 11 Education[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=30)]
  + 11.1 Public universities[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=31)]
  + 11.2 Public arts academies[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=32)]
  + 11.3 Private schools[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=33)]
  + 11.4 International institutions[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=34)]
* 12 Science, research and hi-tech centres[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=35)]
* 13 Sport[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=36)]
* 14 International relations[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=37)]
  + 14.1 Twin towns and sister cities[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=38)]
  + 14.2 Namesakes[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=39)]
* 15 In the arts and popular culture[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=40)]
* 16 See also[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=41)]
* 17 References[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=42)]
* 18 Further reading[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=43)]
  + 18.1 Culture and society[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=44)]
* 19 External links[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=45)]

## History[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=1)]

[Template:Main](/wiki/Template:Main) [thumb|The mythological princess](/wiki/File:Josef_Mathauser_-_Kněžna_Libuše_věští_slávu_Prahy.jpg) [Libuše](/wiki/Libuše) prophesies the glory of Prague.

During the thousand years of its existence, the city grew from a settlement stretching from [Prague Castle](/wiki/Prague_Castle) in the north to the fort of [Vyšehrad](/wiki/Vyšehrad) in the south, becoming the multicultural capital of a modern European state, the Czech Republic, a member state of the European Union.

### Early history[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=2)]

[thumb|upright|The](/wiki/File:Praga_0003.JPG) [Prague astronomical clock](/wiki/Prague_astronomical_clock) was first installed in 1410, making it the third-oldest astronomical clock in the world and the oldest one still working.

The area on which Prague was founded was settled as early as the [Paleolithic](/wiki/Paleolithic) age. According to the Jewish historian and chronicler [David Solomon Ganz](/wiki/David_Gans) (1541–1613), author of a book published in Hebrew, entitled *Tzemach Dovid*,[[12]](#cite_note-12) the city was founded by an ancient king, Boyya (Boiia), in c. 1306 BC.<ref name=warsaw1878>*Tzemach Dovid*, David Solomon Ganz, Warsaw, 1878, p. 71 ([p. 72](http://www.hebrewbooks.org/pdfpager.aspx?req=21930&st=&pgnum=72&hilite=) in pdf). The dates are brought down in [Anno Mundi](/wiki/Anno_Mundi), the year [2]455 *anno mundi* being in the abbreviated form, without the millennium: e.g. תנה = 455 of the 3rd millennium (Hebrew). In the words of Ganz (Translated from the Hebrew): "[2]455. Boiia reigned over Ashkenaz during the days of king Ashketāris, around the year [2]455 [*anno mundi*], and was a strong and valiant king, and a man of war, and he conquered and built a good and large land, calling it after his own name, [Bayern](/wiki/Bayern) (Bavaria). He also built a large city on the [Inn river](/wiki/Inn_(river)), and called it *Boioduron*. It is the city whose name was changed afterwards to [Passau](/wiki/Passau), unto this very day. King Boiia also conquered that fat and broad land, and called it Boihaem (Bohemia), after his own name, to this very day. Also in the very midst of the country Boihaem he built a large city and called it after his name, Boiinhaem, which is the city whose name was afterwards changed to Prague. Thus did write [Spangenberg](/wiki/Cyriacus_Spangenberg), etc."</ref> He gave his name to the city that lay around the place where Prague now stands, calling it *Boiinhaem*.[[13]](#cite_note-13) The historical territory of [Bohemia](/wiki/Bohemia) (Latin: Boihaemum), located within the western portion of the Czech Republic, and the neighboring [Bavaria](/wiki/Bavaria) (Bayern) also took their names from this ancient king, Boyya (Boiia).

Around 200 BC the [Celts](/wiki/Celts) ([Boii](/wiki/Boii)) established an [oppidum](/wiki/Oppidum) (settlement) in the south of present Prague, now called Závist. By the end of the 1st century BC, the population in Bohemia was composed mostly of the [Germanic tribes](/wiki/Germanic_peoples) ([Marcomanni](/wiki/Marcomanni), [Quadi](/wiki/Quadi), [Lombards](/wiki/Lombards) and possibly the [Suebi](/wiki/Suebi)). During the reign of [Augustus](/wiki/Augustus) Caesar (27 BC – 14 AD), the city's name was *Maroboden*, after a ruler at that time whose name was Maroboduus, who was a contemporary of Augustus.<ref name=warsaw1878-b>*Tzemach Dovid*, David Solomon Ganz, Warsaw, 1878, p. 85 ([p. 86](http://www.hebrewbooks.org/pdfpager.aspx?req=21930&st=&pgnum=86&hilite=) in pdf). According to David Solomon Ganz, the king who gave the city its new name, Maroboden, was a contemporary of Augustus Caesar.(Hebrew).</ref> Around the area where modern-day Prague stands, the map of [Ptolemaios](/wiki/Ptolemy) (2nd century) mentioned a Germanic city called *Casurgis*.[[14]](#cite_note-14) In the late 5th century AD, during the great [migration period](/wiki/Migration_period) following the collapse of the [Western Roman Empire](/wiki/Western_Roman_Empire), the Germanic tribes moved westwards and, in the 6th century, the [Slavic tribes](/wiki/West_Slavs) settled Central Europe. By the 9th century, the city was called *Praha (Prague)*, by which name it is still called today.

According to legends, Prague was founded in the 8th century by the Czech duchess and prophetess [Libuše](/wiki/Libuše) and her husband, [Přemysl](/wiki/Přemysl,_the_Ploughman), founder of the [Přemyslid dynasty](/wiki/Přemyslid_dynasty). Legend says that Libuše came out on a rocky cliff high above the Vltava and prophesied: "I see a great city whose glory will touch the stars." On the site she ordered to build a castle and a town called Prague.[[15]](#cite_note-15) [thumb|left|A view of one of the bridge towers of the Charles Bridge](/wiki/File:CharlesBridgeMalaStranaPragueCzechRepublic.jpg)

By the year 800 there was a simple fort fortified with wooden buildings, occupying about two-thirds of the area that is now Prague Castle.[[16]](#cite_note-16) The first masonry under Prague Castle dates from the year 885.[[17]](#cite_note-17) The other Prague fort, the Přemyslid fort [Vyšehrad](/wiki/Vyšehrad)[[18]](#cite_note-18) was founded in the 10th century, some 70 years later than Prague Castle. Prague Castle is dominated by the [cathedral](/wiki/St._Vitus_Cathedral), which was founded in 1344, but completed in the 20th century.

The region became the seat of the [dukes](/wiki/Duke), and later [kings of Bohemia](/wiki/King_of_Bohemia). Under Roman Emperor [Otto II](/wiki/Otto_II,_Holy_Roman_Emperor) the area became a [bishopric](/wiki/Diocese) in 973. Until Prague was elevated to [archbishopric](/wiki/Archbishopric) in 1344, it was under the jurisdiction of the [Archbishopric of Mainz](/wiki/Archbishopric_of_Mainz).

Prague was an important seat for trading where merchants from all of Europe settled, including many Jews, as recalled in 965 by the [Hispano-Jewish](/wiki/Al-Andalus) merchant and traveller [Ibrahim ibn Ya'qub](/wiki/Abraham_ben_Jacob). The [Old New Synagogue](/wiki/Old_New_Synagogue) of 1270 still stands. Prague contained an important [slave market](/wiki/Slave_market).[[19]](#cite_note-19) At the site of the ford in the Vltava river, King [Vladislaus I](/wiki/Vladislaus_II,_Duke_of_Bohemia) had the first bridge built in 1170, the Judith Bridge (Juditin most), named in honour of his wife [Judith of Thuringia](/wiki/Judith_of_Thuringia). This bridge was destroyed by a flood in 1342. Some of the original foundation stones of that bridge remain.

In 1257, under King [Ottokar II](/wiki/Ottokar_II_of_Bohemia), [Malá Strana](/wiki/Malá_Strana) ("Lesser Quarter") was founded in Prague on the site of an older village in what would become the [Hradčany](/wiki/Hradčany) (Prague Castle) area. This was the district of the German people, who had the right to administer the law autonomously, pursuant to [Magdeburg rights](/wiki/Magdeburg_rights). The new district was on the bank opposite of the [Staré Město](/wiki/Old_Town_(Prague)) ("Old Town"), which had [borough](/wiki/Borough) status and was bordered by a line of walls and fortifications.

### The era of Charles IV[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=3)]

[thumb|The precious](/wiki/File:CZ-Prag-hrad-koenigsp-kronjuw.jpg) [Czech Crown Jewels](/wiki/Bohemian_Crown_Jewels) are the fourth oldest in Europe Prague flourished during the 14th-century reign (1346–1378) of [Charles IV, Holy Roman Emperor](/wiki/Charles_IV,_Holy_Roman_Emperor) and the king of [Bohemia](/wiki/Bohemia) of the new [Luxembourg dynasty](/wiki/House_of_Luxembourg). As King of Bohemia and Holy Roman Emperor, he transformed Prague into an imperial capital and it was at that time the third-largest city in Europe (after Rome and [Constantinople](/wiki/Constantinople)).

He ordered the building of the [New Town](/wiki/New_Town,_Prague) (Nové Město) adjacent to the [Old Town](/wiki/Old_Town_(Prague)) and laid out the design himself. The Charles Bridge, replacing the Judith Bridge destroyed in the flood just prior to his reign, was erected to connect the east bank districts to the Malá Strana and castle area. On 9 July 1357 at 5:31 am, Charles IV personally laid the first foundation stone for the Charles Bridge. The exact time of laying the first foundation stone is known because the [palindromic number](/wiki/Palindromic_number) 135797531 was carved into the Old Town bridge tower having been chosen by the royal astrologists and numerologists as the best time for starting the bridge construction.[[20]](#cite_note-20) In 1347, he founded [Charles University](/wiki/Charles_University), which remains the [oldest university](/wiki/List_of_oldest_universities_in_continuous_operation) in Central Europe.

[thumb|upright|left|](/wiki/File:St_Vitus_Cathedral_from_south.jpg)[St. Vitus Cathedral](/wiki/St._Vitus_Cathedral) at [Prague Castle](/wiki/Prague_Castle)

He began construction of the [Gothic](/wiki/Gothic_architecture) [Saint Vitus Cathedral](/wiki/St._Vitus_Cathedral), within the largest of the Prague Castle courtyards, on the site of the Romanesque rotunda there. Prague was elevated to an archbishopric in 1344, the year the cathedral was begun.

The city had a [mint](/wiki/Mint_(coin)) and was a centre of trade for German and Italian bankers and merchants. The social order, however, became more turbulent due to the rising power of the [craftsmen's](/wiki/Artisan) [guilds](/wiki/Guild) (themselves often torn by internal fights), and the increasing number of poor people.

The Hunger Wall, a substantial fortification wall south of Malá Strana and the Castle area, was built during a famine in the 1360s. The work is reputed to have been ordered by Charles IV as a means of providing employment and food to the workers and their families.

Charles IV died in 1378. During the reign of his son, King [Wenceslaus IV](/wiki/Wenceslaus,_King_of_the_Romans) (1378–1419), a period of intense turmoil ensued. During Easter 1389, members of the Prague clergy announced that Jews had desecrated the host (Eucharistic wafer) and the clergy encouraged mobs to pillage, ransack and burn the Jewish quarter. Nearly the entire Jewish population of Prague (3,000 people) perished.[[21]](#cite_note-21)[[22]](#cite_note-22) [150px|thumb|Old Prague banner, c. 1477](/wiki/File:Prague_banner_c1477.png) [150px|thumb|The coat of arms of Prague emerged in the 14th century. The arm was added in 1649.](/wiki/File:Staré_Město_Pražské_(znak).jpg)

[Jan Hus](/wiki/Jan_Hus), a theologian and [rector](/wiki/Rector_(academia)) at the Charles University, preached in Prague. In 1402, he began giving sermons in the [Bethlehem Chapel](/wiki/Bethlehem_Chapel). Inspired by [John Wycliffe](/wiki/John_Wycliffe), these sermons focused on what were seen as radical reforms of a corrupt Church. Having become too dangerous for the political and religious establishment, Hus was summoned to the [Council of Constance](/wiki/Council_of_Constance), put on trial for [heresy](/wiki/Heresy), and burned at the stake in [Constanz](/wiki/Constanz) in 1415.

Four years later Prague experienced its [first defenestration](/wiki/Defenestrations_of_Prague), when the people rebelled under the command of the Prague priest [Jan Želivský](/wiki/Jan_Želivský). Hus' death, coupled with Czech proto-nationalism and proto-Protestantism, had spurred the [Hussite Wars](/wiki/Hussite_Wars). Peasant rebels, led by the general [Jan Žižka](/wiki/Jan_Žižka), along with Hussite troops from Prague, defeated Emperor [Sigismund](/wiki/Sigismund,_Holy_Roman_Emperor), in the [Battle of Vítkov Hill](/wiki/Battle_of_Vítkov_Hill) in 1420.

During the [Hussite Wars](/wiki/Hussite_Wars) when the City of Prague was attacked by "Crusader" and mercenary forces, the city militia fought bravely under the Prague Banner. This swallow-tailed banner is approximately [Template:Convert](/wiki/Template:Convert), with a red field sprinkled with small white fleurs-de-lis, and a silver old Town Coat-of-Arms in the centre. The words "PÁN BŮH POMOC NAŠE" (The Lord is our Relief) appeared above the coat-of-arms, with a Hussite chalice centred on the top. Near the swallow-tails is a crescent shaped golden sun with rays protruding.

One of these banners was captured by Swedish troops in [Battle of Prague (1648)](/wiki/Battle_of_Prague_(1648)), when they captured the western bank of the Vltava river and were repulsed from the eastern bank, they placed it in the Royal Military Museum in [Stockholm](/wiki/Stockholm); although this flag still exists, it is in very poor condition. They also took the [Codex Gigas](/wiki/Codex_Gigas) and the [Codex Argenteus](/wiki/Codex_Argenteus). The earliest evidence indicates that a gonfalon with a municipal charge painted on it was used for Old Town as early as 1419. Since this city militia flag was in use before 1477 and during the Hussite Wars, it is the oldest still preserved municipal flag of Bohemia.

In the following two centuries, Prague strengthened its role as a merchant city. Many noteworthy Gothic buildings[[23]](#cite_note-23)[[24]](#cite_note-24) were erected and Vladislav Hall of the Prague Castle was added.

### Habsburg era[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=4)]

[thumb|Prague panorama in 1650](/wiki/File:Bohemiae_Moraviae_et_Silesiae_(Merian)_102.jpg)

In 1526, the Bohemian estates elected [Ferdinand I](/wiki/Ferdinand_I,_Holy_Roman_Emperor) of the [House of Habsburg](/wiki/House_of_Habsburg). The fervent Catholicism of its members was to bring them into conflict in Bohemia, and then in Prague, where Protestant ideas were gaining popularity.[[25]](#cite_note-25) These problems were not pre-eminent under Holy Roman Emperor [Rudolf II](/wiki/Rudolf_II,_Holy_Roman_Emperor), elected King of Bohemia in 1576, who chose Prague as his home. He lived in the Prague Castle, where his court welcomed not only astrologers and magicians but also scientists, musicians, and artists. Rudolf was an art lover too, and Prague became the capital of European culture. This was a prosperous period for the city: famous people living there in that age include the astronomers [Tycho Brahe](/wiki/Tycho_Brahe) and [Johannes Kepler](/wiki/Johannes_Kepler), the painter [Arcimboldo](/wiki/Giuseppe_Arcimboldo), the alchemists [Edward Kelley](/wiki/Edward_Kelley) and [John Dee](/wiki/John_Dee), the poetess [Elizabeth Jane Weston](/wiki/Elizabeth_Jane_Weston), and others.

In 1618, the famous [second defenestration of Prague](/wiki/Defenestrations_of_Prague) provoked the [Thirty Years' War](/wiki/Thirty_Years'_War), a particularly harsh period for Prague and Bohemia. [Ferdinand II](/wiki/Ferdinand_II,_Holy_Roman_Emperor) of Habsburg was deposed, and his place as King of Bohemia taken by [Frederick V, Elector Palatine](/wiki/Frederick_V,_Elector_Palatine); however his army was crushed in the [Battle of White Mountain](/wiki/Battle_of_White_Mountain) (1620) not far from the city. Following this in 1621 was an execution of 27 Czech leaders (involved in the uprising) in Old Town Square and the exiling of many others. The city suffered subsequently during the war under [Saxon](/wiki/Saxons) (1631) and [Battle of Prague (1648)](/wiki/Battle_of_Prague_(1648)).[[26]](#cite_note-26) Prague began a steady decline which reduced the population from the 60,000 it had had in the years before the war to 20,000. In the second half of the 17th century Prague's population began to grow again. [Jews](/wiki/History_of_the_Jews_in_the_Czech_Republic) have been in Prague since the end of the 10th century and, by 1708, they accounted for about a quarter of Prague's population.[[27]](#cite_note-27) [thumb|upright|Monument to](/wiki/File:Frantisek_Palacky_monument.jpg) [František Palacký](/wiki/František_Palacký), a significant member of the [Czech National Revival](/wiki/Czech_National_Revival)

In 1689, a great fire devastated Prague, but this spurred a renovation and a rebuilding of the city. In 1713–14, a major outbreak of [plague](/wiki/Plague_(disease)) hit Prague one last time, killing 12,000 to 13,000 people.[[28]](#cite_note-28) The economic rise continued through the 18th century, and the city in 1771 had 80,000 inhabitants. Many of these were rich merchants and nobles who enriched the city with a host of palaces, churches and gardens full of art and [music](/wiki/Music_from_Eighteenth-Century_Prague), creating a [Baroque](/wiki/Baroque) style renowned throughout the world.

After the [Battle of Prague](/wiki/Battle_of_Prague_(1757)) in 1757 [Prussian](/wiki/Prussia) bombardment destroyed more than one quarter of the city and heavily damaged St. Vitus Cathedral.[[29]](#cite_note-29) However next month after the [Battle of Kolín](/wiki/Battle_of_Kolín), [Frederick II.](/wiki/Frederick_the_Great) lost and had to retreat from Bohemia.

In 1784, under [Joseph II](/wiki/Joseph_II,_Holy_Roman_Emperor), the four municipalities of Malá Strana, Nové Město, Staré Město, and Hradčany were merged into a single entity. The Jewish district, called [Josefov](/wiki/Josefov), was included only in 1850. The [Industrial Revolution](/wiki/Industrial_Revolution) had a strong effect in Prague, as factories could take advantage of the coal mines and ironworks of the nearby region. A first suburb, [Karlín](/wiki/Karlín), was created in 1817, and twenty years later the population exceeded 100,000.

[The revolutions in Europe in 1848](/wiki/Revolutions_of_1848) also touched Prague, but they were fiercely suppressed. In the following years the [Czech National Revival](/wiki/Czech_National_Revival) began its rise, until it gained the majority in the town council in 1861. Prague had a German-speaking majority in 1848, but by 1880 the number of German speakers had decreased to 14% (42,000), and by 1910 to 6.7% (37,000), due to a massive increase of the city's overall population caused by the influx of [Czechs](/wiki/Czechs) from the rest of Bohemia and [Moravia](/wiki/Moravia) and also due to return of social status importance of the Czech language.

### 20th century[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=5)]

#### First Czechoslovak Republic[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=6)]

[Template:Main](/wiki/Template:Main) [thumb|Prague liberated by](/wiki/File:Prague_liberation_1945_konev.jpg) [Red Army](/wiki/Red_Army) in May 1945 World War I ended with the defeat of the [Austro-Hungarian Empire](/wiki/Austro-Hungarian_Empire) and the creation of Czechoslovakia. Prague was chosen as its capital and Prague Castle as the seat of president [Tomáš Masaryk](/wiki/Tomáš_Garrigue_Masaryk). At this time Prague was a true European capital with highly developed industry. By 1930, the population had risen to 850,000.

#### Second World War[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=7)]

[Template:Main](/wiki/Template:Main) [Hitler](/wiki/Hitler) ordered the [German Army](/wiki/German_Army_(Wehrmacht)) to enter Prague on 15 March 1939 and from Prague Castle proclaimed [Bohemia and Moravia a German protectorate](/wiki/Protectorate_of_Bohemia_and_Moravia). For most of its history Prague had been a multi-ethnic city with important Czech, German and (mostly Czech- and/or German-speaking) Jewish populations.[Template:Citation needed](/wiki/Template:Citation_needed) From 1939, when the country was occupied by [Nazi Germany](/wiki/Nazi_Germany), and during the [Second World War](/wiki/Second_World_War), most Jews were deported and killed by the Germans. In 1942, Prague was witness to the assassination of one of the most powerful men in [Nazi Germany](/wiki/Nazi_Germany) – [Reinhard Heydrich](/wiki/Reinhard_Heydrich) – during [Operation Anthropoid](/wiki/Operation_Anthropoid), accomplished by Czechoslovak national heroes [Jozef Gabčík](/wiki/Jozef_Gabčík) and [Jan Kubiš](/wiki/Jan_Kubiš). Hitler ordered bloody reprisals.

At the end of the war [Prague suffered several bombing raids](/wiki/1945_Bombing_of_Prague) by the [US Army Air Forces](/wiki/United_States_Army_Air_Forces). 701 people were killed, over 1,000 people were injured and some of buildings, factories and historical landmarks were destroyed ([Emmaus Monastery](/wiki/Emmaus_Monastery), [Faust House](/wiki/Faust_House_(Prague)), [Vinohrady Synagogue](/wiki/Vinohrady_Synagogue)).[[30]](#cite_note-30) Many historic structures in Prague, however, escaped the destruction of the war and the damage was small compared to the total destruction of many other cities in that time. According to American pilots, it was the result of a navigational mistake.

On 5 May 1945, two days before Germany capitulated, an [uprising](/wiki/Prague_uprising) against Germany occurred. Four days later the [3rd Shock Army](/wiki/3rd_Shock_Army) of the [Red Army](/wiki/Red_Army) liberated the city. The majority (about 50,000 people) of the German population of Prague either fled or were [expelled](/wiki/Expulsion_of_Germans_after_World_War_II) by the [Beneš decrees](/wiki/Beneš_decrees) in the aftermath of the war.

#### Cold War[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=8)]

[Template:Main](/wiki/Template:Main) [thumb|](/wiki/File:Havla_1989.jpg)[Velvet Revolution](/wiki/Velvet_Revolution) in November 1989 [thumb|Prague high-rise buildings](/wiki/File:Mrakodrapy_v_praze.jpg)

Prague was a city in the territory of military and political control of the [Soviet Union](/wiki/Soviet_Union) (see [Iron Curtain](/wiki/Iron_Curtain)). The biggest [Stalin Monument](/wiki/Stalin_Monument_(Prague)) was unveiled on [Letná](/wiki/Letná) hill in 1955 and destroyed in 1962. The 4th Czechoslovakian Writers' Congress held in the city in June 1967 took a strong position against the regime.[Template:Citation needed](/wiki/Template:Citation_needed) On 31 October 1967 students demonstrated at [Strahov](/wiki/Strahov_(district_of_Prague)). This spurred the new secretary of the [Communist Party](/wiki/Communist_Party), [Alexander Dubček](/wiki/Alexander_Dubček), to proclaim a new deal in his city's and country's life, starting the short-lived season of the "socialism with a human face". It was the *"*[*Prague Spring*](/wiki/Prague_Spring)*"*, which aimed at the renovation of institutions in a democratic way. The other [Warsaw Pact](/wiki/Warsaw_Pact) member countries, except Romania and Albania, reacted with the [invasion](/wiki/Warsaw_Pact_invasion_of_Czechoslovakia) of Czechoslovakia and the capital on 21 August 1968 by tanks, suppressing any attempt at reform. [Jan Palach](/wiki/Jan_Palach) and [Jan Zajíc](/wiki/Jan_Zajíc) committed suicide by [self-immolation](/wiki/Self-immolation) in January and February 1969 to protest against the "normalization" of the country.

#### Era after the Velvet Revolution[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=9)]

In 1989, after the riot police beat back a peaceful student demonstration, the [Velvet Revolution](/wiki/Velvet_Revolution) crowded the streets of Prague, and the [Czechoslovak](/wiki/Czechoslovak) capital benefited greatly from the new mood. In 1993, after the split of Czechoslovakia, Prague became the capital city of the new Czech Republic. From 1995 highrise buildings began to be built in Prague in large quantities. In the late 1990s Prague again became an important cultural centre of Europe and was notably influenced by [globalisation](/wiki/Globalisation). In 2000, in Prague took place [IMF](/wiki/IMF) and [World Bank](/wiki/World_Bank) summits. In 2002 Prague suffered from [widespread floods](/wiki/2002_European_floods) that damaged buildings and its underground transport system. Prague [launched a bid](/wiki/Prague_bid_for_the_2016_Summer_Olympics) for the [2016 Summer Olympics](/wiki/2016_Summer_Olympics),[[31]](#cite_note-31) but failed to make the candidate city [shortlist](/wiki/Shortlist). Due to low political support, Prague's officials chose in June 2009 to cancel the city's planned bid for the [2020 Summer Olympics](/wiki/2020_Summer_Olympics) as well.[[32]](#cite_note-32)

## Etymology and other names[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=10)]

[Template:See also](/wiki/Template:See_also) [thumb|Bridges over the River Vltava, as seen from Letná](/wiki/File:Vltava_in_Prague.jpg)

The Czech name Praha is derived from an old [Slavic](/wiki/Slavic_languages) word, *práh*, which means "[ford](/wiki/Ford_(crossing))" or "[rapid](/wiki/Rapid)", referring to the city's origin at a crossing point of the Vltava river.[[33]](#cite_note-33) The same etymology is associated with the [Praga district of Warsaw](/wiki/Praga).[[34]](#cite_note-34) Another view to the origin of name is also related to the Czech word *práh* (in the mean of a [threshold](/wiki/Threshold_(door))) and a legendary etymology connects the name of the city with princess [Libuše](/wiki/Libuše), prophetess and a wife of mythical founder of the [Přemyslid dynasty](/wiki/Přemyslid_dynasty). She is said to have ordered the city *"to be built where a man hews a threshold of his house"*. The Czech *práh* might thus be understood to refer to rapids or fords in the river, the edge of which could have acted as a means of fording the river – thus providing a "threshold" to the castle.

Another derivation of the name *Praha* is suggested from *na prazě*, the original term for the [shale](/wiki/Shale) hillside rock upon which the original castle was built. At that time, the castle was surrounded by forests, covering the nine hills of the future city – the [Old Town](/wiki/Old_Town,_Prague) on the opposite side of the river, as well as the [Lesser Town](/wiki/Lesser_Town) beneath the existing castle, appeared only later.[[35]](#cite_note-35) The English spelling of the city's name is borrowed from [French](/wiki/French_language). Prague is also called the *"City of a Hundred* [*Spires*](/wiki/Spire)*"*, based on a count by 19th century mathematician [Bernard Bolzano](/wiki/Bernard_Bolzano), today's count is estimated by Prague Information Service at 500.[[36]](#cite_note-36) Nicknames for Prague have also included: the Golden City, the Mother of Cities and the Heart of Europe.[[37]](#cite_note-37)

## Main sights[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=11)]

[thumb|upright|](/wiki/File:Peter_Stehlik_2011.07.29_A.jpg)[Wenceslas Square](/wiki/Wenceslas_Square) [thumb|upright|The Gothic](/wiki/File:Prag_Pulverturm.jpg) [Powder Tower](/wiki/Powder_Tower) [thumb|upright|Milunić's and Gehry's](/wiki/File:Prag_ginger_u_fred_gehry.jpg) [Dancing House](/wiki/Dancing_House) [thumb|upright|](/wiki/File:Kafka_statue_Prague.jpg)[Franz Kafka](/wiki/Franz_Kafka) monument, next to the [Spanish synagogue](/wiki/Spanish_Synagogue_(Prague))

Since [the fall of the Iron Curtain](/wiki/Revolutions_of_1989), Prague has become one of the world's most popular tourist destinations. Prague suffered considerably less damage during World War II than some other major cities in the region, allowing most of its historic architecture to stay true to form. It contains one of the world's most pristine and varied collections of architecture, from [Romanesque](/wiki/Romanesque_art), to [Gothic](/wiki/Gothic_architecture), [Renaissance](/wiki/Renaissance), [Baroque](/wiki/Baroque), [Rococo](/wiki/Rococo), [Neo-Renaissance](/wiki/Renaissance_Revival_architecture), [Neo-Gothic](/wiki/Gothic_Revival_architecture), [Art Nouveau](/wiki/Art_Nouveau), [Cubist](/wiki/Cubism), [Neo-Classical](/wiki/Neoclassicism) and ultra-modern. Some popular sights include:

### Hradčany and Lesser Town (Malá Strana)[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=12)]

[Template:Div col](/wiki/Template:Div_col)

* [Prague Castle](/wiki/Prague_Castle) with the [St. Vitus Cathedral](/wiki/St._Vitus_Cathedral) which store the [Czech Crown Jewels](/wiki/Czech_Crown_Jewels)
* The picturesque [Charles Bridge](/wiki/Charles_Bridge) (Karlův most)
* The Baroque [Saint Nicholas Church](/wiki/St._Nicholas_Church_(Lesser_Town))
* [Church of Our Lady Victorious](/wiki/Church_of_Our_Lady_Victorious) and [Infant Jesus of Prague](/wiki/Infant_Jesus_of_Prague)
* [Písek Gate](/wiki/Písek_Gate), one of the last preserved city gate of Baroque fortification
* Petřín Hill with [Petřín Lookout Tower](/wiki/Petřín_Lookout_Tower), Mirror Maze and [Petřín funicular](/wiki/Petřín_funicular)
* [Lennon Wall](/wiki/Lennon_Wall)
* The Franz Kafka Museum
* [Kampa Island](/wiki/Kampa_Island), an island with a view of the Charles Bridge <ref name=YourCzechRepublic.cz>[Template:Cite web](/wiki/Template:Cite_web)</ref>

[Template:Div col end](/wiki/Template:Div_col_end)

### Old Town (Staré Město) and Josefov[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=13)]

[Template:Div col](/wiki/Template:Div_col)

* The [Astronomical Clock](/wiki/Prague_Astronomical_Clock) (Orloj) on [Old Town](/wiki/Old_Town_(Prague)) City Hall
* The Gothic [Church of Our Lady before Týn](/wiki/Church_of_Our_Lady_before_Týn) (Kostel Matky Boží před Týnem) from the 14th century with 80 m high towers
* The vaulted Gothic [Old New Synagogue](/wiki/Old_New_Synagogue) (Staronová Synagoga) of 1270
* [Old Jewish Cemetery](/wiki/Old_Jewish_Cemetery,_Prague)
* [Powder Tower](/wiki/Powder_Tower) (Prašná brána), a Gothic tower of the old city gates
* [Spanish Synagogue](/wiki/Spanish_Synagogue_(Prague)) with its beautiful interior
* [Old Town Square](/wiki/Old_Town_Square_(Prague)) (Staroměstské náměstí) with gothic and baroque architectural styles
* The art nouveau [Municipal House](/wiki/Municipal_House), a major civic landmark and concert hall known for its [Art Nouveau](/wiki/Art_Nouveau) architectural style and political history in the Czech Republic.
* [Museum of Decorative Arts in Prague](/wiki/Museum_of_Decorative_Arts_in_Prague), with an extensive collections including glass, furniture, textile, toys, Art Nouveau, Cubism and Art Deco
* [Clam-Gallas Palace](/wiki/Clam-Gallas_Palace), a baroque palace from 1713

[Template:Div col end](/wiki/Template:Div_col_end)

### New Town (Nové Město)[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=14)]

[Template:Div col](/wiki/Template:Div_col)

* Busy and historic [Wenceslas Square](/wiki/Wenceslas_Square)
* The neo-renaissance [National Museum](/wiki/National_Museum_(Prague)) with large scientific and historical collections
* The [National Theatre](/wiki/National_Theatre_(Prague)), a neo-Renaissance building with golden roof, alongside the banks of the Vltava River
* The [deconstructivist](/wiki/Deconstructivism) [Dancing House](/wiki/Dancing_House) (Fred and Ginger Building)
* [Charles Square](/wiki/Charles_Square), the largest medieval square in Europe (now turned into a park)
* The [Emmaus monastery](/wiki/Emmaus_monastery) and WW Memorial "Prague to Its Victorious Sons" at Palacky Square (Palackého náměstí)
* The museum of the [Heydrich assassination](/wiki/Operation_Anthropoid) in the crypt of the [Church of Saints Cyril and Methodius](/wiki/Orthodox_Cathedral_of_Saints_Cyril_and_Methodius)
* [Stiassny's](/wiki/Wilhelm_Stiassny) [Jubilee Synagogue](/wiki/Jubilee_Synagogue) is the largest in Prague
* The Mucha Museum, showcasing the [Art Nouveau](/wiki/Art_Nouveau) works of [Alphonse Mucha](/wiki/Alphonse_Mucha)

[Template:Div col end](/wiki/Template:Div_col_end)

### Vinohrady and Žižkov[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=15)]

[Template:Div col](/wiki/Template:Div_col)

* [Jan Žižka](/wiki/Jan_Žižka) large bronze equestrian statue in Vítkov Park, Žižkov – [Prague 3](/wiki/Prague_3)
* The neo-Gothic [Church of St. Ludmila](/wiki/Church_of_St._Ludmila) at [Náměstí Míru](/wiki/Náměstí_Míru) (Peace Square) in [Vinohrady](/wiki/Vinohrady)
* [Žižkov Television Tower](/wiki/Žižkov_Television_Tower) with sculptures of crawling babies
* [New Jewish Cemetery](/wiki/New_Jewish_Cemetery,_Prague) in Olšany, location of [Franz Kafka's](/wiki/Franz_Kafka) grave – [Prague 3](/wiki/Prague_3)
* The Roman Catholic [Sacred Heart Church](/wiki/Sacred_Heart_Church_(Prague)) at [George of Poděbrady Square](/wiki/Jiřího_z_Poděbrad) (Jiřího z Poděbrad)
* The early-20th-century grand Art Nouveau apartment buildings in the area between [Náměstí Míru](/wiki/Náměstí_Míru) (Peace Square) in [Vinohrady](/wiki/Vinohrady) and Riegrovy Sady[Template:Div col end](/wiki/Template:Div_col_end)

### Other places[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=16)]

[Template:Div col](/wiki/Template:Div_col)

* [Vyšehrad Castle](/wiki/Vyšehrad) with [Basilica of St Peter and St Paul](/wiki/Basilica_of_St_Peter_and_St_Paul), [Vyšehrad cemetery](/wiki/Vyšehrad_cemetery) and Prague oldest Rotunda of St. Martin
* The [Prague Metronome](/wiki/Prague_Metronome) at [Letná Park](/wiki/Letná_Park), a giant, functional metronome that looms over the city
* [Prague Zoo](/wiki/Prague_Zoo) in [Troja](/wiki/Troja_(Prague)), selected as one of the world's best zoos by [*Forbes*](/wiki/Forbes) magazine<ref name=forbes-zoo>[Template:Cite web](/wiki/Template:Cite_web)</ref>
* [Industrial Palace](/wiki/Výstaviště_Praha#Industrial_Palace) (Průmyslový palác), [Křižík's Light fountain](/wiki/Výstaviště_Praha#Křižík's_light_fountain), funfair [Lunapark](/wiki/Lunapark,_Prague) and Sea World Aquarium in [Výstaviště compound](/wiki/Výstaviště) in [Holešovice](/wiki/Holešovice)
* [Letohrádek Hvězda](/wiki/Letohrádek_Hvězda) (Star Villa) in [Liboc](/wiki/Liboc), a renaissance villa in the shape of a six-pointed star surrounded by a game reserve
* [National Gallery in Prague](/wiki/National_Gallery_in_Prague) with large collection of Czech and international paintings and sculptures by artists such as [Mucha](/wiki/Alphonse_Mucha), [Kupka](/wiki/František_Kupka), [Picasso](/wiki/Picasso), [Monet](/wiki/Monet) or [Van Gogh](/wiki/Van_Gogh)
* [Anděl](/wiki/Anděl_(neighborhood)), a busy part of the city with modern architecture and a shopping mall
* The large [Nusle Bridge](/wiki/Nusle_Bridge), spans the [Nusle](/wiki/Nusle) Valley, linking New Town to [Pankrác](/wiki/Pankrác), with the Metro running underneath the road
* [Strahov Monastery](/wiki/Strahov_Monastery), an old Czech [premonstratensian](/wiki/Premonstratensian) abbey founded in 1149 and monastic library

[Template:Div col end](/wiki/Template:Div_col_end)

### Gallery[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=17)]

<gallery> File:CharlesBridge-Prague.jpg|The [Charles Bridge](/wiki/Charles_Bridge) is a historic bridge from the 14th century File:St. Vitus Cathedral 2007.jpg|[Prague Castle](/wiki/Prague_Castle) is the biggest ancient castle in the world File:Prague old town square panorama.jpg|[Old Town Square](/wiki/Old_Town_Square) featuring [Church of Our Lady before Týn](/wiki/Church_of_Our_Lady_before_Týn) and Old Town City Hall with [Prague Orloj](/wiki/Prague_Orloj) File:Mikulas.jpg|[St. Nicholas Church](/wiki/St._Nicholas_Church_(Lesser_Town)) in Malá Strana is the best example of the [Baroque](/wiki/Baroque) style in Prague File:Parník Vyšehrad pod Vyšehradem.jpg|[Vyšehrad](/wiki/Vyšehrad) fortress contains [Basilica of St Peter and St Paul](/wiki/Basilica_of_St_Peter_and_St_Paul), the [Vyšehrad Cemetery](/wiki/Vyšehrad_Cemetery) and the oldest Rotunda of St. Martin File:Praha, Letná, pohled na Pařížskou ulici.JPG|View of Pařížská st. from [Letná Park](/wiki/Letná_Park) File:Náměstí Míru.jpg|[Náměstí Míru](/wiki/Náměstí_Míru) (Peace Square) with [Vinohrady](/wiki/Vinohrady) Theatre and [Church of St. Ludmila](/wiki/Church_of_St._Ludmila) File:Praha Narodni divadlo.jpg|[National Theatre](/wiki/National_Theatre_(Prague)) offers opera, drama, ballet and other performances File:Prazske-vystaviste-holesovice.jpg|[Výstaviště](/wiki/Výstaviště) compound contains Průmyslový palác, [Křižík's](/wiki/František_Křižík) [Light Fountain](/wiki/Musical_fountain) and host funfair [Lunapark](/wiki/Lunapark,_Prague) File:Prague Praha 2014 Holmstad flott gammelnye synagoge old-new synagogue Josefov.jpg|[Old New Synagogue](/wiki/Old_New_Synagogue) is Europe's oldest active synagogue. Legend has [Golem](/wiki/Golem) lying in the loft File:Praha, Vítkov, památník II.JPG|[National Monument on Vítkov](/wiki/National_Monument_on_Vítkov) Hill, the statue of [Jan Žižka](/wiki/Jan_Žižka) is the third largest bronze [equestrian statue](/wiki/Equestrian_statue) in the world File:Prague Zoo main entrance.JPG|[Prague Zoo](/wiki/Prague_Zoo), selected as the fourth best zoo in the world by [TripAdvisor](/wiki/TripAdvisor) File:Prague - night.jpg|Prague at night File:Prague skyline at dawn.jpg|Prague historic city centre skyline at dawn is typical for central European metropolises </gallery>

## Transport[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=18)]

### Public transportation[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=19)]

[thumb|](/wiki/File:Praha,_Nové_Město,_Palackého_náměstí,_15T.JPG)[Škoda 15 T](/wiki/Škoda_15_T), tram of the [Prague tram system](/wiki/Trams_in_Prague)

The public transport infrastructure (PID, *Pražská integrovaná doprava*) consists of a heavily-used integrated transport system of [Prague Metro](/wiki/Prague_Metro) (lines [A](/wiki/Line_A_(Prague_Metro)), [B](/wiki/Line_B_(Prague_Metro)), and [C](/wiki/Line_C_(Prague_Metro)) – its length is [Template:Convert](/wiki/Template:Convert) with 61 stations in total), [Prague tram system](/wiki/Trams_in_Prague), [Prague buses](/wiki/Buses_in_Prague), [funiculars](/wiki/Funicular), and six [ferries](/wiki/Ferry). Prague has one of the highest rates of public transport usage in the world,[Template:Citation needed](/wiki/Template:Citation_needed) with 1.2 billion passenger journeys per year. Prague has about 130 bus lines (numbers 100–299) and 22 tram lines (numbers 1–26). There are also three funiculars, one on [Petřín Hill](/wiki/Petřín_Hill), one on Mrázovka Hill and a third at the [Zoo in Troja](/wiki/Prague_Zoo).

[thumb|left|](/wiki/File:Bus_line_197_Irisbus_Agora_L_-_Citybus_18M.JPG)[Irisbus](/wiki/Iveco_Bus) of the [Prague bus service](/wiki/Buses_in_Prague)

[The Prague tram system](/wiki/Trams_in_Prague) now operates various types of trams: still popular classic [Tatra T3](/wiki/Tatra_T3), newer [Tatra KT8D5](/wiki/Tatra_KT8D5), [T6A5](/wiki/Tatra_T6A5), [Škoda 14 T](/wiki/Škoda_14_T) (designed by [Porsche](/wiki/Porsche_Design_Group)), newest modern [Škoda 15 T](/wiki/Škoda_15_T) and nostalgic tram number 91. Although Melbourne, Australia has the longest total tram system length in the world, Prague's tram network is one of the largest in the world by other measures.

The Prague tram rolling stock consists of over 900 individual cars, of those around 400 are the modernized [T3](/wiki/Tatra_T3) class, which are typically operated coupled together in pairs. The system carries more than 356 million passengers annually, the third highest tram patronage in the world after [St Petersburg](/wiki/St_Petersburg) and [Budapest](/wiki/Budapest). On a per capita basis, Prague has the second highest tram patronage after [Zürich](/wiki/Zürich).

All services have a common ticketing system, and are run by the Prague Public Transport Company (Dopravní podnik hl. m. Prahy, a. s.) and several other companies. Recently, the *Regional Organiser of Prague Integrated Transport (ROPID)* has franchised operation of ferries on the [Vltava](/wiki/Vltava) river, which are also a part of the public transport system with common fares. [Taxi](/wiki/Taxicab) services make pick-ups on the streets or operate from regulated taxi stands.

#### Prague metro[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=20)]

[Template:Main](/wiki/Template:Main) [thumb|](/wiki/File:Metro_M1,_stanice_Ládví.jpg)[Metro M1](/wiki/Metro_M1_(Prague)) in Prague

The [Metro](/wiki/Rapid_transit) has three major lines extending throughout the city: A (green), B (yellow) and C (red). A fourth Metro line is planned, which would connect the city centre to southern parts of the city.[[38]](#cite_note-38) The Prague Metro system served 589.2 million passengers in 2012,[[39]](#cite_note-39) making it the [fifth busiest metro system in Europe](/wiki/List_of_metro_systems). The first section of the Prague metro was put into operation in 1974. It was the stretch between stations [Kačerov](/wiki/Kačerov) and [Florenc](/wiki/Florenc_(Prague_Metro)) on the current [line C](/wiki/Line_C_(Prague_Metro)). The first part of [Line A](/wiki/Line_A_(Prague_Metro)) was opened in 1978 ([Dejvická](/wiki/Dejvická) – [Náměstí Míru](/wiki/Náměstí_Míru)), the first part of [line B](/wiki/Line_B_(Prague_Metro)) in 1985 ([Anděl](/wiki/Anděl_(Prague_Metro)) – [Florenc](/wiki/Florenc_(Prague_Metro))).

In April 2015, construction finished to extend the green line A further into the northwest corner of Prague closer to the airport.[[40]](#cite_note-40) A new interchange station for the bus in the direction of the airport is now the station [Nádraží Veleslavín](/wiki/Nádraží_Veleslavín_(Prague_Metro)). The final station of the green line is [Nemocnice Motol](/wiki/Nemocnice_Motol) (Motol Hospital), giving people direct public transportation access to the largest medical facility in Czech Republic and one of the largest in Europe. A railway connection to the airport is planned.

In operation there are currently two kinds of units: "[81-71M](/wiki/81-71M)" which is modernized variant of the Soviet [81-71](/wiki/81-717/714) (completely modernized between 1995 and 2003) and new "[Metro M1](/wiki/Metro_M1_(Prague))" trains (since 2000), manufactured by consortium consisting of [Siemens](/wiki/Siemens), [ČKD Praha](/wiki/ČKD_(company)) and [ADtranz](/wiki/ADtranz). The minimum interval between two trains is 90 seconds.

The original Soviet vehicles "[Ečs](/wiki/Metrovagonmash_Ečs)" were excluded in 1997, but one vehicle is placed in public transport museum in depot [Střešovice](/wiki/Střešovice).[[41]](#cite_note-41) The [Náměstí Míru](/wiki/Náměstí_Míru) metro station is the deepest station and is equipped with the longest [escalator](/wiki/Escalator) in [European Union](/wiki/European_Union). The [Prague metro](/wiki/Prague_metro) is generally considered very safe. At metro stations is also striving to architectural appearance.

### Roads[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=21)]

[thumb|Barrandov bridge, part of the City (inner) Ring Road](/wiki/File:Barrande_bridge.JPG) The main flow of traffic leads through the centre of the city and through inner and outer ring roads (partially in operation).

**Inner Ring Road (The City Ring "MO"):** Once completed it will surround the wider central part of the city. The longest city [tunnel](/wiki/Tunnel) in [Europe](/wiki/Europe) with a proposed length of [Template:Convert](/wiki/Template:Convert) and five interchanges is now being built to relieve congestion in the north-western part of Prague. Called [***Blanka tunnel complex***](/wiki/Blanka_tunnel_complex) and to be part of the City Ring Road, it is estimated that it will now cost – after several increases – 43 billion [CZK](/wiki/Czech_koruna). Construction started in 2007 and the tunnel is scheduled to be completed in 2015. This tunnel complex will complete major part of the inner ring road. The entire City Ring is estimated to be finished after 2020.[Template:Citation needed](/wiki/Template:Citation_needed)

[**Outer Ring Road**](/wiki/D0_expressway_(Czech_Republic)) **(The Prague Ring "D0"):** This ring road will connect all major motorways and speedways that meet each other in Prague region and provide faster transit without a necessity to drive through the city. So far [Template:Convert](/wiki/Template:Convert), out of a total planned [Template:Convert](/wiki/Template:Convert), is in operation. The year of full completion is unknown due to incompetent, constantly changing, leadership of Czech Road and Motorway Directorate, lack of administrative preparations, and insufficient funding of road constructions.[Template:Citation needed](/wiki/Template:Citation_needed) Most recently, the southern part of this road (with a length of more than [Template:Convert](/wiki/Template:Convert)) was opened on 22 September 2010.[[42]](#cite_note-42)

### Rail[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=22)]

[thumb|](/wiki/File:Praha_Hlavni_nadrazi.jpg)[Prague main railway station](/wiki/Praha_hlavní_nádraží)

The city forms the hub of the [Czech railway](/wiki/České_dráhy) system, with services to all parts of the Czech Republic and abroad. The railway system links Prague with major European cities (which can be reached without transfers), including [Berlin](/wiki/Berlin) (Germany); [Munich](/wiki/Munich) (Germany); [Vienna](/wiki/Vienna) (Austria); [Warsaw](/wiki/Warsaw) (Poland); [Budapest](/wiki/Budapest) (Hungary); [Košice](/wiki/Košice) (Slovakia); [Zürich](/wiki/Zürich) (Switzerland); [Split](/wiki/Split,_Croatia) (Croatia) and [Moscow](/wiki/Moscow) (Russia). Travel times range between 4.5 hours to Berlin and approximately 28 hours to Moscow.[[43]](#cite_note-43) Prague's main international railway station is [Hlavní nádraží](/wiki/Praha_hlavní_nádraží),[[44]](#cite_note-44) rail services are also available from other main stations: [Masarykovo nádraží](/wiki/Praha_Masarykovo_nádraží), [Holešovice](/wiki/Praha-Holešovice_railway_station) and [Smíchov](/wiki/Praha-Smíchov_railway_station), in addition to suburban stations. Commuter rail services operate under the name [Esko Praha](/wiki/Esko_Prague), which is part of PID (Prague Integrated Transport).

### Air[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=23)]

[thumb|](/wiki/File:Entrance_to_Prague_airport.jpg)[Václav Havel Airport Prague](/wiki/Václav_Havel_Airport_Prague)

Prague is served by [Václav Havel Airport](/wiki/Václav_Havel_Airport), the biggest airport in the Czech Republic and one of the biggest airports in central and eastern [Europe](/wiki/Europe). It is the hub of the flag carrier, [Czech Airlines](/wiki/Czech_Airlines),[[45]](#cite_note-45) as well as of the low-cost airlines [SmartWings](/wiki/SmartWings) and [Wizz Air](/wiki/Wizz_Air) operating throughout Europe. Other airports in Prague include the city's original airport in the north-eastern district of [Kbely](/wiki/Kbely), which is serviced by the [Czech Air Force](/wiki/Czech_Air_Force), also internationally. The runway (9–27) at Kbely is [Template:Convert](/wiki/Template:Convert) long. The airport also houses the [Prague Aviation Museum](/wiki/Prague_Aviation_Museum,_Kbely). The nearby [Letňany](/wiki/Letňany) airport is mainly used for private aviation and aeroclub aviation. Another airport in the proximity is [Aero Vodochody](/wiki/Aero_Vodochody) aircraft factory to the north, used for testing purposes, as well as for aeroclub aviation. There are a few aeroclubs around Prague, such as the [Točná](/wiki/Cs:Točná) airfield.

## Geography[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=24)]

Prague is situated on the [Vltava](/wiki/Vltava) river, at 50°05"N and 14°27"E.[[46]](#cite_note-46) in the centre of the Bohemian Basin. Prague is approximately at the same latitude as Frankfurt, Germany;[[47]](#cite_note-47) Paris, France;[[48]](#cite_note-48) and Vancouver, Canada.[[49]](#cite_note-49)[Template:Wide image](/wiki/Template:Wide_image) [Template:Wide image](/wiki/Template:Wide_image)

## Population[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=25)]

According to the 2011 census, about 14% of the city inhabitants were foreigners, the highest proportion in the country.[[50]](#cite_note-50) Development of the Prague population since 1378:[[51]](#cite_note-51)[[52]](#cite_note-52)[[53]](#cite_note-53){| class="wikitable" style="text-align:right" |- !style="background:#f3fff3"|Year !style="background:#f3fff3"|**1378** !style="background:#f3fff3"|**1500** !style="background:#f3fff3"|**1610** !style="background:#f3fff3"|**1798** !style="background:#f3fff3"|**1880** !style="background:#f3fff3"|**1930** !style="background:#f3fff3"|**1961** !style="background:#f3fff3"|**1980** !style="background:#f3fff3"|**1995** !style="background:#f3fff3"|**2005** |- !style="background:#f3fff3"|Population | 40,000 | 30,000 | 60,000 | 79,000 | 350,000 | 950,000 | 1,130,000 | 1,190,000 | 1,210,000 | 1,180,000 |}

{| class="infobox" style="float:left;" |colspan="2"|**Foreign residents in the city (2012)**[[54]](#cite_note-54)|-\ !Nationality || Population (2012) |- |[Template:Flag](/wiki/Template:Flag) || 45,533 |- |[Template:Flag](/wiki/Template:Flag) || 26,281 |- |[Template:Flag](/wiki/Template:Flag) || 21,098 |- |[Template:Flag](/wiki/Template:Flag) || 11,277 |- |[Template:Flag](/wiki/Template:Flag) || 3,959 |- |[Template:Flag](/wiki/Template:Flag) || 3,909 |- |[Template:Flag](/wiki/Template:Flag) || 3,651 |- |[Template:Flag](/wiki/Template:Flag) || 3,400 |- |[Template:Flag](/wiki/Template:Flag) || 3,288 |- |[Template:Flag](/wiki/Template:Flag) || 3,151 |- |[Template:Flag](/wiki/Template:Flag) || 2,851 |- |[Template:Flag](/wiki/Template:Flag) || 2,204 |- |[Template:Flag](/wiki/Template:Flag) || 2,087 |- |[Template:Flag](/wiki/Template:Flag) || 2,069 |}

## Climate[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=26)]

[thumb|Prague seen from](/wiki/File:Prague_SPOT_1030.jpg) [satellite](/wiki/SPOT_(satellite))

The city of Prague lies between [oceanic climate](/wiki/Oceanic_climate) and [humid continental climate](/wiki/Humid_continental_climate) (Köppen *Dfb*). The winters are relatively cold with average temperatures at about freezing point, and with very little sunshine. Snow cover can be common between mid-November to late March although snow accumulations of more than 20 cm (8 in) are infrequent. There are also a few periods of mild temperatures in winter. Summers usually bring plenty of sunshine and the average high temperature of [Template:Convert](/wiki/Template:Convert). Nights can be quite cool even in summer, though. Precipitation in Prague (and most of the Bohemian lowland) is rather low (just over [Template:Convert](/wiki/Template:Convert) per year) since it is located in the [rain shadow](/wiki/Rain_shadow) of the [Sudetes](/wiki/Sudetes) and other mountain ranges. The driest season is usually winter while late spring and summer can bring quite heavy rain, especially in form of thundershowers. [Temperature inversions](/wiki/Inversion_(meteorology)) are relatively common between mid-October and mid-March bringing foggy, cold days and sometimes moderate air pollution. Prague is also a windy city with common sustained western winds and an average wind speed of 16 kph (10 mph) that often help break temperature inversions and clear the air in cold months. [Template:Clear](/wiki/Template:Clear) [Template:Weather box](/wiki/Template:Weather_box)

## Culture[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=27)]

[Template:See also2](/wiki/Template:See_also2) [thumb|Veletržní palác houses the largest collection of](/wiki/File:Praha_Veletržní_palác_jih.jpg) [National Gallery](/wiki/National_Gallery_in_Prague) art [thumb|](/wiki/File:Praha_Rudolfinum_isometric.jpg)[Rudolfinum](/wiki/Rudolfinum), a concert and exhibition hall [thumb|Prague Congress Centre has hosted the](/wiki/File:Prague_Congress_Centre_(1).JPG) [IMF](/wiki/IMF)-[WBG](/wiki/World_Bank_Group) meeting and [NATO](/wiki/NATO) summit

The city is traditionally one of the cultural centres of Europe, hosting many cultural events. Some of the significant cultural institutions include the [National Theatre](/wiki/National_Theatre_(Prague)) (*Národní Divadlo*) and the [Estates Theatre](/wiki/Estates_Theatre) (*Stavovské or Tylovo* or *Nosticovo divadlo*), where the premières of [Mozart's](/wiki/Wolfgang_Amadeus_Mozart) [*Don Giovanni*](/wiki/Don_Giovanni) and [*La clemenza di Tito*](/wiki/La_clemenza_di_Tito) were held. Other major cultural institutions are the [Rudolfinum](/wiki/Rudolfinum) which is home to the [Czech Philharmonic Orchestra](/wiki/Czech_Philharmonic) and the [Municipal House](/wiki/Municipal_House) which is home to the [Prague Symphony Orchestra](/wiki/Prague_Symphony_Orchestra). The [Prague State Opera](/wiki/State_Opera_(Prague)) (Státní opera) performs at the Smetana Theatre.

The city has many world-class museums, including the [National Museum](/wiki/National_Museum_(Prague)) (Národní muzeum), the Museum of the Capital City of Prague, the [Jewish Museum in Prague](/wiki/Jewish_Museum_in_Prague), the [Alfons Mucha](/wiki/Alfons_Mucha) Museum, the African-Prague Museum, the [Museum of Decorative Arts in Prague](/wiki/Museum_of_Decorative_Arts_in_Prague), the [Náprstek Museum](/wiki/Náprstek_Museum) (Náprstkovo Muzeum), the [Josef Sudek Gallery](/wiki/Josef_Sudek_Gallery) and [The Josef Sudek Studio](/wiki/The_Josef_Sudek_Studio), the [National Library](/wiki/Clementinum) and the [National Gallery](/wiki/National_Gallery_in_Prague), which manages the largest collection of art in the Czech Republic.

There are hundreds of concert halls, galleries, cinemas and music clubs in the city. It hosts [music festivals](/wiki/List_of_festivals) including the [Prague Spring International Music Festival](/wiki/Prague_Spring_International_Music_Festival), the [Prague Autumn International Music Festival](/wiki/Prague_Autumn_International_Music_Festival), the [Prague International Organ Festival](/wiki/Prague_International_Organ_Festival) and the [Prague International Jazz Festival](/wiki/Prague_International_Jazz_Festival). Film festivals include the [Febiofest](/wiki/Febiofest), the [One World Film Festival](/wiki/One_World_Film_Festival) and Echoes of the [Karlovy Vary International Film Festival](/wiki/Karlovy_Vary_International_Film_Festival). The city also hosts the [Prague Writers' Festival](/wiki/Prague_Writers'_Festival), the Prague Folklore Days, Prague Advent Choral Meeting the *Summer* [*Shakespeare*](/wiki/Shakespeare) *Festival*,[[55]](#cite_note-55) the [Prague Fringe Festival](/wiki/Prague_Fringe_Festival), the [World Roma Festival](/wiki/World_Roma_Festival), as well as the hundreds of [Vernissages](/wiki/Vernissage) and [fashion shows](/wiki/Fashion_show).

Many films have been made at [Barrandov Studios](/wiki/Barrandov_Studios) and at Prague Studios. Hollywood films set in Prague include [*Mission Impossible*](/wiki/Mission:_Impossible), [*xXx*](/wiki/XXx_(film)), [*Blade II*](/wiki/Blade_II), [Alien vs. Predator](/wiki/Alien_vs._Predator_(film)), [Doom](/wiki/Doom_(film)), [Chronicles of Narnia](/wiki/Chronicles_of_Narnia), [Hellboy](/wiki/Hellboy_(film)), [Red Tails](/wiki/Red_Tails), Children of Dune and [*Van Helsing*](/wiki/Van_Helsing).[[56]](#cite_note-56) Other Czech films shot in Prague include [*Empties*](/wiki/Empties), [*EuroTrip*](/wiki/EuroTrip), [Amadeus](/wiki/Amadeus) and [*The Fifth Horseman is Fear*](/wiki/The_Fifth_Horseman_is_Fear). Also, the romantic music video "[Never Tear Us Apart](/wiki/Never_Tear_Us_Apart)" by [INXS](/wiki/INXS), "[Diamonds from Sierra Leone](/wiki/Diamonds_from_Sierra_Leone)" by [Kanye West](/wiki/Kanye_West) was shot in the city, and features shots of the Charles Bridge and the Astronomical Clock, among other famous landmarks. [Rihanna's](/wiki/Rihanna) "[Don't Stop the Music](/wiki/Don't_Stop_the_Music_(Rihanna_song))" video was filmed at Prague's Radost FX Club. The city was also the setting for the film [*Dungeons and Dragons*](/wiki/Dungeons_&_Dragons_(film)) in 2000. The music video "[Silver and Cold](/wiki/Silver_and_Cold)" by [AFI](/wiki/AFI_(band)), an American rock band, was also filmed in Prague. Many Indian films have also been filmed in the city including [*Yuvraaj*](/wiki/Yuvraaj), [*Drona*](/wiki/Drona) and [*Rockstar*](/wiki/Rockstar_(2011_film)).

[*Forbes Traveler*](/wiki/Forbes_Traveler) magazine and [TripAdvisor](/wiki/TripAdvisor) listed [Prague Zoo](/wiki/Prague_Zoo) among the world's best zoos.<ref name=forbes-zoo/>

With the growth of low-cost airlines in Europe, Prague has become a popular weekend city destination allowing tourists to visit its many museums and cultural sites as well as try its famous Czech beers and hearty cuisine.

The city has many buildings by renowned architects, including [Adolf Loos](/wiki/Adolf_Loos) ([Villa Müller](/wiki/Villa_Müller)), [Frank O. Gehry](/wiki/Frank_O._Gehry) ([Dancing House](/wiki/Dancing_House)) and [Jean Nouvel](/wiki/Jean_Nouvel) ([Golden Angel](/wiki/Golden_Angel)).

Recent major events held in Prague: [Template:Div col](/wiki/Template:Div_col)

* [International Monetary Fund](/wiki/International_Monetary_Fund) and [World Bank](/wiki/World_Bank) Summit 2000
* [NATO](/wiki/NATO) Summit 2002
* [International Olympic Committee](/wiki/International_Olympic_Committee) Session 2004
* [IAU](/wiki/International_Astronomical_Union) General Assembly 2006 ([Definition of planet](/wiki/IAU_definition_of_planet))
* EU & USA Summit 2009
* [Czech](/wiki/Czechs) [Presidency of the Council of the European Union](/wiki/Presidency_of_the_Council_of_the_European_Union) 2009
* USA & Russia Summit 2010 (signing of the [New START treaty](/wiki/START_treaty_(2010)))

[Template:Div col end](/wiki/Template:Div_col_end)

## Cuisine[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=28)]

In 2008 the [Allegro](/wiki/Allegro_(restaurant)) restaurant received the first [Michelin star](/wiki/Michelin_Guide) in the whole of the post-Communist part of Central Europe. It retained its star until 2011. [Template:As of](/wiki/Template:As_of) there are two Michelin-starred restaurants in Prague (Alcron and La Degustation Bohême Bourgeoise).

In Malá Strana, Staré Město, [Žižkov](/wiki/Žižkov) and [Nusle](/wiki/Nusle) there are hundreds of restaurants, bars and pubs, especially with [Czech beer](/wiki/Czech_beer). Prague also hosts the [Czech Beer Festival](/wiki/Czech_Beer_Festival) (Český pivní festival), which is the biggest [beer festival](/wiki/Beer_festival) in the Czech Republic, held for 17 days every year in May. At the festival, more than 70 brands of Czech beer can be tasted.

Prague is home to many [breweries](/wiki/Brewery) including: [Template:Div col](/wiki/Template:Div_col)

* Pivovary [Staropramen](/wiki/Staropramen_Brewery) (Praha 5)
* První novoměstský restaurační pivovar (Praha 1)
* Pivovar [U Fleků](/wiki/U_Fleků) (Praha 1)
* Klášterní pivovar Strahov (Praha 1)
* Pivovar Pražský most u Valšů (Praha 1)
* Pivovarský Hotel U Medvídků (Praha 1)
* Pivovarský dům (Praha 2)
* Jihoměstský pivovar (Praha 4)
* Sousedský pivovar U Bansethů (Praha 4)
* Vyukový a výzkumný pivovar – Suchdolský Jeník (Praha 6)
* Pivovar U Bulovky (Praha 8)

[Template:Div col end](/wiki/Template:Div_col_end)

## Economy[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=29)]

[thumb|upright|](/wiki/File:Zizkov_tv_tower.jpg)[Žižkov Television Tower](/wiki/Žižkov_Television_Tower) with crawling "babies"

Prague's economy accounts for 25% of the Czech Republic's GDP<ref name=CDAP>[Template:Cite web](/wiki/Template:Cite_web)</ref> making it the highest performing regional economy of the country. According to the [Eurostat](/wiki/Eurostat), [Template:As of](/wiki/Template:As_of), its GDP per capita in [purchasing power standard](/wiki/Purchasing_power_parity) is €42,800. Prague ranked the 5th best-performing European [NUTS](/wiki/Nomenclature_of_Territorial_Units_for_Statistics) two-level region at 172 percent of the EU-27 average.<ref name=RHDP>[Template:Cite web](/wiki/Template:Cite_web)</ref>

The city is the site of the European headquarters of many international companies.[Template:Citation needed](/wiki/Template:Citation_needed)

Prague employs almost one fifth of the entire Czech workforce and its wages are significantly above average (~+25%). In December 2015, average salaries available in Prague reached 35,853 CZK. This represented an annual increase of 3.4% which was nevertheless lower than national increase of 3.9% both in nominal and real terms. (Inflation in Prague was 0.5% in December, compared with 0.1% nationally.)<ref name= RHDP/>[[57]](#cite_note-57) Since 1990, the city's economic structure has shifted from industrial to service-oriented. Industry is present in sectors such as pharmaceuticals, printing, food processing, manufacture of transport equipment, computer technology and electrical engineering. In the service sector, most significant are financial and commercial services, trade, restaurants, hospitality and public administration. [Services](/wiki/Service_(economics)) account for around 80 percent of employment. There are 800,000 employees in Prague, including 120,000 commuters.<ref name=CDAP/> The number of (legally registered) foreign residents in Prague has been increasing in spite of the country's economic downturn. As of March 2010, 148,035 foreign workers were reported to be living in the city making up about 18 percent of the workforce, up from 131,132 in 2008.[[58]](#cite_note-58) Approximately one-fifth of all investment in the Czech Republic takes place in the city.

[thumb|left|Head office of](/wiki/File:CSA_building_Ruzyne.jpg) [Czech Airlines](/wiki/Czech_Airlines) in [Ruzyně](/wiki/Ruzyně), Prague

Almost one-half of the national income from tourism is spent in Prague. The city offers approximately 73,000 beds in accommodation facilities, most of which were built after 1990, including almost 51,000 beds in hotels and boarding houses.

From the late 1990s to late 2000s, the city was a popular filming location for international productions such as Hollywood and Bollywood motion pictures. A combination of architecture, low costs and the existing motion picture infrastructure have proven attractive to international film production companies.

The modern economy of Prague is largely service and export-based and, in a 2010 survey, the city was named the best city in Central and Eastern Europe (CEE) for business.[[59]](#cite_note-59) In 2005, Prague was deemed among the three best cities in Central and Eastern Europe according to [*The Economist*](/wiki/The_Economist)***s livability rankings.***[***[60]***](#cite_note-60) ***The city was named as a top-tier nexus city for innovation across multiple sectors of the global innovation economy, placing 29th globally out of 289 cities, ahead of*** [***Brussels***](/wiki/Brussels) ***and*** [***Helsinki***](/wiki/Helsinki) ***for innovation in 2010 in 2thinknow annual analysts*** [***Innovation Cities Index***](/wiki/Innovation_Cities_Index)***.<ref name=innovation>***[***Template:Cite web***](/wiki/Template:Cite_web)***</ref> The street*** [***Na příkopě***](/wiki/Na_příkopě) ***in New Town is the most expensive in whole Central Europe.***[***[61]***](#cite_note-61) In the Eurostat research, Prague ranked fifth among Europe's 271 regions in terms of gross domestic product per inhabitant, achieving 172 percent of the EU average. It ranked just above Paris and well above the Czech Republic as a whole, which achieved 80 percent of the EU average.[[62]](#cite_note-62)[[63]](#cite_note-63) Companies with highest turnover in the region in 2014:[[64]](#cite_note-64){| class="wikitable" |- ! Name !! Turnover, mld. Kč |- | [ČEZ](/wiki/ČEZ) || 200.8 |- | [Agrofert](/wiki/Agrofert) || 166.8 |- | [RWE Supply & Trading CZ](/wiki/RWE_Supply_&_Trading_CZ) || 146.1 |}

Prague is also the site of some of the most important offices and institutions of the Czech Republic.

* [President of the Czech Republic](/wiki/President_of_the_Czech_Republic)
* The [Government](/wiki/Government_of_the_Czech_Republic) and both houses of [Parliament](/wiki/Parliament_of_the_Czech_Republic)
* Ministries and other national offices (Industrial Property Office, [Czech Statistical Office](/wiki/Czech_Statistical_Office), National Security Authority etc.)
* [Czech National Bank](/wiki/Czech_National_Bank)
* [Czech Television](/wiki/Česká_televize) and other major broadcasters
* [Radio Free Europe](/wiki/Radio_Free_Europe/Radio_Liberty) – [Radio Liberty](/wiki/Radio_Free_Europe/Radio_Liberty)
* [Galileo](/wiki/Galileo_(satellite_navigation)) global navigation project
* [Academy of Sciences of the Czech Republic](/wiki/Academy_of_Sciences_of_the_Czech_Republic)

## Education[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=30)]

[Template:Category see also](/wiki/Template:Category_see_also)

Twelve universities, and a number of colleges and schools are located in the city, including:

### Public universities[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=31)]

[thumb|](/wiki/File:Fil_fakulta_DSCN1903.JPG)[Charles University in Prague](/wiki/Charles_University_in_Prague), founded in 1348, was the first university in Central Europe [thumb|](/wiki/File:Vencovskeho_aula.JPG)[University of Economics, Prague](/wiki/University_of_Economics,_Prague)

[Template:Div col](/wiki/Template:Div_col)

* [Charles University](/wiki/Charles_University_in_Prague) founded in 1348, the [oldest](/wiki/List_of_oldest_universities_in_continuous_operation) university in Central Europe
* [Czech Technical University](/wiki/Czech_Technical_University_in_Prague) (ČVUT) founded in 1707
* [Institute of Chemical Technology](/wiki/Institute_of_Chemical_Technology_in_Prague) (VŠCHT) founded in 1920
* [University of Economics](/wiki/University_of_Economics,_Prague) (VŠE) founded in 1953
* [Czech University of Life Sciences Prague](/wiki/Czech_University_of_Life_Sciences_Prague) (ČZU) founded in 1906/1952

[Template:Div col end](/wiki/Template:Div_col_end)

### Public arts academies[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=32)]

[Template:Div col](/wiki/Template:Div_col)

* [Academy of Fine Arts](/wiki/Academy_of_Fine_Arts_in_Prague) (AVU) founded in 1800
* [Academy of Arts, Architecture and Design](/wiki/Academy_of_Arts,_Architecture_and_Design) (VŠUP) founded in 1885
* [Academy of Performing Arts](/wiki/Academy_of_Performing_Arts_in_Prague) (AMU) founded in 1945

[Template:Div col end](/wiki/Template:Div_col_end)

### Private schools[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=33)]

[Template:Div col](/wiki/Template:Div_col)

* [University of New York in Prague](/wiki/University_of_New_York_in_Prague) (UNYP) founded in 1998
* [International School of Prague](/wiki/International_School_of_Prague) (ISP) founded in 1948
* [Anglo-American University](/wiki/Anglo-American_College) (AAU) founded in 1990
* [University of Northern Virginia in Prague](/wiki/University_of_Northern_Virginia_in_Prague) (UNVA) founded in 1998
* [Architectural Institute in Prague](/wiki/ARCHIP) (ARCHIP) founded in 2010
* [The University of Finance and Administration](/wiki/The_University_of_Finance_and_Administration) (VSFS) founded in 1999
* [Metropolitan University Prague](/wiki/Metropolitan_University_Prague) (MUP) founded in 2001
* [Prague College](/wiki/Prague_College) founded in 2004

[Template:Div col end](/wiki/Template:Div_col_end)

### International institutions[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=34)]

[Template:Div col](/wiki/Template:Div_col)

* [New York University](/wiki/New_York_University)
* [Instituto Camões](/wiki/Instituto_Camões)
* [Goethe-Institut](/wiki/Goethe-Institut)
* [Instituto Cervantes](/wiki/Instituto_Cervantes)
* [British Council](/wiki/British_Council)
* [Alliance Française](/wiki/Alliance_Française)

[Template:Div col end](/wiki/Template:Div_col_end)

## Science, research and hi-tech centres[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=35)]

[Template:Category see also](/wiki/Template:Category_see_also) [thumb|Headquarters of the](/wiki/File:Praha_Holesovice_Galileo.jpg) [Galileo](/wiki/Galileo_(satellite_navigation)) system in Prague's [Holešovice](/wiki/Holešovice)

The region city of Prague is an important centre of research. It is the seat of 39 out of 54 institutes of the [Czech Academy of Sciences](/wiki/Academy_of_Sciences_of_the_Czech_Republic), including the largest ones, the Institute of Physics, the Institute of Microbiology and the Institute of Organic Chemistry and Biochemistry. It is also a seat of 10 public research institutes, four [business incubators](/wiki/Business_incubator) and large hospitals performing [research and development](/wiki/Research_and_development) activities such as the Institute for Clinical and Experimental Medicine in Prague or the Motol University Hospital. Universities seated in Prague (see section *Colleges and Universities*) also represent important centres of science and research activities.

[Template:As of](/wiki/Template:As_of), there were 13,000 researchers (out of 30,000 in the Czech Republic, counted in full-time equivalent), representing 3% share of Prague's economically active population. Gross expenditure on research and development accounted for €901.3 million (41.5% of country's total).[[65]](#cite_note-65) Some well-known multinational companies have established research and development facilities in Prague, among them [Siemens](/wiki/Siemens), [Honeywell](/wiki/Honeywell) and [Sun Microsystems](/wiki/Sun_Microsystems).

In 2010, Prague was selected to host administration of the EU satellite navigation system [Galileo](/wiki/Galileo_(satellite_navigation)). For civilian purposes it should be launched in 2016. Full completion is expected by 2020.

## Sport[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=36)]

[Template:See also](/wiki/Template:See_also) [thumb|The](/wiki/File:O2_Arena,_od_Českomoravské.jpg) [O2 Arena](/wiki/O2_Arena_(Prague)) was built to host the [2004 Men's World Ice Hockey Championships](/wiki/2004_Men's_World_Ice_Hockey_Championships) Prague is the site of many sports events, national stadiums and teams.

[Template:Div col](/wiki/Template:Div_col)

* [Sparta Prague](/wiki/AC_Sparta_Prague) ([Czech First League](/wiki/Czech_First_League)) – football club
* [Slavia Prague](/wiki/SK_Slavia_Prague) (Czech First League) – football club
* [Dukla Prague](/wiki/FK_Dukla_Prague) (Czech First League) – football club
* [Bohemians 1905](/wiki/Bohemians_1905) (Czech First League) – football club
* [Viktoria Žižkov](/wiki/FK_Viktoria_Žižkov) ([Czech 2. Liga](/wiki/Czech_2._Liga)) – football club
* [HC Sparta Praha](/wiki/HC_Sparta_Praha) ([Czech Extraliga](/wiki/Czech_Extraliga)) – ice hockey club
* [HC Slavia Praha](/wiki/HC_Slavia_Praha) ([1st Czech Republic Hockey League](/wiki/1st_Czech_Republic_Hockey_League)) – ice hockey club
* [O2 Arena](/wiki/O2_Arena_(Prague)) – the second largest ice hockey arena in Europe. It hosted [2004](/wiki/2004_IIHF_World_Championship) and [2015 Ice Hockey World Championship](/wiki/2015_IIHF_World_Championship), [NHL](/wiki/National_Hockey_League) 2008 and 2010 Opening Game and [Euroleague](/wiki/Euroleague) Final Four
* [Strahov Stadium](/wiki/Strahov_Stadium) – the largest stadium in the world
* [Prague International Marathon](/wiki/Prague_International_Marathon)
* [Prague Open](/wiki/Prague_Open) – Tennis Tournament held by the [I. Czech Lawn Tennis Club](/wiki/I._Czech_Lawn_Tennis_Club)
* [Sparta Prague Open](/wiki/Sparta_Prague_Open) – Tennis Tournament held in [Prague 7](/wiki/Prague_7)
* [Josef Odložil Memorial](/wiki/Josef_Odložil_Memorial) – Athletics meeting
* Mystic SK8 Cup – [World Cup of Skateboarding](/wiki/World_Cup_of_Skateboarding) venue takes place at the [Štvanice](/wiki/Štvanice) skatepark
* [Gutovka](/wiki/Gutovka) – sport area with a large concrete skatepark, the highest outside climbing wall in Central Europe, four beach volleyball courts and children’s playground[[66]](#cite_note-66)\* World [Ultimate](/wiki/Ultimate_(sport)) Club Championships 2010[[67]](#cite_note-67)[Template:Div col end](/wiki/Template:Div_col_end)

## International relations[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=37)]

[thumb|upright|](/wiki/File:PetrinObservationTower.jpg)[Petřín Lookout Tower](/wiki/Petřín_Lookout_Tower), an observation tower built at Petřín hill.

The city of Prague also maintains its own EU delegation in [Brussels](/wiki/Brussels) called Prague House.[[68]](#cite_note-68) Prague was the location of [U.S. President](/wiki/President_of_the_United_States) [Barack Obama's](/wiki/Barack_Obama) speech on 5 April 2009, which led to the [New START](/wiki/New_START) treaty with Russia, signed in Prague on 8 April 2010.[[69]](#cite_note-69) The annual conference [Forum 2000](/wiki/Forum_2000), which was founded by former Czech President [Václav Havel](/wiki/Václav_Havel), Japanese philanthropist [Yōhei Sasakawa](/wiki/Yōhei_Sasakawa), and Nobel Peace Prize laureate [Elie Wiesel](/wiki/Elie_Wiesel) in 1996, is held in Prague. Its main objective is "to identify the key issues facing civilization and to explore ways to prevent the escalation of conflicts that have religion, culture or ethnicity as their primary components", and also intends to promote democracy in non-democratic countries and to support civil society. Conferences have attracted a number of prominent thinkers, Nobel laureates, former and acting politicians, business leaders and other individuals like: [Frederik Willem de Klerk](/wiki/F._W._de_Klerk), [Bill Clinton](/wiki/Bill_Clinton), [Nicholas Winton](/wiki/Nicholas_Winton), [Oscar Arias Sánchez](/wiki/Oscar_Arias_Sánchez), [Dalai Lama](/wiki/Dalai_Lama), [Hans Küng](/wiki/Hans_Küng), [Shimon Peres](/wiki/Shimon_Peres) and [Madeleine Albright](/wiki/Madeleine_Albright).

### Twin towns and sister cities[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=38)]

[Template:Refimprove section](/wiki/Template:Refimprove_section) [Template:See also](/wiki/Template:See_also) The city has a friendship agreement and is [twinned](/wiki/Twin_towns_and_sister_cities) with:[[70]](#cite_note-70){|class="wikitable" |- valign="top" |

* [Template:Flagicon](/wiki/Template:Flagicon) [Beijing](/wiki/Beijing), China[[70]](#cite_note-70)\*[Template:Flagicon](/wiki/Template:Flagicon) [Berlin](/wiki/Berlin), Germany[[70]](#cite_note-70)[[71]](#cite_note-71)[[72]](#cite_note-72)\*[Template:Flagicon](/wiki/Template:Flagicon) [Birmingham](/wiki/Birmingham), United Kingdom
* [Template:Flagicon](/wiki/Template:Flagicon) [Bratislava](/wiki/Bratislava), Slovakia[[70]](#cite_note-70)[[73]](#cite_note-73)\*[Template:Flagicon](/wiki/Template:Flagicon) [Brussels](/wiki/Brussels), Belgium[[70]](#cite_note-70)\*[Template:Flagicon](/wiki/Template:Flagicon) [Budapest](/wiki/Budapest), Hungary[[70]](#cite_note-70)\*[Template:Flagicon](/wiki/Template:Flagicon) [Cali](/wiki/Cali), Colombia
* [Template:Flagicon](/wiki/Template:Flagicon) [Chicago](/wiki/Chicago), United States[[70]](#cite_note-70)[[74]](#cite_note-74)\*[Template:Flagicon](/wiki/Template:Flagicon) [Copenhagen](/wiki/Copenhagen), Denmark
* [Template:Flagicon](/wiki/Template:Flagicon) [Frankfurt am Main](/wiki/Frankfurt_am_Main), Germany[[70]](#cite_note-70)[[75]](#cite_note-75)\*[Template:Flagicon](/wiki/Template:Flagicon) [Guangzhou](/wiki/Guangzhou), China[[70]](#cite_note-70)\*[Template:Flagicon](/wiki/Template:Flagicon) [Hamburg](/wiki/Hamburg), Germany[[70]](#cite_note-70)||
* [Template:Flagicon](/wiki/Template:Flagicon) [Helsinki](/wiki/Helsinki), Finland
* [Template:Flagicon](/wiki/Template:Flagicon) [Jerusalem](/wiki/Jerusalem), Israel[[70]](#cite_note-70)\*[Template:Flagicon](/wiki/Template:Flagicon) [Kyoto](/wiki/Kyoto), Japan[[70]](#cite_note-70)[[76]](#cite_note-76)\*[Template:Flagicon](/wiki/Template:Flagicon) [Lecce](/wiki/Lecce), Italy
* [Template:Flagicon](/wiki/Template:Flagicon) [Luxembourg](/wiki/Luxembourg_(city)), Luxembourg[[70]](#cite_note-70)\*[Template:Flagicon](/wiki/Template:Flagicon) [Miami-Dade County](/wiki/Miami-Dade_County,_Florida), United States[[70]](#cite_note-70)\*[Template:Flagicon](/wiki/Template:Flagicon) [Moscow](/wiki/Moscow), Russia[[70]](#cite_note-70)\*[Template:Flagicon](/wiki/Template:Flagicon) [Nîmes](/wiki/Nîmes), France
* [Template:Flagicon](/wiki/Template:Flagicon) [Nuremberg](/wiki/Nuremberg), Germany[[70]](#cite_note-70)\*[Template:Flagicon](/wiki/Template:Flagicon) [Phoenix](/wiki/Phoenix,_Arizona), United States[[70]](#cite_note-70)[[77]](#cite_note-77)\*[Template:Flagicon](/wiki/Template:Flagicon) [Riga](/wiki/Riga), Latvia[[70]](#cite_note-70)||
* [Template:Flagicon](/wiki/Template:Flagicon) [Rome](/wiki/Rome), Italy
* [Template:Flagicon](/wiki/Template:Flagicon) [Rotterdam](/wiki/Rotterdam), Netherlands
* [Template:Flagicon](/wiki/Template:Flagicon) [Rosh HaAyin](/wiki/Rosh_HaAyin), Israel
* [Template:Flagicon](/wiki/Template:Flagicon) [Saint Petersburg](/wiki/Saint_Petersburg), Russia[[70]](#cite_note-70)\*[Template:Flagicon](/wiki/Template:Flagicon) [Seoul](/wiki/Seoul), South Korea[[70]](#cite_note-70)\*[Template:Flagicon](/wiki/Template:Flagicon) [Shanghai](/wiki/Shanghai), China
* [Template:Flagicon](/wiki/Template:Flagicon) [Stockholm](/wiki/Stockholm), Sweden
* [Template:Flagicon](/wiki/Template:Flagicon) [Taipei](/wiki/Taipei), Taiwan[[70]](#cite_note-70)[[78]](#cite_note-78)\*[Template:Flagicon](/wiki/Template:Flagicon) [Tbilisi](/wiki/Tbilisi), Georgia[[70]](#cite_note-70)\*[Template:Flagicon](/wiki/Template:Flagicon) [Teramo](/wiki/Teramo), Italy
* [Template:Flagicon](/wiki/Template:Flagicon) [Warsaw](/wiki/Warsaw), Poland
* [Template:Flagicon](/wiki/Template:Flagicon) [Tehran](/wiki/Tehran), Iran

|}

### Namesakes[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=39)]

A number of other settlements are derived or similar to the name of Prague. In many of these cases, Czech emigration has left a number of namesake cities scattered over the globe, with a notable concentration in the [New World](/wiki/New_World).

|  |
| --- |
| * [Praha, Slovakia](/wiki/Praha,_Slovakia) * [Praha, Texas](/wiki/Praha,_Texas), United States[[79]](#cite_note-79)\*[Prague, Oklahoma](/wiki/Prague,_Oklahoma), United States[[80]](#cite_note-80)\*[Prague, Nebraska](/wiki/Prague,_Nebraska), United States[[81]](#cite_note-81)\*[New Prague, Minnesota](/wiki/New_Prague,_Minnesota), United States[[82]](#cite_note-82)\*[Praga](/wiki/Praga), a historical borough of [Warsaw](/wiki/Warsaw), the [capital](/wiki/Capital_(political)) of [Poland](/wiki/Poland) |

Additionally, [Kłodzko](/wiki/Kłodzko) is traditionally referred to as "Little Prague" ([Template:Lang-de](/wiki/Template:Lang-de)). Although now in [Poland](/wiki/Poland), the city was the capital of the [Bohemian](/wiki/Bohemia) [kraj](/wiki/Kraj) of the [County of Kladsko](/wiki/County_of_Kladsko).[[83]](#cite_note-83)

## In the arts and popular culture[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=40)]

Prague is present in numerous artistic works of authors from around the world. The song *Cristales de Bohemia* (*Bohemian Crystal*) by [Joaquin Sabina](/wiki/Joaquin_Sabina), is dedicated to Prague. The album of this song, *Vinagre y rosas* (*Vinegar and Roses*) was produced in the cities of Prague, [Madrid](/wiki/Madrid) and Rota.

## See also[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=41)]

[Template:Portal](/wiki/Template:Portal)

* [List of people from Prague](/wiki/List_of_people_from_Prague)
* [Outline of the Czech Republic](/wiki/Outline_of_the_Czech_Republic)

## References[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=42)]

[Template:Reflist](/wiki/Template:Reflist)

## Further reading[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=43)]

[Template:Refbegin](/wiki/Template:Refbegin)

* Jekova, Alena. *77 Prague Legends*. Prague: Prah, 2006. ISBN 80-7252-139-X
* *Prague Legends* (Think Prague Magazine) (2002) [Legend's of Prague](http://www.thinkexpats.com/component/content/article/353.html)
* *Prague* (Eyewitness Travel Guide by DK Publishing) (2009) [excerpt and text search 2006 edition](http://www.amazon.com/dp/0756615488)
* *Prague (City Guide)* by Neil Wilson (2009) [excerpt and text search](http://www.amazon.com/dp/1741045134)
* *Praha – Prague and environs* (by Čedok) (1926) [city guide from 1920s](http://kramerius.mlp.cz/kramerius/MShowPageDoc.do?id=85423&mcp=&idpi=153231&author=digitised)
* *Rick Steves' Prague and The Czech Republic* by Rick Steves and Honza Vihan (2009) [excerpt and text search](http://www.amazon.com/dp/159880118X)
* Wilson, Neil. *Lonely Planet Prague* (2007) [excerpt and text search](http://www.amazon.com/dp/1741043026)
* Wilson, Paul. *Prague: A Traveler's Literary Companion* (1995)
* *Prague* Top 10 (2011) [Prague Top 10](http://www.top-10-in-prague.com/)

### Culture and society[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=44)]

* Becker, Edwin et al., ed. *Prague 1900: Poetry and Ecstasy.* (2000). 224 pp.
* Burton, Richard D. E. *Prague: A Cultural and Literary History.* (2003). 268 pp. [excerpt and text search](http://www.amazon.com/dp/1566564905)
* Cohen, Gary B. *The Politics of Ethnic Survival: Germans in Prague, 1861–1914.* (1981). 344 pp.
* Fucíková, Eliska, ed. *Rudolf II and Prague: The Court and the City.* (1997). 792 pp.
* Holz, Keith. *Modern German Art for Thirties Paris, Prague, and London: Resistance and Acquiescence in a Democratic Public Sphere.* (2004). 359 pp.
* Iggers, Wilma Abeles. *Women of Prague: Ethnic Diversity and Social Change from the Eighteenth Century to the Present.* (1995). 381 pp. [online edition](http://www.questia.com/read/13825165)
* Kleineberg, A., Marx, Ch., Knobloch, E., Lelgemann, D.: Germania und die Insel Thule. Die Entschlüsselung von Ptolemaios`"Atlas der Oikumene". WBG 2010. ISBN 978-3-534-23757-9.
* Porizka, Lubomir; Hojda, Zdenek; and Pesek, Jirí. *The Palaces of Prague.* (1995). 216 pp.
* Sayer, Derek. *Prague, Capital of the Twentieth Century: A Surrealist History* (Princeton University Press; 2013) 595 pages; a study of the city as a crossroads for modernity.
* Sayer, Derek. "The Language of Nationality and the Nationality of Language: Prague 1780–1920." *Past & Present* 1996 (153): 164–210. [in Jstor](http://www.jstor.org/stable/651139)
* Spector, Scott. *Prague Territories: National Conflict and Cultural Innovation in Kafka's Fin de Siècle.* (2000). 331 pp. [online edition](http://www.questia.com/library/book/prague-territories-national-conflict-and-cultural-innovation-in-franz-kafkas-fin-de-siaecle-by-scott-spector.jsp)
* Svácha, Rostislav. *The Architecture of New Prague, 1895–1945.* (1995). 573 pp.
* Wittlich, Peter. *Prague: Fin de Siècle.* (1992). 280 pp.

[Template:Refend](/wiki/Template:Refend)

## External links[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=45)]

[Template:Wiktionary](/wiki/Template:Wiktionary)

* [Prague's Metro Map – how to get around](http://www.tripavto.com/prague-metro-map/)
* [Template:Commons-inline](/wiki/Template:Commons-inline)
* [Template:Wikivoyage-inline](/wiki/Template:Wikivoyage-inline)
* [Template:Commons-inline](/wiki/Template:Commons-inline)
* [A high-resolution 360° panoramic photo of Prague, taken in May 2013](http://360gigapixels.com/petrin-prague-photo/)

[Template:Navboxes](/wiki/Template:Navboxes)

[Template:Authority control](/wiki/Template:Authority_control)

[Category:Prague](/wiki/Category:Prague) [Category:880s establishments](/wiki/Category:880s_establishments) [Category:Capitals in Europe](/wiki/Category:Capitals_in_Europe) [Category:Cities and towns in the Czech Republic](/wiki/Category:Cities_and_towns_in_the_Czech_Republic) [Category:Landmarks in the Czech Republic](/wiki/Category:Landmarks_in_the_Czech_Republic) [Category:NUTS 2 statistical regions of the European Union](/wiki/Category:NUTS_2_statistical_regions_of_the_European_Union) [Category:Populated places established in the 9th century](/wiki/Category:Populated_places_established_in_the_9th_century) [Category:Regions of the Czech Republic](/wiki/Category:Regions_of_the_Czech_Republic) [Category:World Heritage Sites in the Czech Republic](/wiki/Category:World_Heritage_Sites_in_the_Czech_Republic)