

PROTECTION OF OUR LOCAL, CULTURAL AND NATURAL HERITAGE



*"Mobility 2: Jindřichův Hradec, South Bohemia, the Czech
Republic"*

*Romain Rolland
high school*

x

*Business Academy
of T.G. Masaryk*



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of the European Union

French
students



in the
Czech
Republic



Hello
Bonjour
Dobry den





List of participants

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I N T R O D U C T I O N

This is a project between students from the European section of Lycée Romain Rolland in Clamecy, and students from the Business Academy of T. G. Masaryk in Jindřichův Hradec in the Czech Republic. This project started in September 2020 we were in second (year 11 in the UK). Now we are currently in final year and about 25 students are taking part in this project.

The main goal of this project is to provide students with knowledge about their local, natural and cultural heritage and ways to preserve it.

Thanks to the etwinning platform and funds provided by the European Union, especially thanks to the dedication of two teachers Mrs JACQUET and Mrs HANZROVÁ. The pupils were able to meet to visit the sites they discussed.

I N T R O D U C T I O N

From May 8 to 14, 2022, we welcomed the Czechs and from September 11 to 17, 2022, we went to meet them.

This project is a unique opportunity to create real connections and to increase the English skills of all the students.

Our final project is to create a tourist booklet on the different places we visited in the two countries.

So here it is!

By Nhi and Margaux

Weekly Planner

Month: Septembre

Week: 37

Sunday

Arrival in the families at
1 - 2pm



Monday

- Visit the school and the city
- State Castle, Chateau Jindřichův Hradec and Museum

Tuesday

- Český Krumlov
- The Treetop Walkway, Lipno lake

Wednesday

- Chynov caves
- A tour of Tabor, Hussite Museum and underground of Tabor

Thursday

- Czech Canada, Castle Landštejn
- Brewery Kameňák nad Lipou
- Ceramics factory

Friday

- Trebon-Schwanzenberg Tomb, village Holasovice UNESCO Heritage, Holasovice Stonehenge

Saturday

Farewells and trip to Prague



NOTE

The most amazing trip ever!



Krýza's NATIVITY SCENE

Krýza's nativity scene was built by Tomáš Krýza, a local from Jindřichův Hradec, and is mentioned as the largest mechanical nativity scene in the world in the Guinness Book of Records since 1998, covering around 60 m². It is 17m large and 2m high. The nativity scene, finished in the 1900s, took Tomáš Krýza over 60 years to make in total, and features 1398 figures of humans and animals made out of wood and laminate materials, including 133 movable ones. Originally, the figures were moved with a hand-crank, but now, it moves thanks to an electric motor. The oldest part of the nativity scene represents the birth of Christ, while the rest of it showcases daily life in 19th century Bohemia along with themes from the Bible, all in a scenery made out of wood, flour, sawdust, gypsum and fish glue. Nowadays, this nativity scene is exhibited in the Jindřichův Hradec museum, where it is the most popular exposition, along with two other nativity scenes made by Emanuela and Bohdan Steinocher and some additional information about their construction such as a larger version of the figures used in the nativity scene.

Visitor's comments: "I really enjoyed this scene, it felt so grand, especially with the other two nativity scenes right by its side! It is definitely the highlight of the museum for a reason".

By Tom



The Castle in JINDŘICHŮV HRADEC

It is the third largest castle/complex in the Czech Republic and in 1996 it was declared a national historical monument. Now this complex consists of the original castle, the chateau, the Rondel bandstand, the black tower and many other parts that come together to form one magnificent structure. At the bottom of the Black Tower, there is the Black Kitchen. The story behind the name is very simple: when they were using the kitchen, a lot of smoke from the fires got stuck inside because of the unused chimneys and the smoke made the ceiling black, hence the name Black Kitchen.



If you wish you can climb the tower and from there you can see almost the whole city. The Rondel bandstand is a renaissance building, which was used to listen to music concerts. The exterior walls are pink in color with small but very visible jet carvings. The interior is decorated with a lot of gold carvings and details (and yes, it's real gold). From now on, the Rondel Bandstand is only open for tours.

Visitor's comments: "This castle was very impressive, I found the place very beautiful and well kept. I enjoyed visiting the castle, the guide was very interesting and he gave good explanations. For me, the most interesting part of the visit was the black kitchen and its story"

By Ferdinand



Český KRUMLOV

This majestic monument firstly belonged to the Rosenberg family and then it came to the Schwarzenberg family (before, it had belonged to the Saint Roman Germanic emperor and to the Eggenberg family).

The castle's style is mostly Gothic, but we can see some Baroque and Renaissance influences. This architectural puzzle will amaze you, you will have the sensation of visiting many castles at the same time without leaving Český Krumlov. The most intriguing room of this place is obviously the theatre which was built with the opera. The rococo style is very different from the rest of the castle.



If you are lucky enough you can watch one of the comedians, singers or musicians performances, it will be an unforgettable moment. The most impressive thing about this theatre are the machines, which are original. From the windows of the castle you can watch the Vlatava river which surrounds the city of Český Krumlov. The guides (who are excellent by the way) will tell you funny anecdotes before inviting you to go down to visit the city.

Visitors's comments: "We loved this place, we hope you'll once have the chance to visit this marvelous site! Because the city is really beautiful, you can eat in nice restaurants and buy souvenirs. We both also loved the view on the river from the castle and, of course, the theatre which is incredible".



By Paul and Augustin



Lipno nad VLTAVOU

After our visit to Český Krumlov we travelled for just over half an hour to reach our next destination - Lipno Nad Vltavou. We all got off the bus, excited to see what this place had in store for us.

We had to get tickets on the way in which we used to go on the ski lifts. We all lined up. A lot of us had never been on a ski lift and so we were a little unsure at first.

We were welcomed by the workers who made sure we arrived safely and then by our fellow classmates. The pathway was 675 meters long, but you wouldn't know it. Every step we took led to a new thing to see. There were challenges set along the path, too, as a way of keeping visitors entertained. We could walk along the wobbly stepping stones or the loose tight rope.

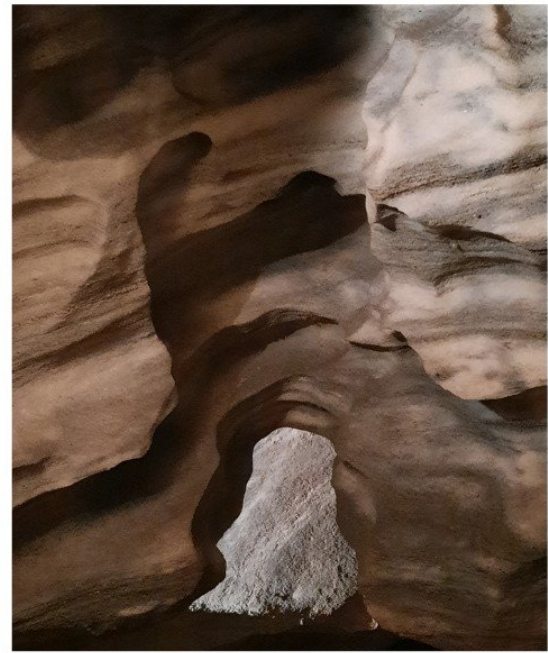
There was even a net that you were allowed to walk and jump on to your heart's content, through which you could see the forest floor far below.

As we arrived at the top, we were blown away, not only by the strong winds that hit us, but also by the beauty of the nature around us. It was an incredible view. There was a lake that stretched across the grounds, through the trees and the tiny village of Lipno nad Vltavou. It is located in the South Bohemia Region and is 107 km from Jindřichův Hradec. The whole landscape is one big mass of steep hills.

Visitors's comments: "It is impossible to put it into words, it was simply breathtaking and no words could do it justice. This was one of our favourite places of the trip and we would definitely recommend going if you are ever in the area. There are plenty of hotels and restaurants there, too, which can be useful when visiting somewhere. Perhaps you will be able to experience the amazing feeling of adventure and freedom we did".

By Hannah and Jean Hugues





An escapade in the CHYNOV CAVE

This cave is located next to Tábor and the natural national monument of The Czech Republic and the biggest cave of South Bohemia. The Chýnov is made out of marble, unlike our caves that are made out of limestone. This is because of the tropical sea which was present 145 millions years ago. There are circular structures on the ceilings which capture our attention. These are due to the geological phenomenon of alternation of light marble and dark amphibolite. There are also different species of bats, the symbol of the cave.

We can also see a devil stone, a dragon's head, a mysterious looking witch's heart and the Žižka's shooting range, consisting of holes in the ceiling that resemble those made by cannonballs.

Visitors's comments: "If you are claustrophobic or scared of heights, we would not advise you to go there. However, if you are not scared of stairs, it's the best for you. The site has a great gift shop and museum, really small but nice".

By Penélope and Lucie

Landštejn CASTLE

Landštejn Castle from the 13th century in the South Bohemian region. At that time it was the largest Romanesque castle in the Czech lands. It is one of the oldest and best preserved structures of its kind in Europe. The two large towers are connected by a wall defining the upper castle and its courtyard. The main tower is the one with six floors, it is the most preserved one.

During our visit to the castle we were able to visit and walk around the castle ruins on our own. It was very advisable to climb to the top of the courtyard where we had a beautiful view despite the cloudy weather.

The visit to the castle showed us how castles were built in the past in a culture and ways of life different from France.

Visitors's comments: "During our visit, what was interesting was to visit the castle alone and therefore to discover the history of the architecture of the time in autonomy. We also loved the view we had from the rooftop. Despite the rainy weather, we still enjoyed the visit".

By Alexia and Louison



Czech CERAMICS

Czech ceramics is a form of Czech folk art that dates back from several centuries. The Czech are renowned for their expertise in ceramics, especially their skills in producing high quality pottery.

Traditional Czech ceramics are characterized by colorful patterns and intricate decorative designs, often inspired by nature or everyday life. The most commonly used colors are cobalt blue, brown, green and yellow.

The city of Karlovy Vary in the Czech Republic is particularly known for its ceramic production.



Pottery made in Karlovy Vary is often decorated with geometric patterns, flowers and birds.

Modern Czech ceramics have evolved to include more contemporary shapes and designs, while maintaining the traditional craft production technique.

Visitors's comments: "Today, Czech ceramics are exported all over the world and have become a symbol of Czech art and culture. It was really interesting, the handmade work was precise and we were really glad to see the making of a cultural heritage as this one".

By Sabrina and Ewa



Brewery

Kamenice Nad Lipou



The beer has been produced in Kamenice since the XVth century. The beer production was taken over by nobility at the beginning of XVIIth century and the first brewery by the castle was founded. The brewery survived both World Wars but closed on June 30, 1947. Happily, the brewery was renewed in 2013. In 2016, the first brewery was restored to its original appearance. Nowadays, both a large brewery and a microbrewery produce beer. Furthermore, the microbrewery also serves as a restaurant and beer shop since 2017.

Visitors's comments: "It was really interesting, we learnt a lot about the fabrication process of beer and about the local economy. The building was really beautiful, in the style of the old architecture of the Czech Republic."



By Elise and Alina

Hussite MUSEUM



On our third day in the Czech Republic, we visited the Hussite Museum and the undergrounds of the city of Tabor.

Tabor founded in 1420 by the Hussites is a city in the region of South Bohemia, its population is around 33,000 and it is the second largest city in the region. The Hussites were followers of the Czech preacher Jan Hus, they will resist five crusades (hussite revolution) during the 15th century. In the museum there are 10 halls in which one can find information on the Hussites, their chieftain but also on the history of the city in it - same.



The medieval cellars under the city of Tabor were dug into the rock to a maximum depth of 16 meters. The beginning of the construction of these cellars is linked to the foundation of the city, built like the integral parts of the houses of the Middle Ages, they were used to store food and drink but also had a defensive role. Indeed, they were used as a shelter, especially against fires. The cellars under the town hall served as a prison. At the end of the 18th century and the beginning of the 19th century the underground corridors were damaged or flooded.

In 1968 the reconstruction of the underground city began. Today this museum and these basements constitute an important heritage for the Czech population, which continue to preserve and make it known to other populations.

Visitor's comments: "We appreciated this place because we discovered there the history of the city and a new aspect of European medieval history. The city is nice we also enjoyed the typical food"

By Ewa

Schwarzenberg T O M B



*Schwarzenberg tomb - resting place
of one of Bohemia's most powerful
noble families*



When we got to the place, after having walked without seeing anything in the middle of these trees which seemed enormous to us, we saw at the end of a large alley the chapel in the middle of the forest. The chapel is very nice with its statues, after visiting the chapel we went down below the latter to see the tombs of the former owners, we mean the Schwarzenberg family. In the tomb, the atmosphere was even more somber, dark and oppressive. There are 27 coffins in all and there is even one child's coffin.

And from what we learnt from the guide, we know that the Schwarzenberg family was originally from Germany, they arrived in the south of Bohemia in 1660. They were one of the most powerful families in the country at that time. They were originally buried in the church of Saint Gilles, but that church was full in 1847 so they built their own tomb. The construction of a new final resting place of the Schwarzenbergs was initiated in Třeboň by Princess Eleonora in 1874. The tomb was built in neo-Gothic style, also called pseudo-Gothic because all Gothic buildings were built of ashlar, whereas this tomb was made of white sandstone, plaster and marble by the sculptor Josef Pokorný.

As we said earlier the tomb consists of two parts: the chapel and the crypt. The remains of 27 members of the family have over the years been placed in the tomb, including Princess Eleonora, who died in 1873. The last burial took place there in 1939.

Visitors's comments: "The chapel was really impressive, as soon as we got inside, we were immediately plunged into a much darker atmosphere that we even found a little oppressive. To be surrounded by all those big coffins, it was really a strange feeling".

By Hugo and Antoine

Holašovic TOWN



Holašovice is a town in the heart of the Czech Republic, known since 1292, when it was first mentioned in a book. In the middle of the 16th century, the town was abandoned. 17 farms were built at that time and have not been altered in any way to this day. Today, the village consists of 120 buildings; the atmosphere of the village is representative of its time, which is what you feel when you walk through it. Finally, the village is also made up of greenery with avenues of trees and a square filled with grass, almost exiling us from any active life and taking us to a restful place.

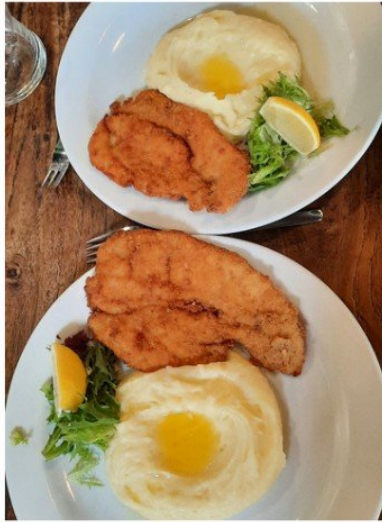
An opportunity to get closer to nature



Visitors's comments: "I found the place very relaxing. Then, I liked the place where the stones were assembled in sculptures, it was original and we laughed about it with my friends. The colors of the houses and the buildings in general gave us a very diversified frame and perfect to take good pictures. In the end, I think I will remember this place and this trip for a long time".

By Antoine Thevenin and Cyprien

Food in the CZECH REPUBLIC



In the Czech Republic, we discovered the gastronomy of the country : many dishes are made of cabbage and potatoes. One of the famous specialties of the Czech Republic is beer: they have many delicious and varied beers. They also have surprising alcohols such as egg liquor, which tastes like custard.

The Czechs have different habits from the French: for example, they sometimes eat salty food in the morning and sweet food at noon or in the evening. They also eat very early in the evening, between 5 and 7 pm.

We had the chance to taste festive dishes like svickova, composed of meat in sauce, slices of knedliky, their traditional bread, with whipped cream and jam.

We also tasted the Halusky, a typical dish made of potato starch with a choice of side dishes such as cabbage.

In the typical snacks, we have fried meat like chicken called "řízek" and fried potato cakes called "bramboráky".

In addition, it's common that for your appetizer you are served a soup called "bramboráčka" made of potatoes, mushrooms and meat and other vegetables.

Czechs sometimes eat sweet meals (which is more common for young children): "ovocné knedliky" a raw pastry filled with jam is an example. Among the desserts, there is a very good marbled cake with powdered sugar called "babovka".

Visitor's comments: "We simply want to remind you how rich this exchange has been in terms of sharing and discovery, both human and of the magnificent region that is South Bohemia.

We can only invite you to visit the Czech Republic to discover its castles, its atypical and very colorful architecture, its lakes and forests, its heritage, its gastronomy but also its very welcoming inhabitants.

We would like to thank our teachers who made this project possible, as well as the Czech students who welcomed us"

By Siloé and Cosima



A few words to say

During the trip, we were able to discover a lot of things, such as the culture, the Czech traditions. We also made some great new friends and our english skills have improved a lot. But the most important thing is that we have accomplished the goal of this project, we have had the opportunity to visit and learn about cultural heritage sites, from which we know how to preserve cultural heritages. In short, this project allowed us to open up to other cultures, create emotional connections and broaden our horizons.

We really enjoyed this project and the trip! A big thank you to everyone who participated in this project, especially Miss Hanzrová and Miss Jacquet!



By Nhi and Maelyne



JUST TO SAY

We hope that you liked that
experience and you had fun as
much as we had

Alina

If this occasion comes again
we won't hesitate to come
back and to see you all.

Cyprien

We had a wonderful trip,
we discovered a very inter-
esting country and culture.
That was a very valuable ex-
perience for me.

Elise



Thank You

Merci

Děkuji





...

All our best wishes to you!



...

LIVE IN
THE *moment*



French school
website



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PDF version

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