



The Czech Republic

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The Czech Republic also called by its short-form name Czechia, is a landlock country in central Europe. It is bordered by Austria to the south, Germany to the west, Poland to the northeast and Slovakia to the east. The Czech republic has a hilly landscape that covers an area of 78,886 square kilometres (30,450sq mi) with a mostly temperate continental climate and oceanic climate. The Czech republic joined the European union in 2004



The Czech Republic's flag is to irregular rectangles one white, one red, connecting to a blue triangle on its side.

History of the Republic

In November 1989, Czechoslovakia returned to a liberal democracy through the Velvet Revolution. However Slovak national aspirations strengthened and on 1st January 1993, the country peacefully split into the independent countries of the Czech Republic and Slovakia. Both countries went through economic reforms and privatisations, with the intention of creating a economy market. This process was largely successful; in 2006 the Czech Republic was recognized by the World Bank as a "developed country", and in 2009 the Human Development Index ranked it as a nation of "Very High Human Development". From 1991, the Czech Republic, originally as part of Czechoslovakia and since 1993 in its own right, has been a member of the Visegrad group and from 1995, the OECD. The Czech Republic joined NATO on 12 March 1999 and the European Union on 1 May 2004. On 21 December 2007 the Czech Republic joined the Schengen Area. Until 2017, either the Social Democrats or liberal-conservations led the government of the Czech Republic.

Traditions



In Czechia easter is one of the biggest traditions, people celebrate by painting eggs on easter Sunday. It is traditional to bake a sponge cake in the shape of a lamb, velikonocni beranek.



People like to celebrate easter Monday by dressing up in a traditional easter outfit, getting together dancing and playing music.



People in Czechia consider Christmas one of the most important days of the year. Christmas Day, which is called in Czech "Stedry Den" is celebrated on the 24th of December. People like to visit the Christmas market, before Christmas, where they can buy traditional Christmas drinks and food. One of the biggest markets is in the Old Town Square in Prague. The traditional Christmas dinner in Czech is fish with potato salad.

Cuizine

There are about three traditional Czech meals, Svickova, Beef Goulash and schnitzel.

1. Svickova is a Czech meat dish and one of the most popular Czech meals. It is sirloin steak prepared with vegetables (carrots, parsley root, celeriac and onion), spiced with black pepper, allspice, bay leaf and boiled double cream. It is generally served with houskove knediky (bread dumplings).



2. Beef goulash is the second most popular dish even though it was not originally a Czech dish. The tradition in Czech republic is to serve beef goulash with dumplings and thin slices of onion.



3. A schnitzel is a thin slice of meat fried in fat, the meat is usually thinned by pounding it with a meat tenderizer. Most commonly the meat is breaded.





Prague

Prague is the capital and largest city of Czechia, the population of Prague is 1.3 million. Prague is known for its centuries of history and cultural heritage. Prague is famous for historic castles, Baroque and Gothic cathedrals, medieval squares and dreamy bridges. Most famous Czech landmarks are in Prague which is why it is so popular for tourism.



Old Town Square



Prague Castle

Landmarks

Charles Bridge is a medieval stone arch bridge Vltava (Moldau) river in Prague, Czechia. Its construction started in 1357 under the auspices of King Charles IV, and finished in early 15th century.



Prague castle is a castle complex in Prague built in the 9th century it is the official office of the president of the Czech republic. The castle was a seat of power for kings of Bohemia, Holy Roman Emperors, and president's of Czechoslovakia.

The National Museum is a Czech museum institution intended to systematically establish, prepare and publicly exhibit natural scientific and historical collections. It was founded in 1818 by Kaspar Maria Sterberg.

The End

