

PREŠOV

MOJE MESTO

ANGLICKÝ PRACOVNÝ ZOŠIT 1.0



49°

PREŠOV

MY TOWN

ENGLISH WORKBOOK 1.0



PREŠOV – moje mesto

(Anglický pracovný zošit 1.0)



PREŠOV – my town

(English workbook 1.0)





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Ak máte nápad, ako doplniť naše texty a audionahrávky o Prešove o iné zaujímavé úlohy či aktivity, neváhajte nám napísať email (branislav.svorc@presov.sk). Ak ste náhodou našli v učebnici chybu alebo nejakú nezrovnalosť, napíšte nám, prosím, tiež.

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O PRACOVNOM ZOŠITE

Pred vami je nový a unikátny pracovný zošit zameraný na výučbu anglického jazyka na úrovni B1-B2 prostredníctvom metódy CLIL. Hlavnou témou je mesto Prešov a jeho kultúrne, historické či geografické zaujímavosti. Mesto Prešov je tretím najväčším slovenským mestom a pre školy z jeho regiónu je učivo o ňom súčasťou maturitných tém v cudzom jazyku. Tvorcovia pracovného zošita chcú tiež pomôcť mladej generácii zlepšiť ich všeobecný prehľad či posmeliť zdravý lokálpatriotizmus. Poznať regionálne dejiny či geografické reálie si zaslúži pozornosť aj ostatných generácií. Veríme, že vás tento pracovný zošit obohatí tak po jazykovej, ako po informačnej stránke.

O METÓDE CLIL

Už v názve inštrumentu na podporu cudzích jazykov CLIL (Content and Language Integrated Learning) je preložená podstata tejto formy vyučovania - obsahovo a jazykovo integrované vyučovanie. Metóda CLIL zahŕňa v sebe množstvo rozdielnych metodických postupov, pri ktorých sa cudzí jazyk integruje do nejazykových predmetov. Je to inovatívny prístup, ktorý mení spôsoby, akými sa študenti oboznamujú s učivom, a ktorý urýchľuje získavanie základných komunikačných schopností v cudzom jazyku. V tomto prípade cudzí jazyk nie je len cieľom vzdelávania, ale aj prostriedkom, pomocou ktorého sa vzdelanie získava. Vyučujúci zároveň učí predmet aj cudzí jazyk, ktorý sa stáva médiom vyučovania, t. j. pracovným jazykom. Pomocou metódy CLIL sa cudzí jazyk stáva neoddeliteľnou súčasťou procesu učenia, žiaci sa nesústreďujú v prvom rade na jazyk samotný, ale na obsah, o ktorom chcú komunikovať. Žiaci začínajú skutočne komunikovať a nepoužívajú jazyk v umelo navodených situáciách.

V celej Európskej únii vrátane Slovenska rastie počet základných a stredných škôl, na ktorých sa zavádza metóda CLIL v jej najrôznejších formách. Výsledky projektov a mnohých porovnávaní ukazujú, že týmto spôsobom vyučovania sa zvyšuje a urýchľuje kvalita výučby všeobecnovzdelávacích a odborných predmetov, ako aj jazyková príprava. Metóda CLIL vytvára rovnováhu medzi jazykovým a odborným vzdelávaním. Pri dobre zvládnutom vyučovacom procese takéto spojenie vedie k intenzívnejšiemu rozvoju kognitívnych funkcií žiakov, ktorí dosahujú lepšie výsledky v nejazykovom predmete, ale aj v cudzom jazyku.

O AUTOROCH



JONATHAN EDDY

Vyštudoval francúzsky a nemecký jazyk na University of Southampton (Veľká Británia), pedagogické vzdelanie (TESOL) si doplnil na Trinity College of London; neskôr vyštudoval históriu a kultúru športu na De Montfort University (Veľká Británia). Viac než dvadsať rokov sa venuje vyučovaniu angličtiny ako cudzieho jazyka (na školách rôzneho stupňa) a tiež reálií (história, geopolitika, kultúra) anglicky hovoriacich krajín.

EVA EDDY

Vyštudovala učiteľstvo anglického jazyka a hudobnej výchovy na Prešovskej univerzite v Prešove, kde od skončenia štúdia už vyše dvadsať rokov aj pracuje. Venuje sa vyučovaniu výslovnosti a gramatiky anglického jazyka a populárnej kultúry anglicky hovoriacich krajín.

SOŇA ŠVORCOVÁ

Vyštudovala francúzsky jazyk a kultúru na Inštitúte románskych a klasických filológií Prešovskej univerzity. Po doplnení pedagogického vzdelania a absolvovaní štátnej jazykovej skúšky z anglického jazyka vyučuje anglický a francúzsky jazyk na základnej škole v Prešove.

BRANISLAV ŠVORC

Vyštudoval geografiu a následne manažment cestovného ruchu na Prešovskej univerzite. Pomáha rozvíjať cestovný ruch v meste Prešov a jeho okolí. Je autorom viacerých turistických bedekrov či propagačných materiálov pre turistov. Popri svojej práci sa venuje sprevádzaniu zahraničných a domácich návštevníkov po Slovensku.

BOB DAVIS

Americký herec, spisovateľ, hráč, hudobník, redaktor a všestranný človek pracujúci v oblasti slobodných umení. Rád pomáha ľuďom realizovať ich umelecké ciele a sny. Pre túto učebnicu zabezpečil všetky audionahrávky.



LISTENING COMPREHENSION ACTIVITIES - PREŠOV

2

PREŠOV HIGHLIGHTS



#01 (2:13")

Listen to the text and complete with a word or short phrase from the list below.

Word list: cultures, 1950, sugar, Slovakia, salt mining, 254, electric, 1919, smallpox, 1859, Jewish, 1769, football game, measurements, Paris, newspapers, 1918

- Prešov is one of the oldest royal towns in and is the historical centre of the Šariš Region.
- With historical monuments, Prešov's historical centre has been registered as an Urban Conservation Area since
- Prešov is a town where western and eastern overlap in symbiosis.
- Prešov is home to a unique Salt-works, a complex of buildings used for dating back to the 16th century.
- The 49th north latitude parallel runs through Prešov (similarly to, Regensburg, Karlsruhe, České Budějovice and many other towns).
- Prešov was the second Slovak city (after Bratislava) where trolleybuses started to run (1962).
- Prešov was the capital of the Slovak Republic (.....) and the Slovak Soviet Republic (.....).
- Prešov owns the official replica of the Shroud of Turin.
- Ján Adam Rayman, who lived in Prešov, was the first person in Europe who used vaccines against (1720).
- In Prešov, for the first time in the Kingdom of Hungary was produced from sugar beet (1802).
- In, a famous horse stud farm was built in Prešov.
- The first meteorological in Slovakia were performed in Prešov.
- The first museum in Slovakia was founded in Prešov.
- In Prešov the first Masonic lodge in Slovakia was founded in
- The first official in Slovakia was played in Prešov (25th May 1898). On this day, the first football club in Slovakia was also founded.
- In 1878 Karol Divald established the first collotype printing press in the Kingdom of Hungary.
- In the 1920s 25 Slovak, 11 Hungarian, 3 German, 3 Ukrainian and 3 Russian were published in Prešov.
- Prešov simply has a pleasant, remarkable and unique atmosphere.

FACTS ABOUT PREŠOV



#02 (1:40")

Read the statements and, as you listen, mark each sentence TRUE or FALSE. There may be more than one mistake in each sentence!

1. The city of Prešov lies on a territory between 48 degrees latitude and 21.15 degrees longitude with an elevation of 296 meters.
2. The 49th parallel crosses the city in the middle of the main square.
3. It spreads over both banks of the rivers Torysa and Sekčov, at the northern tip of the Košice Basin surrounded by the Slanské Mountains and the Šariš Highlands.
4. The city of Prešov, including its adjacent territories, has more than 150,000 inhabitants who live on a territory of 135 square kilometers.
5. Prešov became the natural centre of the Šariš region as early as the Bronze Age. After the origination of the Slovak Republic in 2003 and the subsequent new administrative organisation, the city became the centre of both the district of Prešov and the Prešov Region. The Prešov Region is the largest of the eight regions of Slovakia.
6. Home to many county and regional self-government offices, the regional court and prosecutor's office in addition to some universities and high schools, Prešov is also significant in terms of ecclesiastical administration as it is the main centre of Slovakia's Roman-Catholic Archdiocese, covering all parishes with the exception of those of the Košice region.
7. Prešov is also the seat of the District Bishopric for the Eastern district of the Evangelical Church in Slovakia, covering the eastern and northern parts of the country. In addition, it is home to one of only 15 Orthodox churches in the world, which covers both Slovakia and the Czech Republic.



#03 (2:28")

Listen to the recording about the geography of Prešov and answer the questions.

1. In which part of Slovakia does Prešov lie?
2. Into which body of water does the Torysa River flow?
3. Name the mountain range mentioned in connection to Branisko hill?
4. What is the average annual temperature?
5. What is the warmest and coldest month?
6. How much rain does Prešov get per year on average?
7. What is the length of the Torysa River?
8. Which minerals are found in the spring water in Prešov?
9. Which minerals can be found in the spring water from Išľa and Solivar?
10. How was the vegetation on the riverside meadows formed?



HISTORY OF PREŠOV 1



#04 (1:40")

Listen to the extract and then put the sentences from the recording in the correct order.

1. In Prešov, the Germans settled in a place north of the Slovak colony, on the terrace of the Torysa River, in the place of the later square.
2. Archaeologists found the remnants of a settlement dating from the Middle Palaeolithic Era (80,000 – 40,000 B.C.).
3. Prešov was established on a territory that had been attracting people for centuries.
4. The Saxons had a significant influence on the formation and development of medieval cities due to the enormous privileges granted by sovereigns.
5. Subsequent research confirmed the hypothesis that the Torysa riverbanks were populated later as well.
6. Important for Prešov was a new flow of German colonists in the 13th century invited by King Belo IV to the country after the Tatar invasion in 1241.
7. That is why the city was nicknamed "Little Vienna" and "Little Leipzig" in the 16th century.
8. These privileges extraordinarily fostered the city's economic, political and cultural development.
9. The first written record of Prešov dates back to the 7th November, 1247 in a document issued by King Belo IV.
10. Its advantageous location, on the crossroads of important west-east and north-south business routes, also aided the development of the city.
11. Other records of the city of Prešov are much more frequent later, especially after 1299 when the already royal city was granted municipal privileges by King Andrew III.
12. The city began to develop much more rapidly from that time, especially because it was granted other privileges by other rulers.

Answers:

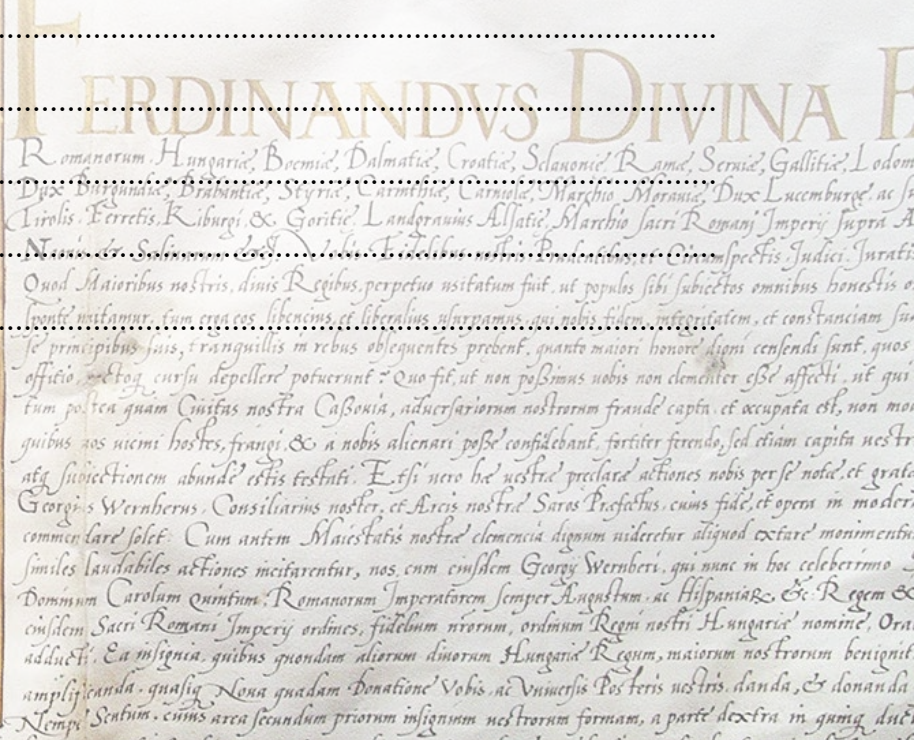
.....

.....

.....

.....

.....



HISTORY OF PREŠOV 2



#05 (2:05")

Listen to the extract and then put the sentences from the recording in the correct order.

1. Prešov has always been open to different religious denominations.
2. The city's character began to change and it gradually became a massive fortress during the 14th century.
3. The significance of Prešov increased after the year 1647 when the town became the seat of the Šariš County.
4. The granting of the right to build city walls (by Louis I in 1374) meant the city could be protected from destruction in time of war, which, however, could not be avoided.
5. During the Counter- Reformation in the late 17th century, part of the population returned to Roman Catholicism.
6. Its inhabitants were mostly Slovak, Hungarian, Ruthenian, Ukrainian, Jewish and Polish artisans and traders.
7. Prešov was a multicultural city open to different ethnic and national influences.
8. New religions such as Greek Catholic (Uniate – 18th century), Israelite (19th century) and Russian Orthodox (20th century) enriched the diversity of religious life in Prešov.
9. Both the Habsburg rulers and Anti-Habsburgs troops occupied the city between the 16th and the 18th centuries, with each leaving their traces there.
10. In the course of its history, the city of Prešov has always been famous for its outstanding educational opportunities.
11. The original Roman-Catholic population converted to Evangelic Protestantism in the 1630s, which was the result of the influence of its priests.
12. The history of Prešov is extremely dramatic, interesting and, at the same time, specific.
13. Its tradition continued with the later establishment of tertiary educational institutions.
14. The scientific and educational quality of the Evangelical College attracted many foreign students, as well.
15. The Evangelical College established in 1667 continued in the tradition of the earlier municipal humanistic school.

Answers:

.....

FAMOUS PEOPLE FROM PREŠOV 1



#06 (1:23")

Match a name and a job or profession with each famous person from Prešov.

Štefan Daxner,
Jozef Gregor Tajovský,
Pavol Országh Hviezdoslav,
Janko Jesenský,
Jonáš Záborský,
Eugen Barkány

Sugar
producer

Karol Divald

Kristián Kern

Students of
Evangelical college

Philosophers

Inventor
of medication

Edmund Pascha

Jan Amos
Komenský

Ján Adam
Rayman

Photographer

Pharmacist
and physician

Pedagogue
and theologian

Ján Samuel
Gertinger

Ján Bayer,
Eliáš Ladiver,
Izák Caban

Composer



P. O. Hviezdoslav



J. A. Komenský



J. Záborský

FAMOUS PEOPLE FROM PREŠOV 2



#07 (2:08“)

Match a name and a job or profession with each famous person from Prešov.

Ladislav Berčeni	●	●	Opera singer
Jakub Bogdani, Oscar Berger	●	●	Painters
Yehuda Lahav	●	●	Founder of Slovak professional theatre
Janko Borodáč	●	●	General
Alexander Duchnovič	●	●	director of the Hungarian National Museum in Budapest
Ján Ladislav Kalina	●	●	writer, scenarist, translator and humourist
Pál Maléter	●	●	Minister of Defence
Kalman Kertész	●	●	Football player
Ladislav Pavlovič	●	●	Ruthenian national revivalist, writer
Juraj Kukura, Pavol Mikulík, Andrej Šilan, Michal Hudák and Boris Farkaš	●	●	Jazz singer
Milka Zimková	●	●	the first winner of Slovak Pop Idol
Martin Brezina	●	●	writer, actor and director
Fero Fenič	●	●	singers
Sergej Kopčák	●	●	Writer, journalist and reporter
Peter Lipa	●	●	Actors
Peter Nagy, Ivan Tásler, Katarína Knechtová, Martin Husovský	●	●	director and screenwriter
Ivana Christová	●	●	scenographer and artist
Katka Koščová	●	●	the first 'Miss' of the Czechoslovak Republic





#08 (1:04")

Listen to the recording and choose the correct answer – a, b, c, d for each question.

1. Which region is Prešov part of?

- a. Šariš
- b. Gemer
- c. Zemplín
- d. Spiš

2. Which folk arts are well developed in Prešov?

- a. pottery, basket-making, leather-work, embroidery
- b. glass-blowing, basket-making, artistic woodcarving, embroidery
- c. pottery, basket-making, artistic woodcarving, embroidery
- d. pottery, basket-making, artistic woodcarving, silk-work

3. What is the name of Prešov's most famous folk group?

- a. IMT Smile
- b. Šarišan
- c. Lucinka
- d. Chiki Liki Tu-a

4. Which cultural traditions does the PULS group promote and preserve?

- a. Ruthenian
- b. Roma
- c. Jewish
- d. Hungarian

5. The names of two other folk ensembles are:

- a. Bolek and Lolek
- b. Dúbrava and Dunaj
- c. Dukla and Rozmarija
- d. Dúbrava and Rozmarija



THE CONCATHEDRAL OF SAINT NICHOLAS



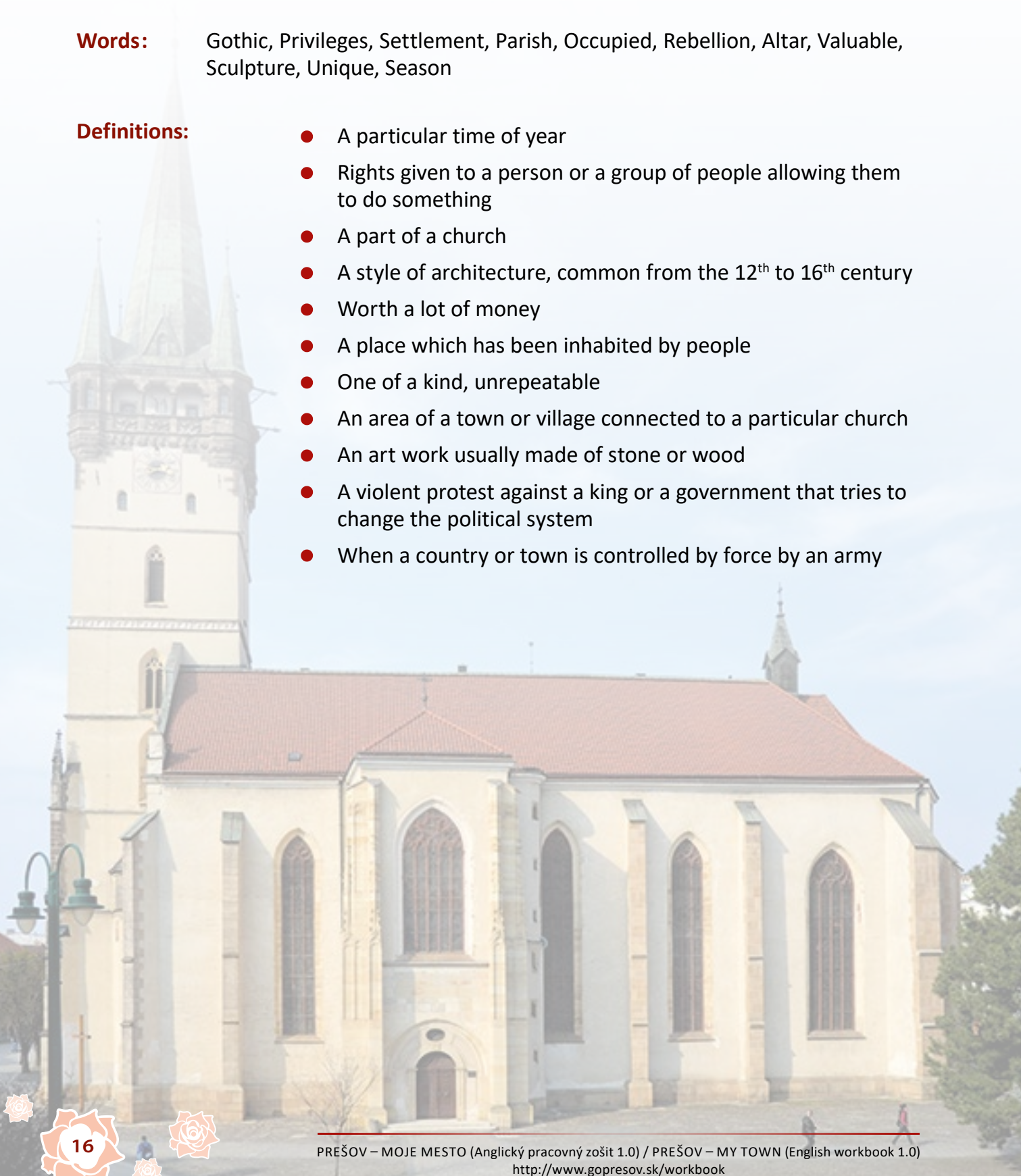
#09 (2:39")

Listen to the recording and guess what the following words mean by choosing the correct definition from the list provided.

Words: Gothic, Privileges, Settlement, Parish, Occupied, Rebellion, Altar, Valuable, Sculpture, Unique, Season

Definitions:

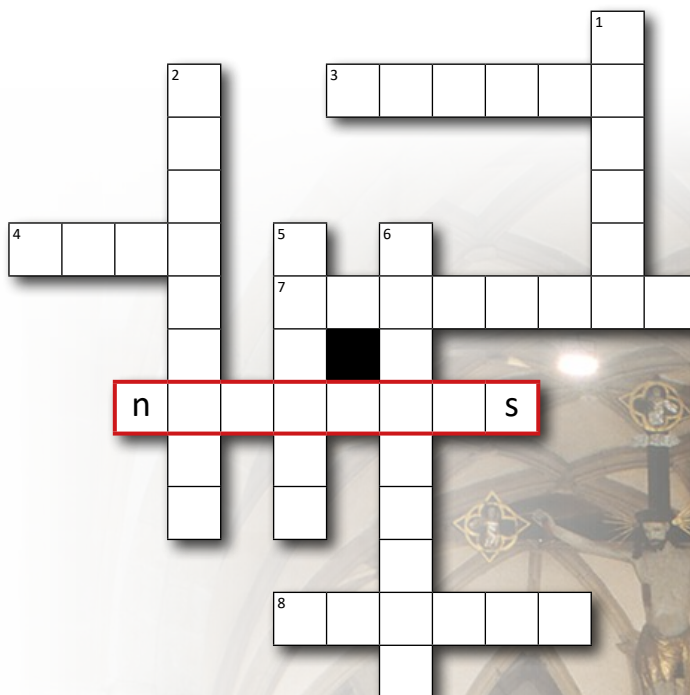
- A particular time of year
- Rights given to a person or a group of people allowing them to do something
- A part of a church
- A style of architecture, common from the 12th to 16th century
- Worth a lot of money
- A place which has been inhabited by people
- One of a kind, unrepeatable
- An area of a town or village connected to a particular church
- An art work usually made of stone or wood
- A violent protest against a king or a government that tries to change the political system
- When a country or town is controlled by force by an army





CROSSWORD

1. One of a kind, unrepeatable
2. A violent protest against a king or a government that tries to change the political system
3. A particular time of year
4. Central part of a church, stretching from the main entrance or rear wall
5. An architectural style that flourished in Europe during the High and Late Middle Ages
6. An art work usually made of stone or wood
7. When a country or town is controlled by force by an army
8. An area of a town or village connected to a particular church



FIND THE FOLLOWING HIDDEN WORDS IN THE WORD SEARCH PUZZLE



ALTAR, CATHEDRAL, CATHOLIC, EVANGELICAL, GOTHIC, HABSBURG, ARMY,
HISTORICAL, HUNGARY, KINGDOM, MASTER PAUL, NAVE, NICHOLAS, PARISH
CHURCH, SACRAL, TOWN, PRIVILEGES, UPRISING



THE CHURCH OF THE HOLY TRINITY AND CATHEDRAL OF ST. JOHN THE BAPTIST



#10 (1:48")

#11 (2:01")

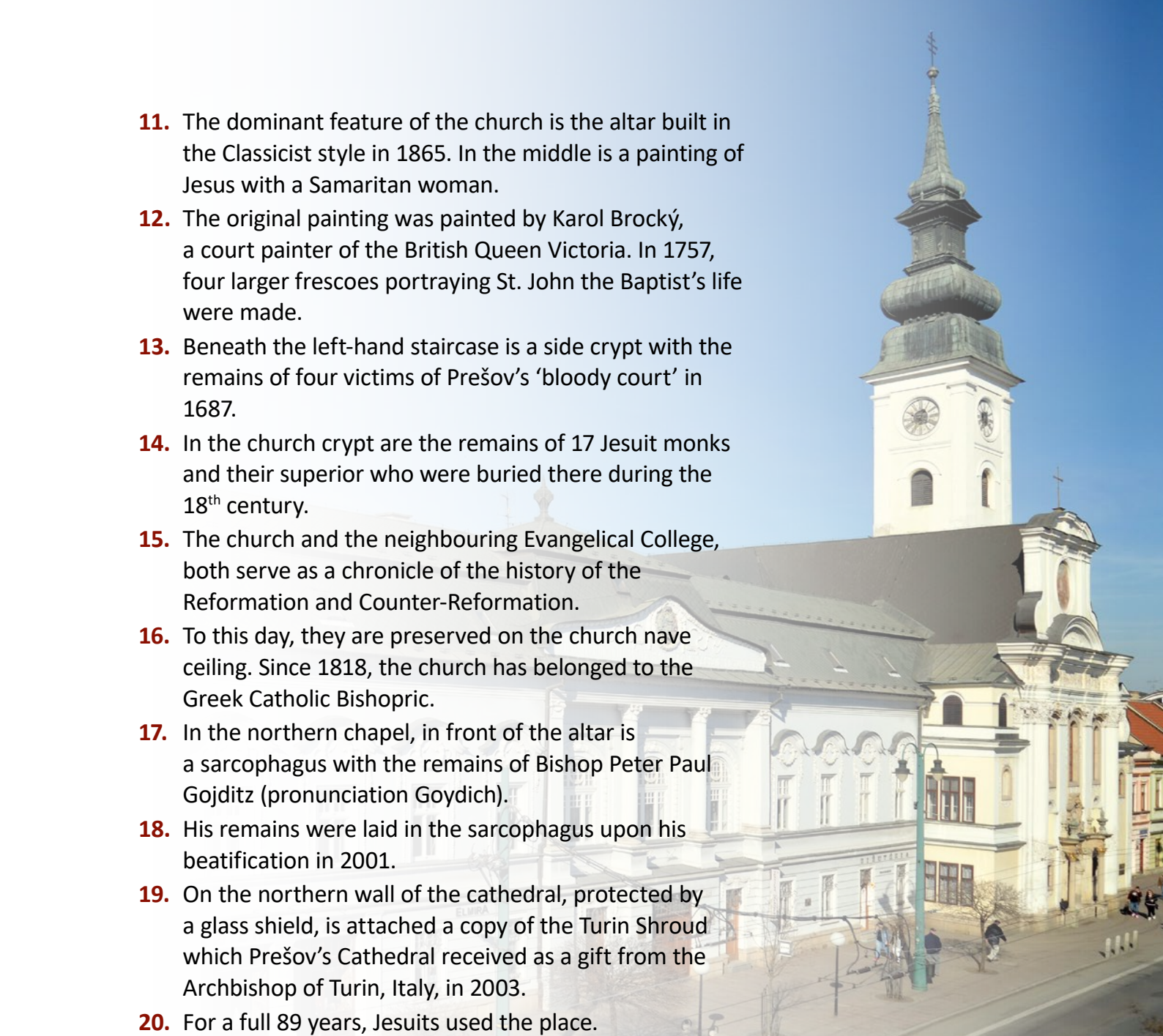
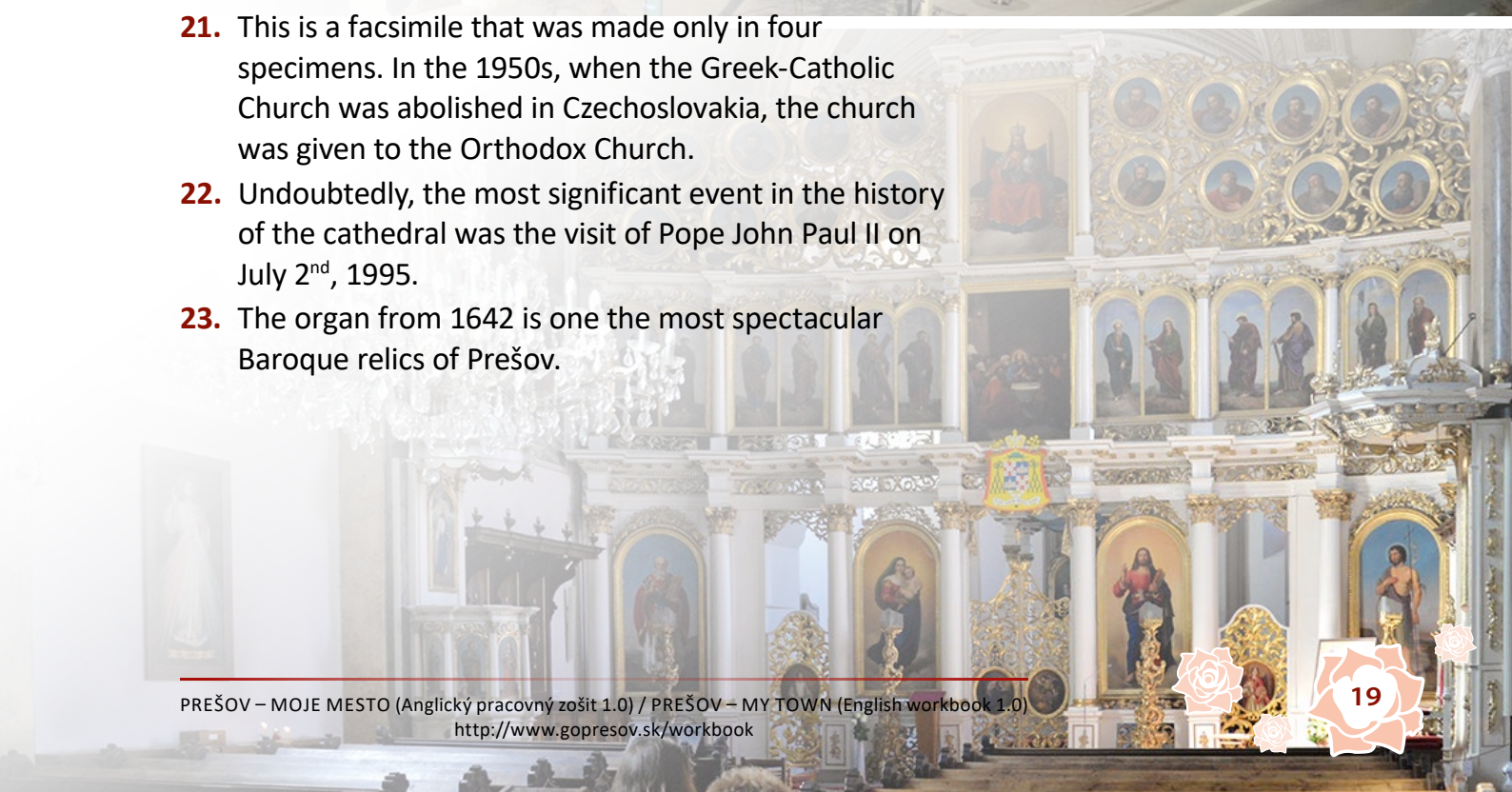
Listen to the recording and for each statement write whether it is about the Church of the Holy Trinity or Cathedral of St. John the Baptist.

Write 'HT' for Holy Trinity or 'JB' for 'St. John the Baptist' next to each statement.



1. It is a Renaissance church, one of few Protestant churches built during the Reformation.
2. In the first half of the 14th century, on the southern outskirts of Prešov, a town hospital was built; in the very same century, a small chapel was added to the building.
3. A century later, in 1429, a new hospital church, consecrated to the Virgin Mary, was built there. In its surroundings were a hospital and an old people's home.
4. Both the Evangelicals and the Calvinists mostly used older Gothic, formerly Catholic, churches, and only occasionally built new ones.
5. The foundation stone was officially laid on July 25th, 1642. For several years, the church was connected with the southern wing of the Evangelical College ("Collegium") with a vaulted covered corridor.
6. The church burned down several times. From the original interior of the church, some Renaissance benches from the end of the 17th century and late-Baroque stools from the last third of the 18th century survived.
7. After the Reformation, the hospital church became the Evangelical Church of the Slovak population of Prešov.
8. After the order of Leopold I, in 1673, the church was given to the Order of the Friars Minor (Minorites) who came to Prešov in the same year.
9. One of the blankets decorated with a thistle motif, exhibited at the World Exhibition in Paris in 1900, dates back to the 18th century.
10. It was reconstructed in a Baroque style, and it has stayed so until now.



- 
- 11.** The dominant feature of the church is the altar built in the Classicist style in 1865. In the middle is a painting of Jesus with a Samaritan woman.
 - 12.** The original painting was painted by Karol Brocký, a court painter of the British Queen Victoria. In 1757, four larger frescoes portraying St. John the Baptist's life were made.
 - 13.** Beneath the left-hand staircase is a side crypt with the remains of four victims of Prešov's 'bloody court' in 1687.
 - 14.** In the church crypt are the remains of 17 Jesuit monks and their superior who were buried there during the 18th century.
 - 15.** The church and the neighbouring Evangelical College, both serve as a chronicle of the history of the Reformation and Counter-Reformation.
 - 16.** To this day, they are preserved on the church nave ceiling. Since 1818, the church has belonged to the Greek Catholic Bishopric.
 - 17.** In the northern chapel, in front of the altar is a sarcophagus with the remains of Bishop Peter Paul Gojdzitz (pronunciation Goydich).
 - 18.** His remains were laid in the sarcophagus upon his beatification in 2001.
 - 19.** On the northern wall of the cathedral, protected by a glass shield, is attached a copy of the Turin Shroud which Prešov's Cathedral received as a gift from the Archbishop of Turin, Italy, in 2003.
 - 20.** For a full 89 years, Jesuits used the place.
 - 21.** This is a facsimile that was made only in four specimens. In the 1950s, when the Greek-Catholic Church was abolished in Czechoslovakia, the church was given to the Orthodox Church.
 - 22.** Undoubtedly, the most significant event in the history of the cathedral was the visit of Pope John Paul II on July 2nd, 1995.
 - 23.** The organ from 1642 is one the most spectacular Baroque relics of Prešov.
- 

ORTHODOX SYNAGOGUE

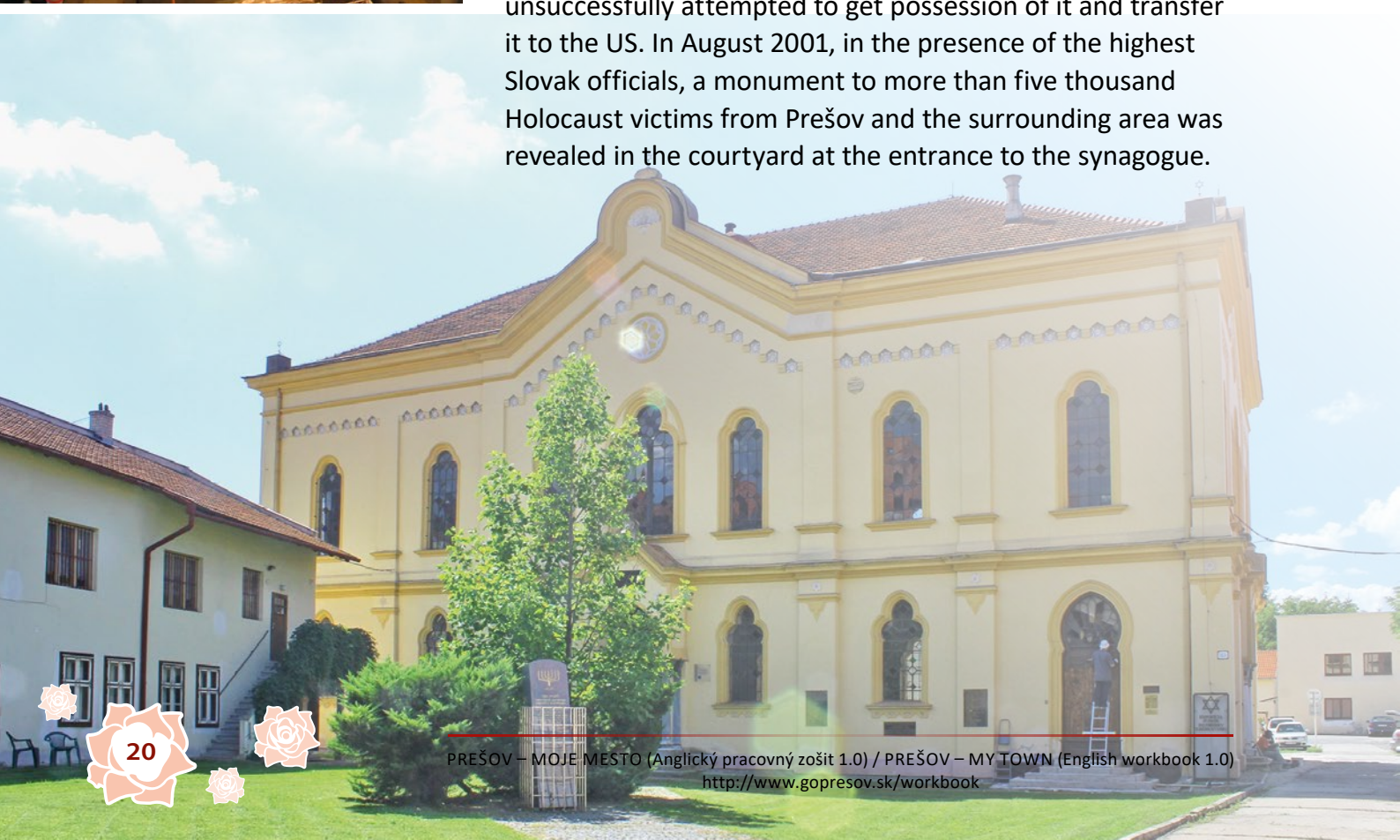


#12 (1:33")

Listen to the recording and then read the text. There are 12 mistakes in the extract. Correct them.



Today, this is one the city's two functioning synagogues. It was built in 1798 according to a synagogue project in the city of Prague as a sacred building in the Moorish style with several Gothic elements. Inside, particularly valuable are the lectern ('almemor') and the Holy Ark ('aron hakodesch'). The entire interior is adorned with beautiful ornamental sculptures, which, despite the considerable damage to the building and without thorough reconstruction, have preserved their original richness, distinctiveness, and shape. The Synagogue served its function until 1962. In the spring and summer of that year, the synagogue and the adjoining area were the place where Prešov's Jews were assembled just before deportation. From here, several hundred citizens of the city were transported to concentration camps. During the occupation of Prešov, the Russian Army established stables and garages in the synagogue. After the necessary repairs and replenishment of the indoor unit, it was officially consecrated in September 1948. Being the most beautiful functioning synagogue in Slovakia, between 1989 and 1990, Jews of Las Vegas unsuccessfully attempted to get possession of it and transfer it to the US. In August 2001, in the presence of the highest Slovak officials, a monument to more than five thousand Holocaust victims from Prešov and the surrounding area was revealed in the courtyard at the entrance to the synagogue.



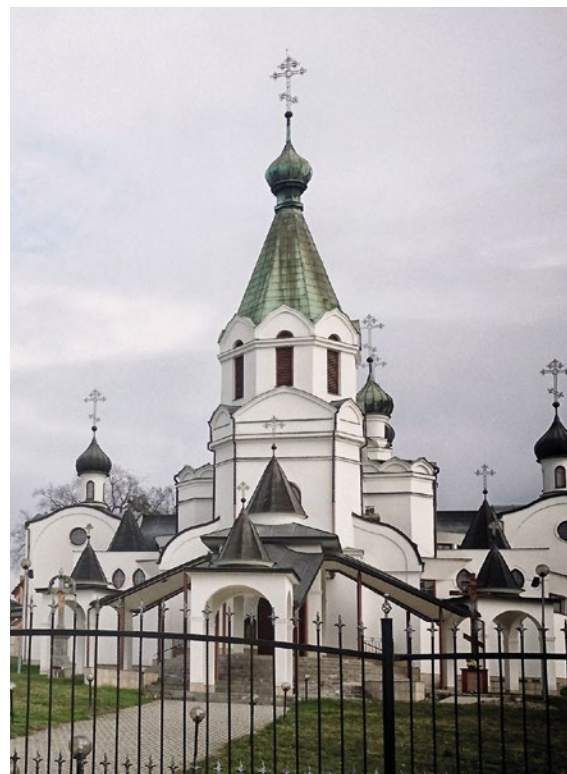
ST. ALEXANDER NEVSKY CATHEDRAL



#13 (1:26")

Listen to the recording and then read the text. There are 12 mistakes in the extract. Correct them.

This church is the main cathedral of the Greek Orthodox Church in Slovakia. The Eastern Orthodox Church is a majority religion in Slovakia. According to the last statistics, about 40.9% of the population of Slovakia claims membership. Orthodox believers live mainly in the Western part of the country. The history of the Orthodox Church in Slovakia is not old. Orthodox believers grew in number especially after the establishment of Slovakia by converting from the Greek-Catholic Church after 1950. The construction of the church in Prešov started in 1926 and was completed in 1950. On 11th March 1950, it was sanctified with the blessing of the Bratislava Metropolitan bishop, Jeleverij archimandrite Andrej. The church is built in the spirit of Russian Orthodox architectural traditions. It is decorated with eight bulbous domes that resemble the typical architecture of the old Czarist Russia. It is devoted to the King, Saint Alexander Nevsky, whom the Orthodox Church regards as the guardian of Orthodoxy. The dominant feature of the interior is a two-dimensional wooden iconostasis separating the church nave from the altar. The spiral Clock Tower was built between 1969 and 1970. In 1994, the church was expanded and rebuilt into a richly structured sacral building.



EVANGELICAL COLLEGE, BOSÁK'S HOUSE



#14 (2:22")
#15 (1:30")

Listen to the recording and match a person, date or place with the correct description.

1.

EVANGELICAL COLLEGE

- | | |
|-----------------------------|---|
| 1. Trnava | a. Year of the Pope's visit |
| 2. 1665 | b. A Baroque painter |
| 3. Hungary | c. Contents of the library |
| 4. 1815 | d. Year the college was founded |
| 5. Imrich Tököli | e. Leader of the anti-Habsburg revolt |
| 6. Jakub Bogdani | f. Where many original teachers came from |
| 7. more than 40,000 volumes | g. Location of the Jesuit University |
| 8. 1995 | h. The year when law started to be taught |

Answers:

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8

2.

BOSÁK'S HOUSE

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1. 1923-1924 | a. Year of the Pittsburgh Agreement |
| 2. A steamship, steam locomotive, and aircraft | b. A Slovak emigrant to the USA |
| 3. Michal Bosák | c. What can be found in the bank today |
| 4. Okružle | d. Where Bosák's signature appears |
| 5. Olyphant | e. Date of the bank's construction |
| 6. Ten-dollar bill | f. Bosák's birthplace |
| 7. 1918 | g. What can be found on the bank's exterior |
| 8. Pavol Országh Hviezdoslav Regional Library | h. Location of the First National Bank that Bosák ran |

Answers:

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8

OLD TOWN SCHOOL, 49th PARALLEL, STATUE OF IMMACULATA



#16 (0:56")
#17 (0:48")
#18 (1:39")

Listen to the recordings and complete the statements with a word or short phrase.

1. OLD TOWN SCHOOL

1. According to the records of, the first student was enrolled in 1415.
2. The students had a of education for the medieval era.
3. In 1667, the Evangelical College was and the teaching at the old town school
4. The building was used as a Catholic grammar school in the
5. Nowadays, the building is used as a dedicated to Pavol Országh Hviezdoslav.

2. STATUE OF IMMACULATA

1. The sculpture was built to remember the victims of
2. People in the past were at the site of the statue.
3. The statue is made from and shows four saints.
4. The statue is by the image of the Madonna with child.
5. During World War II, the sculpture was by Russian bombs.

3. 49th PARALLEL

1. The 49th Parallel runs through Prešov and it is the to contain the parallel.
2. The parallel also runs through European cities in and
3. After leaving Europe, the parallel next passes through
4. The parallel has to cross a on the border of Kazakhstan.
5. The last mentioned country before Slovakia is



KUMŠT, NEPTUNE'S FOUNTAIN, CITY WALLS, CARAFFA'S PRISON



#19 (1:09")
#20 (1:27")
#21 (1:10")
#22 (1:13")

Listen to the recordings and then, using a dictionary or online resource (e.g. slovník.sk, [duolingo](https://www.duolingo.com), etc.), translate the following words into Slovak.

1.

KUMŠT

Fortifications
Horsepower
Pipeline
Sophisticated
Municipal
Trustees
Abolished

2.

CITY WALLS

Remains
Burghers
Fortress
Significant
Pavements
Fragment
Restored
Neighbourhood
Ditch
Dissolution
Gradually

3.

NEPTUNE'S FOUNTAIN

Preserved
Reservoir
Exception
Valid
Guild
Monarch
Gratitude
Stonemason

4.

CARAFFA'S PRISON

Tavern
Barrel
Archive
Proximity
Executed
Town Hall
Scales
Prison
Urban

TOWN HALL



#23 (1:54")

Fill in the gaps by choosing the correct answer from the choices below and then listen to the recording and check your answers.

The Town Hall of medieval Prešov originally **1** elsewhere. It was a detached two-storey stone building built in the place of today's park **2** a Red Army monument. During the 17th century, the authorities left it for unknown reasons (probably due to damage caused by fires) and moved to **3** building that serves this purpose to this day. It is not known what the original town hall looked **4** ; the only remnant is the stone municipal coat of arms from the first half of the 16th century, placed secondarily in the portal of the later town hall. The new building **5** a magnificent burgher house in the Middle Ages. At the beginning of the 16th century, it was rebuilt as a wine cellar and served this purpose **6** almost two centuries. From the Gothic period, only some fragments in the interior, the portal, and the late Gothic window/door lining were preserved. In the second **7** of the 16th century, the wine cellar was extended by an annex above the street passage, connecting two squares of the plaza; it was decorated in the Renaissance style. The interiors were rounded by Renaissance vaults and finished in the elaborate Attica style. Thorough reconstruction **8** place after the fire in 1768. It was finished in 1788, in the late-Baroque style with typical high-rise front windows and a balcony. The last reconstruction took place after the big fire in 1887, during **9** the second floor was built. In more recent history, the Town Hall left an imprint in 1919. On June 16th, 1919, after the occupation of the town and a large part of Eastern Slovakia **10** the Hungarian Red Army, the town hall balcony was the scene of proclaiming the Slovak Soviet Republic. Between 1945 and 1990, the building was the seat of the City National Committee; since 1990, it has been the seat of the Municipal Authority. In 1961, the town hall was entered in the list of national cultural sites.

- | | | | | |
|------------|----------|-----------------|--------------|---------------|
| 1. | a. stood | b. was standing | c. had stood | d. standing |
| 2. | a. for | b. with | c. to | d. of |
| 3. | a. a | b. an | c. - | d. the |
| 4. | a. as | b. for | c. to | d. like |
| 5. | a. was | b. has | c. had | d. were |
| 6. | a. for | b. to | c. during | d. over |
| 7. | a. part | b. time | c. half | d. section |
| 8. | a. taken | b. takes | c. took | d. was taking |
| 9. | a. what | b. which | c. who | d. that |
| 10. | a. by | b. from | c. with | d. from |

FLORIAN'S GATE



#24 (1:23")

Fill in the gaps by choosing the correct answer from the choices below and then listen to the recording and check your answers.

It was built in the **1** half of the 15th century as part of the new walls. On the outside, these walls were protected by **2** water drain that was part of the Mlynský jarok Creek. **3** to the development of combat technology, the gate was rebuilt into a complete bastion with a massive artillery bastion with spaces filled **4** earth. The most extensive reconstruction of the gate took place in 1808, when its defensive character was completely abolished. With the two adjacent parts of the wall, it was adapted **5** the purposes of the newly established city hospital. The wall painting of St. Florian suffered damage. In 1915, this painting was almost **6** destroyed and replaced by a new one by the Prešov painter Max Kurth. He portrayed St. Florian in a typical iconographic way, i.e. with a military helmet, with a guidon while firefighting, with the silhouettes of the parish and the Franciscan church, as well **7** the building of the Evangelical College in **8** background. **9** the last extensive rebuilding of the Florian Gate in 1979, the semicircular vault of the passage was modified, the windows on the eastern façade were reduced to the original dimensions, and the entire decoration was renovated. In 1973, a memorial plaque was unveiled on the western façade, marking this as the original place of the Prešov Municipal Observatory **10** the 17th century.

- | | | | | |
|------------|--------------|---------------|-----------|-------------|
| 1. | a. beginning | b. starting | c. first | d. previous |
| 2. | a. a | b. an | c. the | d. some |
| 3. | a. because | b. due | c. thanks | d. reason |
| 4. | a. with | b. for | c. in | d. up |
| 5. | a. in | b. of | c. with | d. to |
| 6. | a. really | b. completely | c. wholly | d. every |
| 7. | a. to | b. for | c. as | d. like |
| 8. | a. to | b. an | c. a | d. the |
| 9. | a. during | b. middle | c. while | d. over |
| 10. | a. for | b. on | c. for | d. in |

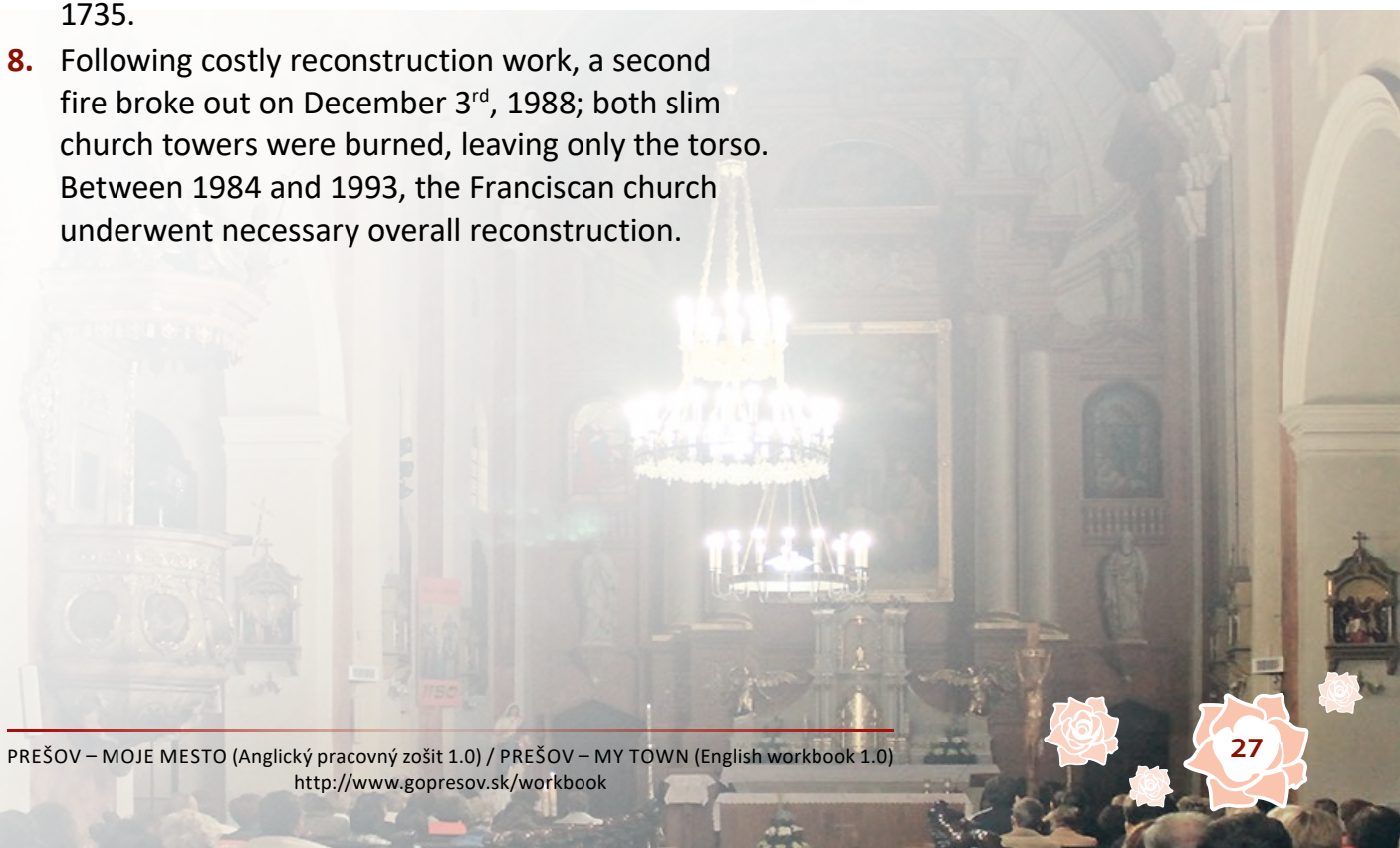
ST. JOSEPH'S CHURCH



#25 (1:14")

Listen to the recordings and read the statements, then decide which statements are wrong and correct them.

1. The Baroque one-nave Roman Catholic Church with a double-tower façade is connected to a monastery on the northern side.
2. In the 13th century, the city gave the church to the Carmelites who came to Prešov from Poland in 1288.
3. By the decision of Leopold II in 1661, the church with the monastery fell into the possession of the Franciscan order from the nearby Nižná Šebastová village.
4. With the financial support of Baron Franz Klobušický of Prešov and Baroness Šósová of Solivar, the reconstruction of the former Gothic church soon began.
5. According to the design of the Jesuit Church of Ill Gesu in Paris, the entire façade with two side towers was modified.
6. In the western part of the Franciscan church, at St. Anton's altar, his and Terézia Klobušická's remains are laid.
7. The restored church was officially consecrated in 1735.
8. Following costly reconstruction work, a second fire broke out on December 3rd, 1988; both slim church towers were burned, leaving only the torso. Between 1984 and 1993, the Franciscan church underwent necessary overall reconstruction.



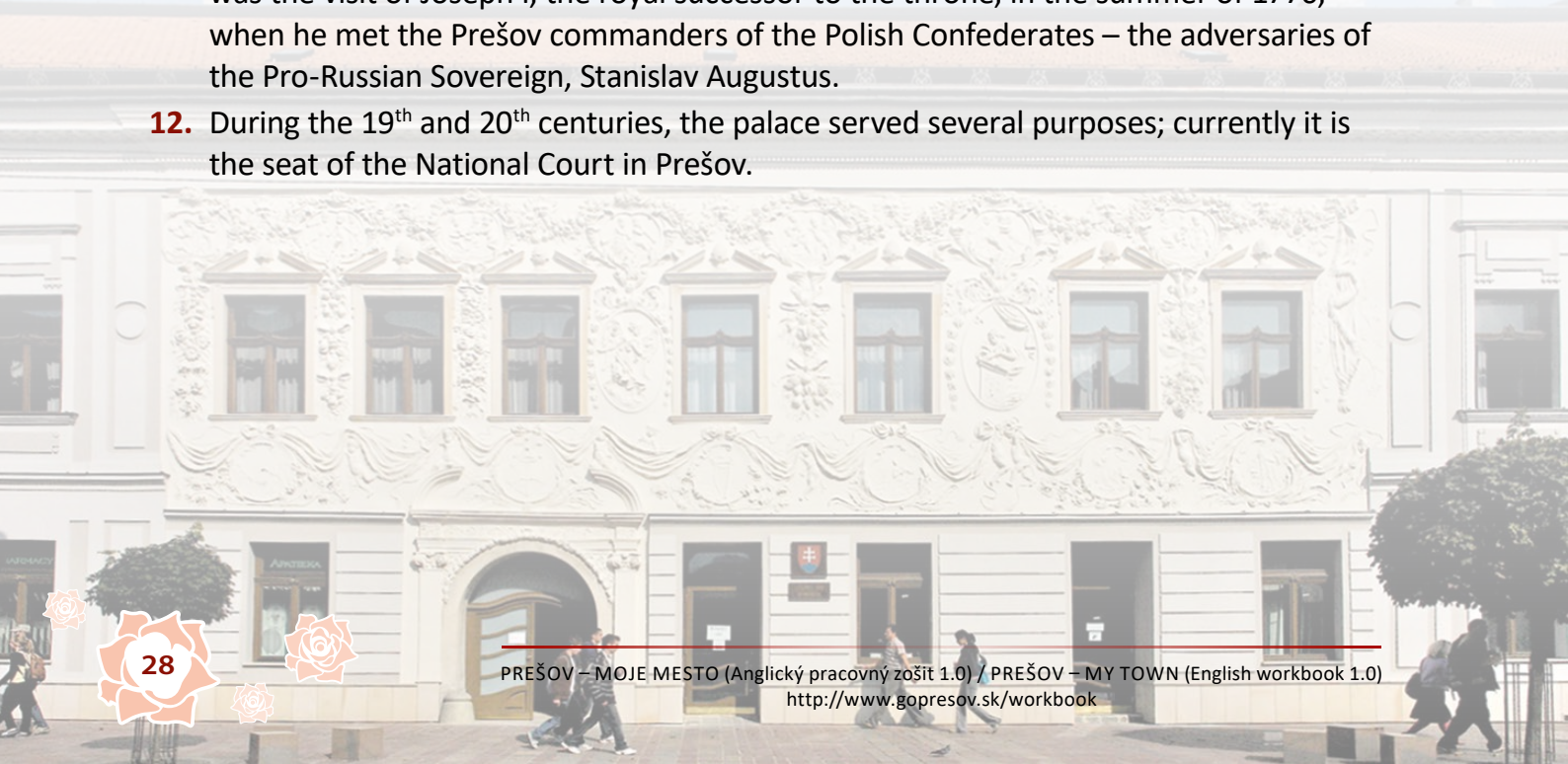
PALACE OF THE KLOBUŠICKÝ FAMILY



#26 (1:48")

Listen to the recordings and read the statements, then decide which statements are wrong and correct them.

1. The palace came into being by merging 5 houses in the middle of the 18th century.
2. The owner of one of the houses was Viliam Klobušický, the main trustee of the Upper-Hungarian possessions of the Rákoczy family.
3. It was in 1630 that Jan Amos Komenský stopped by on his way somewhere and spent several days in the residence.
4. In the 16th and 17th centuries, another of these houses was the property of the noble Drugeth family of Humenné.
5. At the end of the 17th century, the legendary Hussar Commander and Marshal of Hungary, Count Ladislav Berčáni was born here.
6. The main initiator of the reconstruction and construction of the palace was František Klobušický, a former royal Court advisor.
7. This magnificent rebuilding continued under the supervision of his father, Štefan, and was eventually completed by his widow, Klára Kaprová.
8. The result of the reconstruction was a representative three-storey palace in the late-baroque style (the so-called Louis XVI style) with a four-wing disposition and a rectangular courtyard in the middle.
9. The most valuable is the floor of the street front, richly decorated with beautiful stucco designs and ornaments with the Klobušický family coat of arms above the main portal.
10. On the eastern side of the palace was a large park built in the French style and reaching to the walls.
11. Undoubtedly, one of the most significant events in the history of this noble residence was the visit of Joseph I, the royal successor to the throne, in the summer of 1770, when he met the Prešov commanders of the Polish Confederates – the adversaries of the Pro-Russian Sovereign, Stanislav Augustus.
12. During the 19th and 20th centuries, the palace served several purposes; currently it is the seat of the National Court in Prešov.





#27 (1:41")

Listen to the recordings and read the statements, then decide which statements are wrong and correct them.

1. In the northern part of the main plaza is a complex of festive city buildings, once called the Black Eagle.
2. In the municipal papers, it was referred to as *publicum diversorium* (public inn).
3. After proper adjustment and addition of new premises in the courtyard, the inn served mainly the more prosperous visitors to the city, but also bourgeois gatherings on various occasions.
4. In 1602, a stable for 38 horses was added to the buildings, which was very convenient for travellers passing through the city.
5. In 1799, Major Alexander Vasilievič Suvorov's officers were accommodated here.
6. He was sent with his troops to help the Russian army fighting against Napoleon.
7. In 1816, the Russian army stayed in the inn along with the Smolensk Prince, General Michail Illarionovič Kutuzov.
8. Since the beginning of the 19th century, the inn was used increasingly frequently for various cultural purposes.
9. In the 1850's, a festive *ridotto* house was built at the back of the inn courtyard.
10. On March 3, 1849, there was a gathering at which a speech was delivered by Ľudovít Štúr and Pavol Országh Hviezdoslav, who came to Prešov with Slovak imperial army volunteers.
11. After its rebuilding, the Black Eagle complex included a *ridotto* building, a theatre, and a luxury hotel with a restaurant and a swimming pool.
12. In 1922, the first congress of Slovak educators, officially opened by the then Minister of Culture Vavro Šrobár, was held there.
13. Nowadays, the Black Eagle (*ridotto* house) is under the auspices of the city culture and leisure centre and serves as a venue of various cultural and social events.

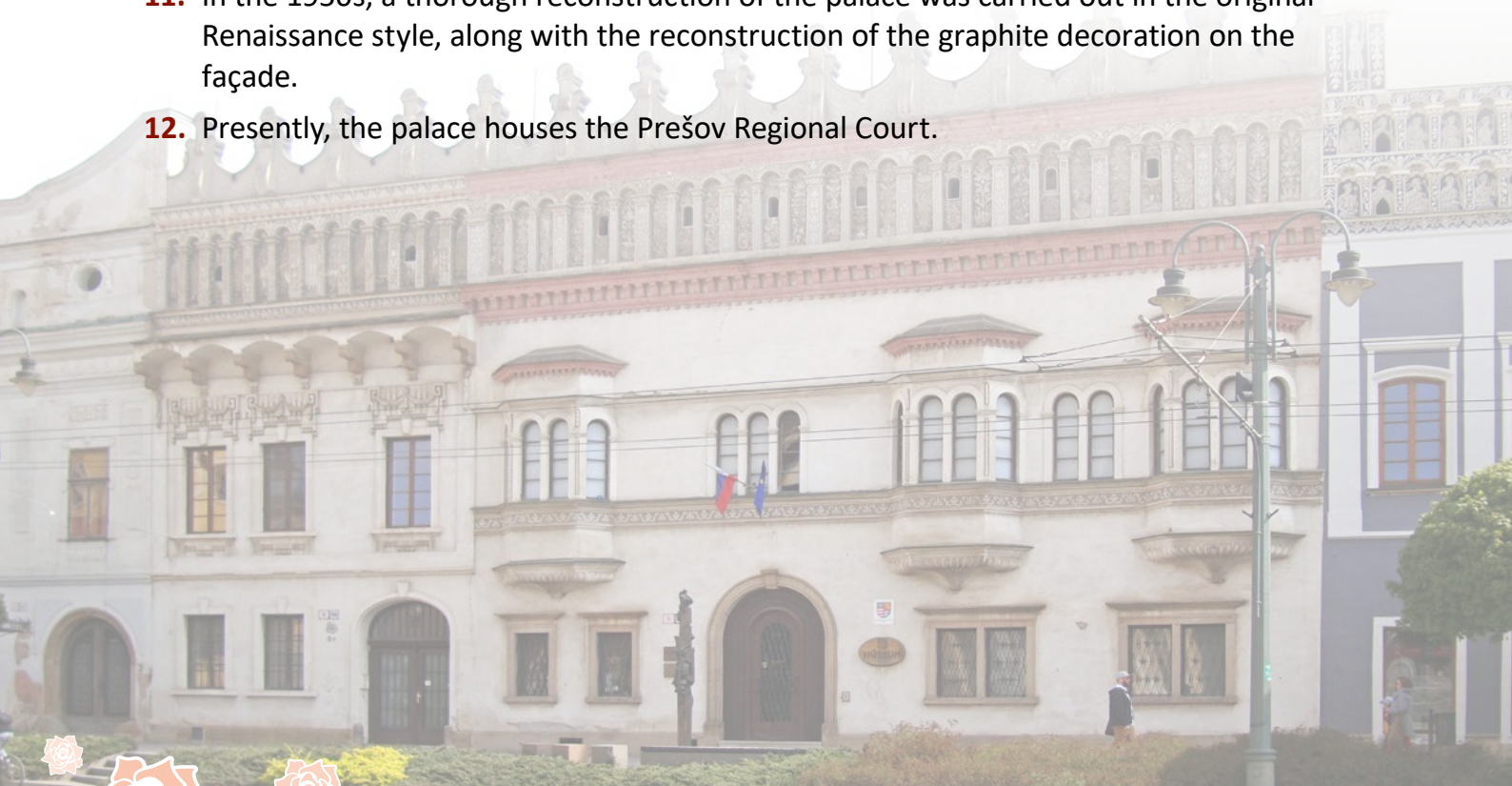
RÁKOCZI'S PALACE



#28 (1:25")

Listen to the recordings and read the statements, then decide which statements are wrong and correct them.

1. Historical events in Prešov in the 17th and 18th centuries were greater than in any other towns in Eastern Slovakia connected with the powerful Rákóczi family and its prominent figures.
2. At the end of the 17th century, Žigmund Rákóczi (Engl. Sigismund Rákóczi), Prince of Transylvania, bought several houses here.
3. The houses were rebuilt into a palatial building in the Baroque style.
4. The entire façade and the attic are richly decorated with granite.
5. The Rákoczis thus created a real jewel of the city's Renaissance architecture, allegedly the most beautiful Renaissance palace on the territory of the former Upper Hungary.
6. In 1633, negotiations between the representatives of Jaroslav I. Rákóczi, the Prince of Transylvania, and Ferdinand II, Holy Roman Emperor, took place there.
7. The negotiations were ended with the signing of the Vienna peace treaty.
8. After 1711, the palace was confiscated and owned by several owners.
9. During the 18th century, the Baroque style dining room was rebuilt.
10. In the 19th century, the building had several owners or tenants who adapted its premises to business and manufacturing purposes.
11. In the 1950s, a thorough reconstruction of the palace was carried out in the original Renaissance style, along with the reconstruction of the graphite decoration on the façade.
12. Presently, the palace houses the Prešov Regional Court.



GREEK CATHOLIC BISHOP'S PALACE, COUNTY HOUSE, CALVARY

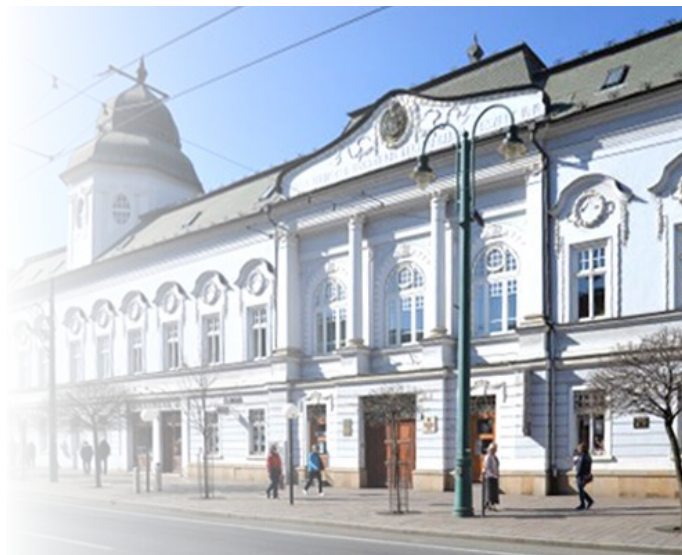


#29 (1:47")
#30 (1:39")
#31 (1:15")

Listen to the recordings and write down the English equivalent of the following words from the recordings.

1. GREEK CATHOLIC BISHOP'S PALACE

1. kláštor
2. cisár
3. biskup
4. diecéza
5. dvojposchodový
6. nápis
7. erb
8. kupola



2. COUNTY HOUSE

1. sídlo
2. kraj
3. súd
4. panovník
5. duchovenstvo
6. nútený
7. vojna



3. CALVARY

1. spoločnosť
2. sakrálny
3. kaplnka
4. kňaz
5. šľachta
6. cintorín



SOLIVAR (LITERALLY SALTERN IN ENGLISH)



#32 (2:35")

Listen to the recordings and write down the English equivalent of the following words from the recordings.

1. odparovanie
2. základná surovina
3. soľná baňa
4. rezervoár
5. gápeľ
6. nálev
7. zásobník
8. sklad
9. výstava



1. Colour in the Emperor Francis II



ELIZABETH OF AUSTRIA (SISSI) MEMORIAL



#33 (0:49")

Listen to the recordings and decide which of each pair of statements was NOT mentioned in the extract.

1.

- a. Elizabeth Bavarian, also known as Sissi, the Empress of Austria and Queen of Hungary, wife of Emperor Franz Joseph I., visited Prešov after her stay in the Bardejov Spa in 1895.
- b. Elizabeth Bavarian, also known as Sissi, the Empress of Austria and Queen of Hungary, wife of Emperor Franz Joseph I., visited Vienna on her way to Prešov in 1895.

2.

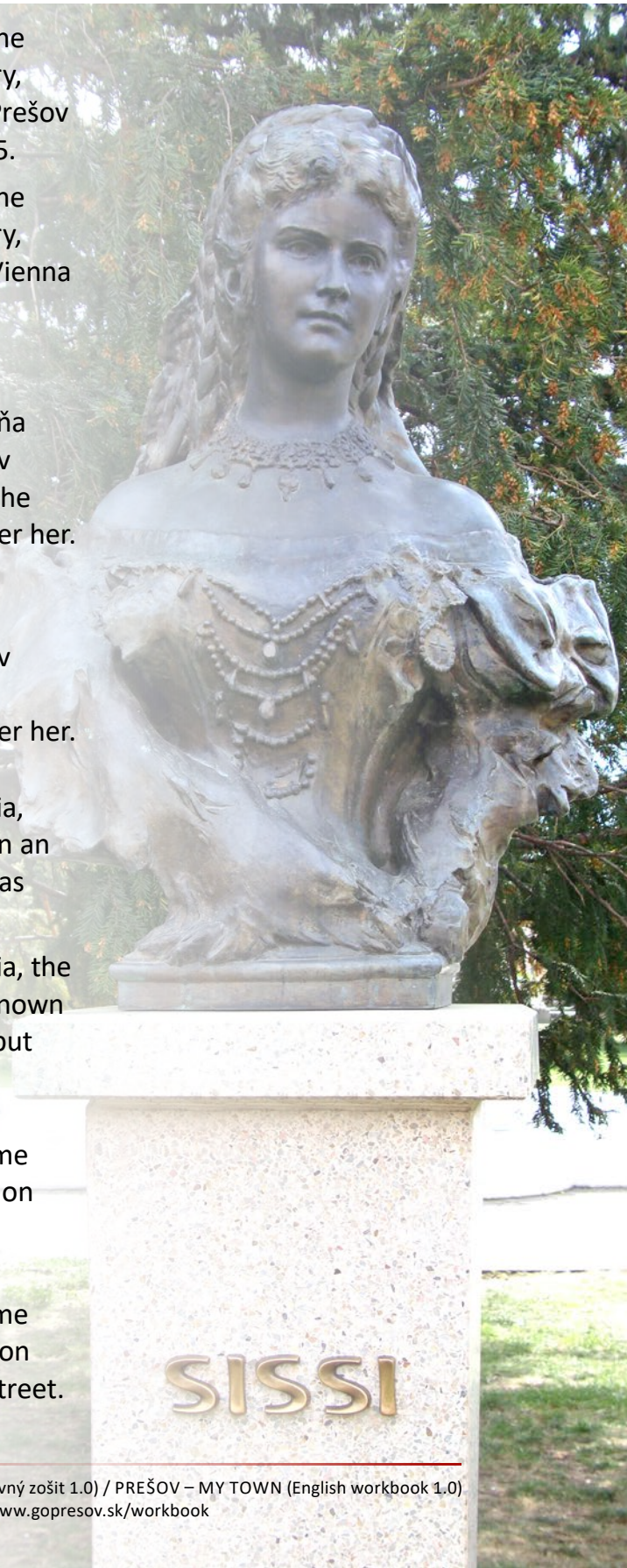
- a. During her visit, she attended a wedding at Sigord and a formal dance in Soľná Baňa (currently part of Solivar). In 1901, Prešov residents placed her portrait in front of the military barracks, which were named after her.
- b. During her visit, she attended a picnic at Sigord and a formal lunch in Soľná Baňa (currently part of Solivar). In 1901, Prešov residents placed her bust in front of the military barracks, which were named after her.

3.

- a. After the establishment of Czechoslovakia, the sculpture was removed. It was kept in an unknown place for a long time; later it was finally put into the museum depository.
- b. After the establishment of Czechoslovakia, the sculpture was sold. It was kept in an unknown place for a long time; later it was finally put into the national parliament.

4.

- a. Since 2010, Sissi's statue has again become available to the visitors of Prešov, as it is on display in the southern park on the Main Street.
- b. Since 2010, Sissi's statue has again become available to the visitors of Košice, as it is on display in the southern park on Church Street.



WATER TOWER



#34 (0:58")

Listen to the recordings and decide which of each pair of statements was NOT mentioned in the extract

1.

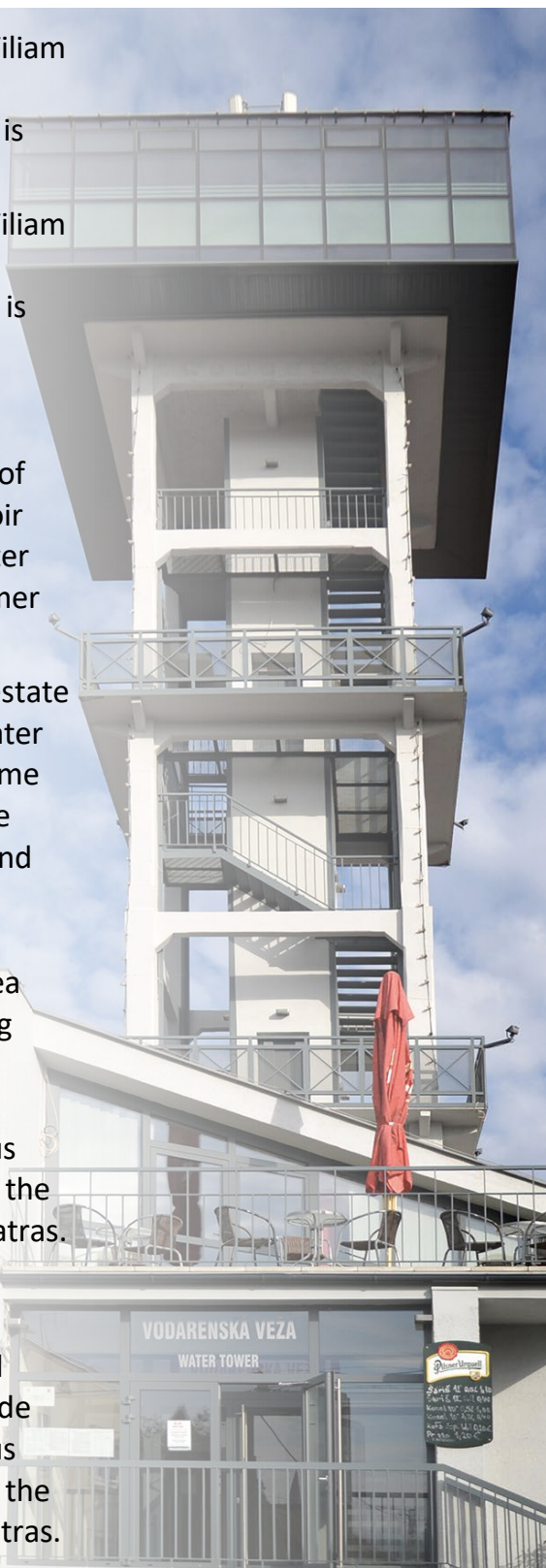
- a. The water tower was designed by the architect Viliam Glasz (1882-1957), born in Szeged, Hungary. He settled in Prešov around 1910, and the tower is one of his first structures built in the city.
- b. The water tower was designed by the architect Viliam Glasz (1862-1937), born in Miskolc, Hungary. He settled in Prešov around 1900, and the tower is one of his first structures built in the city.

2.

- a. It was built in Prešov's highest situated housing estate in the first half of the 20th century as part of an electricity supply project. There was a reservoir with a volume of 3500 cubic meters. This 39-meter high structure later ceased to be used for its former purposes and was rebuilt.
- b. It was built in Prešov's highest situated housing estate in the first half of the 20th century as part of a water supply project. There was a reservoir with a volume of 350 cubic meters. This 29-meter high structure later ceased to be used for its former purposes and was rebuilt.

3.

- a. In the lower part, a restaurant and a business area were established; and at its top, glass sight-seeing areas. For 23 years, the tower was unused and dilapidated. Since 2013 it has again been made available to the public as a sightseeing tower, thus after climbing 135 steps you may enjoy a view of the entire Prešov, and sometimes even of the High Tatras.
- b. In the lower part, a concert hall and a business area were established; and at its top, glass sight-seeing areas. For 33 years, the tower was unused and dilapidated. Since 2015 it has again been made available to the public as a sightseeing tower, thus after climbing 235 steps you may enjoy a view of the entire Prešov, and sometimes even of the Low Tatras.



MUNICIPAL CEMETERY



#35 (1:15")

Listen to the recordings and decide which of each pair of statements was NOT mentioned in the extract.

1.

- a. Important cultural and historical sights of the city include its cemeteries which, besides reflecting the city residential density, economic level, social stratification, ethnic and confessional structure of its population in the past centuries, they are also sights of many architectural and artistic monuments and sculptures, like valuable tombstones, tombs and crypts.
- b. Important cultural and historical sights of the city include its churches which, besides reflecting the city residential density, political level, social stratification, ethnic and confessional structure of its population in the past centuries, they are also sights of many architectural and artistic monuments and sculptures, like valuable paintings, tombs and crypts.

2.

- a. The private cemetery was formed by the successive merger of several separate parts. The largest one was the Greek Catholic cemetery with the church, the rich people's home, and the morgue. South of it, the Evangelical cemetery with the old people's home stood. In a separate place, the new Neolog Muslim cemetery with a funeral chapel was established in 1876.
- b. The municipal cemetery was formed by the successive merger of several separate parts. The largest one was the Roman Catholic cemetery with the church, the poor people's home, and the morgue. South of it, the Evangelical cemetery with the old people's home stood. In a separate place, the new Neolog Jewish cemetery with a funeral chapel was established in 1876.

3.

- a. The presence of large military crews and military events in the 18th and 19th centuries caused a military cemetery to be established. East of the Protestant cemetery a so-called municipal cemetery was founded for citizens who, for various reasons, did not want to live near any of the church cemeteries. These individual parts have gradually grown to such an extent that nowadays they form one whole.
- b. The presence of large military crews and military events in the 19th and 20th centuries caused a military cemetery to be established. East of the Evangelical cemetery a so-called municipal cemetery was founded for citizens who, for various reasons, did not want to be buried in any of the church cemeteries. These individual parts have gradually grown to such an extent that nowadays they form one whole.

GINKGO BILOBA IN THE GARDEN OF ARTS, 'PLATANUS ACERIFOLIA' IN PREŠOV



#36 (1:22")
#37 (1:25")

*Listen to the recordings and put the missing words
in the correct gaps.*

soil	fruit	Mesozoic	bark	Japan	Trunk	London	meadow
coniferous	wide	shape	autumn	monks	tree species	deciduous	rapid

1.

GINKGO BILOBA IN THE GARDEN OF ARTS

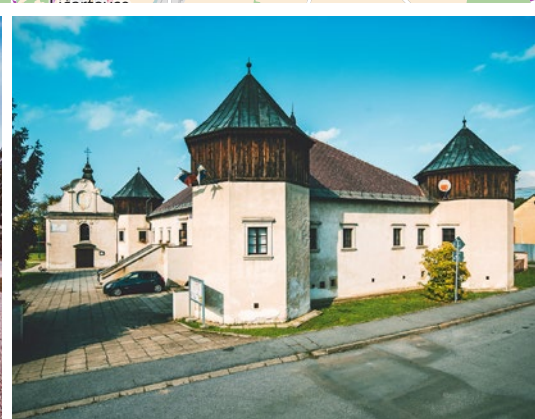
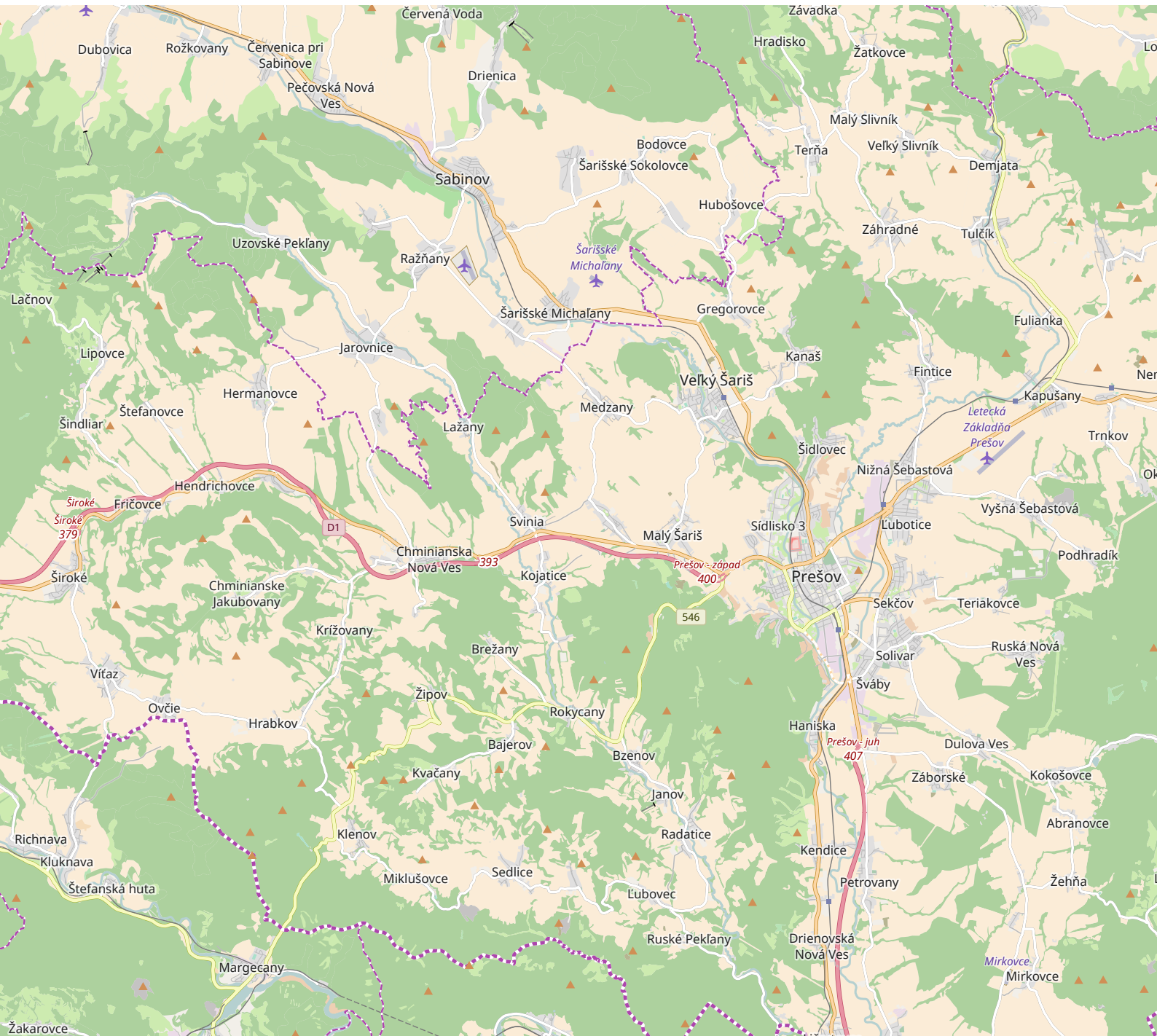
The **1** that is a botanical jewel in the greenery of the city grows in the Garden of Arts. It is an unusual representative of a plant genus that does not biologically belong to **2** or **3** trees but is considered to be evidence of their developmental link. It has an ancient pedigree; in the geological development of the Earth, it was most widespread in the **4** era. Most ginkgo fossils were found in China, so South Asia is considered to be its original homeland. It was saved by Chinese **5**; they cultivated it as a rarity in the monastery gardens. Ginkgo was imported from **6** to Europe in 1730 and was grown in botanical gardens. A representative of this rare species was planted in the Prešov medieval fortification ditch in the interwar period of the 20th century. To this day, its symmetrical crown with a continuous, uppermost twin **7** dominates the central area of the Garden of Arts. This tree is typified by the **8** of its leaves, which have a fan-shaped blade of the connected veins divided into two lobes. The colour of the leaves is light-green, and in **9** it changes to bright golden-yellow. There is no other representative of this genus of the same age in Prešov.

2.

'PLATANUS ACERIFOLIA' IN PREŠOV

The massive crown of the **10** plane tree with the botanical name of *Platanus acerifolia*, spread over the Florian Gate, closes the main axis view from the city centre towards the west. The tree is extraordinary for its dimensions – it is more than 750 cm **11** at a height of 130 cm above the ground, and more than 950 cm wide at the trunk. It was planted in the mid-19th century, so it is less than 150 years old. Its dimensions, however, do not reflect its age, which is the result of favourable habitat conditions, still protected by the area of the villa garden. Its extraordinary size at a relatively young age is attributable to the **12** from the Torysa River **13** containing high levels of groundwater and naturally **14** biological growth. Its trunk is branched low above the ground into a number of strong trunks, which continuously climb up to the crown. The stiffness of the trunk is balanced by large lobate leaves and rounded compound **15**, picturesquely hanging from the end branches. As a result of the peeling off of the **16** in large, solid slabs, light and dark green and grey stains were formed on its branched trunk and boughs, creating a unique and exquisite tree with extraordinary dimensions.





LISTENING COMPREHENSION ACTIVITIES

3

THE SURROUNDINGS OF PREŠOV 1



Listen to the recordings and answer the questions.

#38 (0:22")

#39 (0:40")

#40 (0:53")

1.

KVAŠNÁ VODA MINERAL SPRING

1. Which bus can you take to get here?
2. Name two activities you can do there.

2.

LEISURE AREA OF CEMJATA

1. How far is Cemjata from Prešov.
2. In which century was the spa established?

3.

ŠARIŠ CASTLE

1. In which century was the castle built?
2. Which bus takes you to the castle from Prešov?

THE SURROUNDINGS OF PREŠOV 2



Listen to the recordings and answer the questions.

#41 (0:58")

#42 (1:43")

#43 (1:40")

1.

ZBOJNÍCKY (BANDIT) CASTLE

1. What does the name of the castle mean in English?
2. Which mineral can be found nearby?

2.

KAPUŠANY CASTLE

1. In which year was the castle first mentioned?
2. Which nation's army occupied the castle in the past?

3.

ŠEBEŠ CASTLE

1. Which bird is mentioned in connection to the castle?
2. In which year was the castle burned down?

THE SURROUNDINGS OF PREŠOV 3



Listen to the recordings and answer the questions.

#44 (1:35")

#45 (1:42")

#46 (1:07")

1.

LIPOVCE CASTLE

1. Who used to castle as a hiding place from robbers?
2. What happened in connection to the castle in 1262?

2.

OBIŠOVCE CASTLE

1. Which two names in English does the castle also have?
2. In which English city was an artifact from the castle found?

3.

SLOVAK OPAL MINES

1. In which year was the largest opal stone found?
2. How heavy was it?

THE SURROUNDINGS OF PREŠOV 4



Listen to the recordings and answer the questions.

#47 (1:42")

#48 (0:44")

#49 (0:36")

1.

SIGORD LEISURE AREA

1. How large is the area of the Kokošovská dubina National Nature Reserve?
2. Wood from the nearby area was used to construct what?

2.

WOODEN CHURCH IN BREŽANY

1. Which religious denomination is the church?
2. From which year does the Baroque altar date?

3.

THE ZLÁ DIERA (BAD HOLE) CAVE

1. How does Zlá Diera translate into English?
2. Species of which animal can be found in the cave?

FULL TEXTS ABOUT PREŠOV

4

PREŠOV HIGHLIGHTS

- Prešov is one of the oldest royal towns in Slovakia and is the historical centre of the Šariš Region.
- With 254 historical monuments, Prešov's historical centre has been registered as an Urban Conservation Area since 1950.
- Prešov is a town where western and eastern cultures overlap in symbiosis.
- Prešov is home to a unique Salt-works, a complex of buildings used for salt mining dating back to the 16th century.
- The 49th north latitude parallel runs through Prešov (similarly to Paris, Regensburg, Karlsruhe, České Budějovice and many other towns).
- Prešov was the second Slovak city (after Bratislava) where electric trolleybuses started to run (1962).
- Prešov was the capital of the Slovak Republic (1918) and the Slovak Soviet Republic (1919).
- Prešov owns the official replica of the Shroud of Turin.
- Ján Adam Rayman, who lived in Prešov, was the first person in Europe who used vaccines against smallpox (1720).
- In Prešov, for the first time in the Kingdom of Hungary, sugar was produced from sugar beet (1802).
- In 1859, a famous state horse stud farm was built in Prešov.
- The first meteorological measurements in Slovakia were performed in Prešov.
- The first Jewish museum in Slovakia was founded in Prešov.
- In Prešov, the first Masonic lodge in Slovakia was founded in 1769.
- The first official football game in Slovakia was played in Prešov (25th May 1898). On this day, the first football club in Slovakia was also founded.
- In 1878 Karol Divald established the first collotype printing press in the Kingdom of Hungary.
- In the 1920's 25 Slovak, 11 Hungarian, 3 German, 3 Ukrainian and 3 Russian newspapers were published in Prešov.
- Prešov simply has a pleasant, remarkable and unique atmosphere.

FACTS ABOUT PREŠOV

The city of Prešov lies on a territory between 49 degrees latitude and 21.15 degrees longitude with an elevation of 296 meters. The 49th parallel crosses the city in the middle of the main square. It spreads over both banks of the rivers Torysa and Sekčov, at the northern tip of the Košice Basin surrounded by the Slanské Mountains and the Šariš Highlands. The city of Prešov, including its adjacent territories, has more than 100,000 inhabitants who live on a territory of 125 square kilometres. Prešov became the natural centre of the Šariš region as early as the Middle Ages. After the origination of the Slovak Republic in 1993 and the subsequent new administrative organisation, the city became the centre of both the districts of Prešov and the Prešov Region. The Prešov Region is the largest of the eight regions of Slovakia. Home to many county and regional self-government offices, the regional court and prosecutor's office in addition to some universities and high schools. Prešov is also significant in terms of ecclesiastical administration as it is the main centre of Slovakia's Greek-Catholic Archdiocese, covering all parishes with the exception of those of the Košice region. Prešov is also the seat of the District Bishopric for the Eastern district of the Evangelical Church in Slovakia, covering the eastern and northern parts of the country. In addition, it is home to one of only 15 Orthodox churches in the world, which covers both Slovakia and the Czech Republic.

The city lies in the central part of eastern Slovakia and the northern part of the Košice Basin that passes through the narrow valley between Bikoš and Dúbrava to Šarišské Podolie in the Spiš-Šariš intermontane area. An important landscape element is the breakthrough valley of the Torysa River between Bikoš and Dúbrava, through which the river flows from Šarišské podolie to the Košice Basin. Prešov, for the most part, lies in the Košice Basin, a smoothly modelled upland area that, in the southwest, is bordered by the Šariš Highlands. These geographical features form the depression terrain between the Slanské Vrchy Mountains in the east and Branisko Hill in the west. The average annual temperature is 8.6 degrees Celsius. The warmest month is July with 19.5 degrees, and the coldest one is January with -3.5 degrees Celsius. The rainfall/snowfall conditions are determined by the location of Prešov in the mountain-mainland area; thus, the maximum is reached in July and August, and the minimum in February and March. The average annual rainfall is 631 mm.

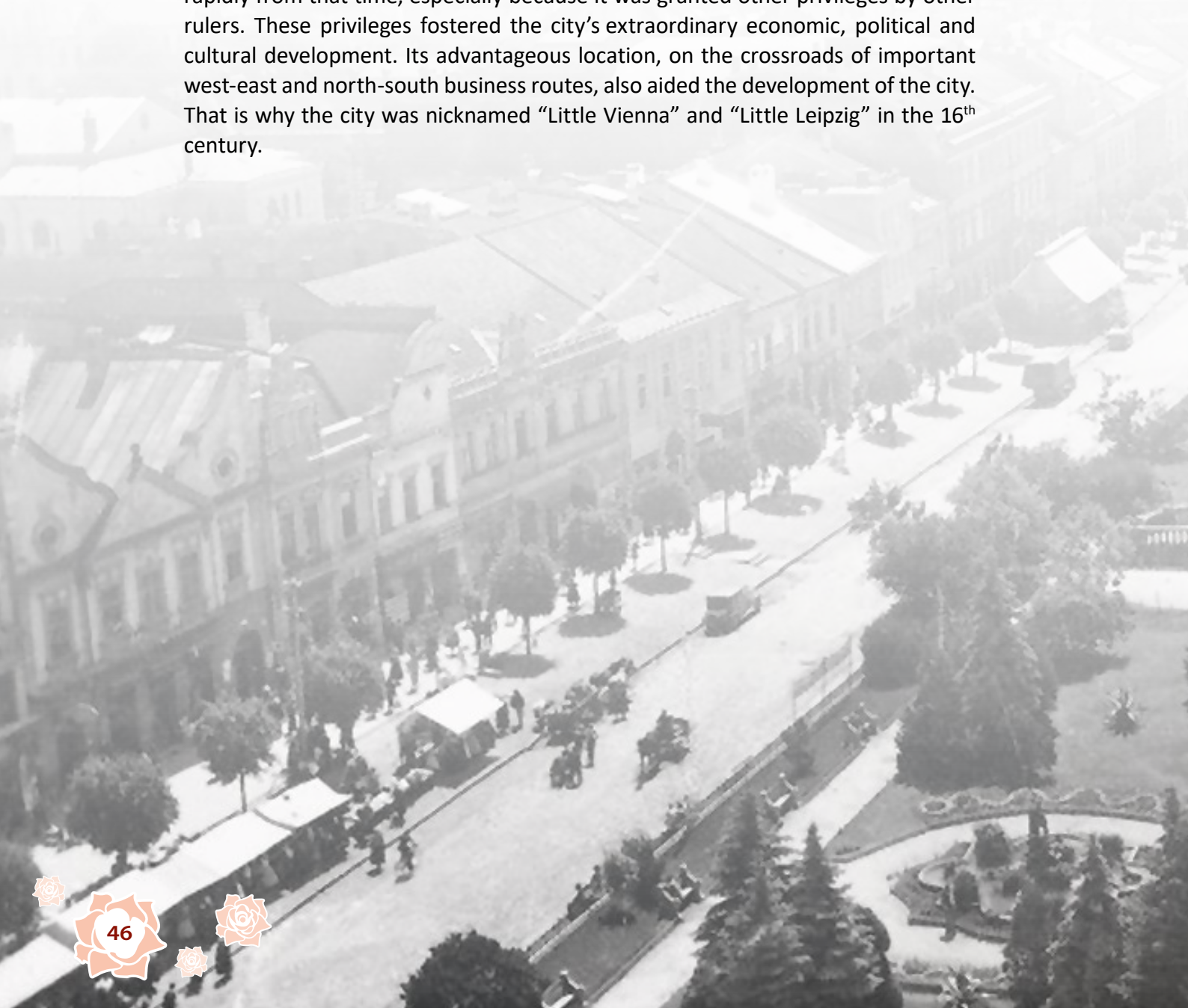
The Prešov area lies in the Torysa River basin that drains into the Black Sea. The Torysa River flows through Prešov for 8.5 km. The maximum flow is in March and April, the minimum in September. The most important left-side tributary of the Torysa is Sekčov that drains the eastern part of the city. At the southern edge of Prešov, the river Delňa enters the Torysa. The Prešov area boasts an abundance of mineral springs. Especially important are those in the southwest – Borkut, Popík, Malý Borkut – the water is slightly mineralized, contains Calcium and Magnesium, and yields 1 l/s. In the Cemjata – Kvašná voda area, the sparkling water yields 9 l/s and contains Calcium and Magnesium. Other sites include Išla and Solivar, offering water that contains Sodium and Chloride. In the past, the springs in Išla were also used for balneology treatment. In the past, the original green cover on the riverside meadows was formed especially by flooded forests; and that in the hills mostly by thermophilic oak and hornbeam forests.

HISTORY OF PREŠOV 1



Prešov was established on a territory that had been attracting people for centuries. Archaeologists found the remnants of a settlement dating from the Middle Palaeolithic Era (80,000 – 40,000 B.C.). Subsequent research confirmed the hypothesis that the Torysa riverbanks were populated later as well. Important for Prešov was a new flow of German colonists in 13th century invited by King Belo IV to the country after the Tatar invasion in 1241. The Saxons had a significant influence on the formation and development of medieval cities due to their enormous privileges granted by sovereigns. In Prešov, the Germans settled in a place north of the Slovak colony, on the terrace of the Torysa River, in the place of the later square.

The first written record of Prešov dates back to the 7th November, 1247 in a document issued by King Belo IV. Other records of the city of Prešov are much more frequent later, especially after 1299 when the already royal city was granted municipal privileges by King Andrew III. The city began to develop much more rapidly from that time, especially because it was granted other privileges by other rulers. These privileges fostered the city's extraordinary economic, political and cultural development. Its advantageous location, on the crossroads of important west-east and north-south business routes, also aided the development of the city. That is why the city was nicknamed "Little Vienna" and "Little Leipzig" in the 16th century.

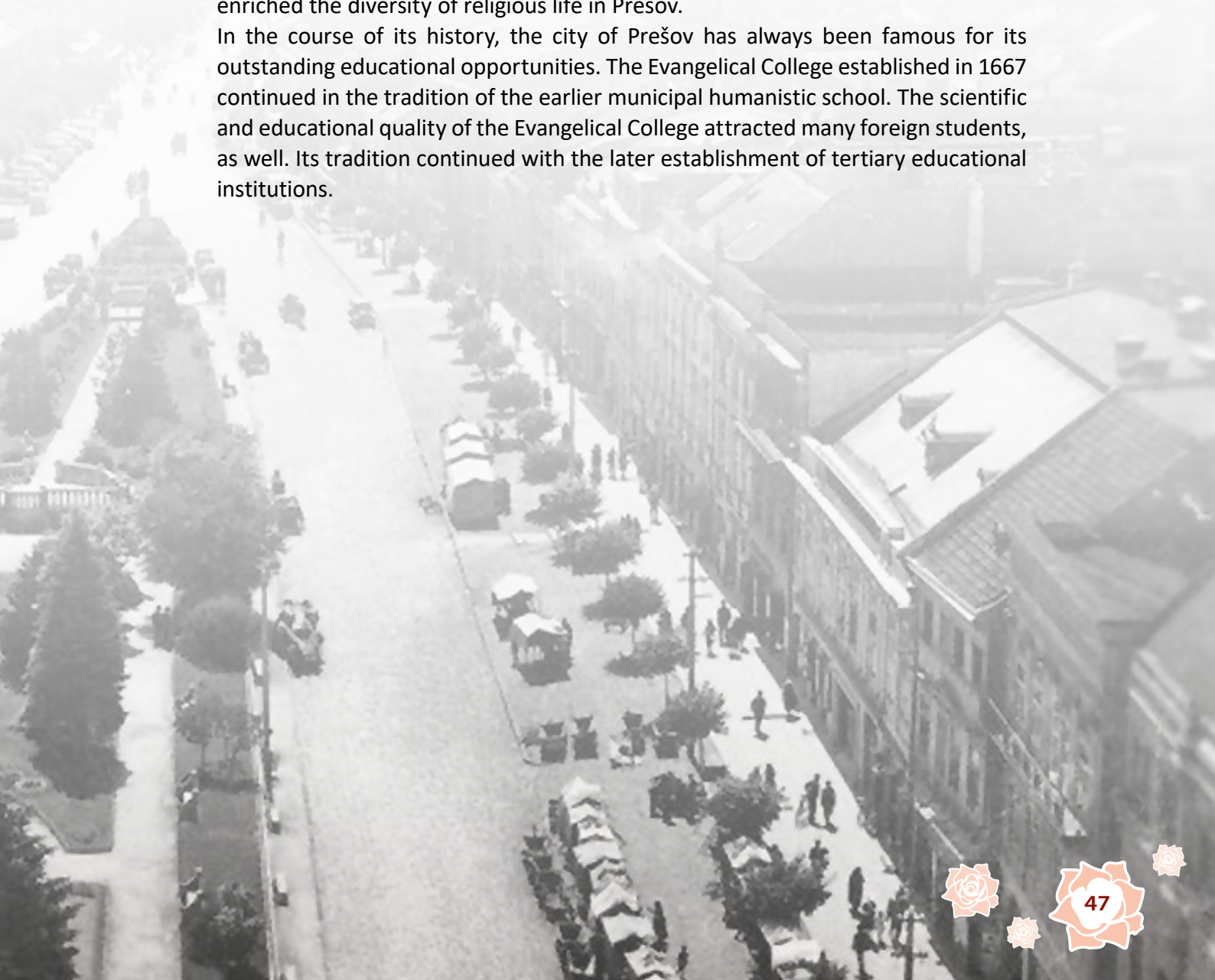


HISTORY OF PREŠOV 2

The history of Prešov is extremely dramatic, interesting and, at the same time, specific. The city's character began to change and it gradually became a massive fortress during the 14th century. The granting of the right to build city walls (by Louis I in 1374) meant the city could be protected from destruction in time of war, which, however, could not be avoided. Both the Habsburg rulers and Anti-Habsburgs troops occupied the city between the 16th and the 18th centuries, with each leaving their traces there. The significance of Prešov increased after the year 1647 when the town became the seat of the Šariš County.

Prešov was a multicultural city open to different ethnic and national influences. Its inhabitants were mostly Slovak, Hungarian, Ruthenian, Ukrainian, Jewish and Polish artisans and traders. Prešov has always been open to different religious denominations. The original Roman-Catholic population converted to Evangelic Protestantism in the 1630s, which was the result of the influence of its priests. During the Counter- Reformation in the late 17th century, part of the population returned to Roman Catholicism. New religions such as Greek Catholic (Uniate – 18th century), Israelite (19th century) and Russian Orthodox Church (20th century) enriched the diversity of religious life in Prešov.

In the course of its history, the city of Prešov has always been famous for its outstanding educational opportunities. The Evangelical College established in 1667 continued in the tradition of the earlier municipal humanistic school. The scientific and educational quality of the Evangelical College attracted many foreign students, as well. Its tradition continued with the later establishment of tertiary educational institutions.

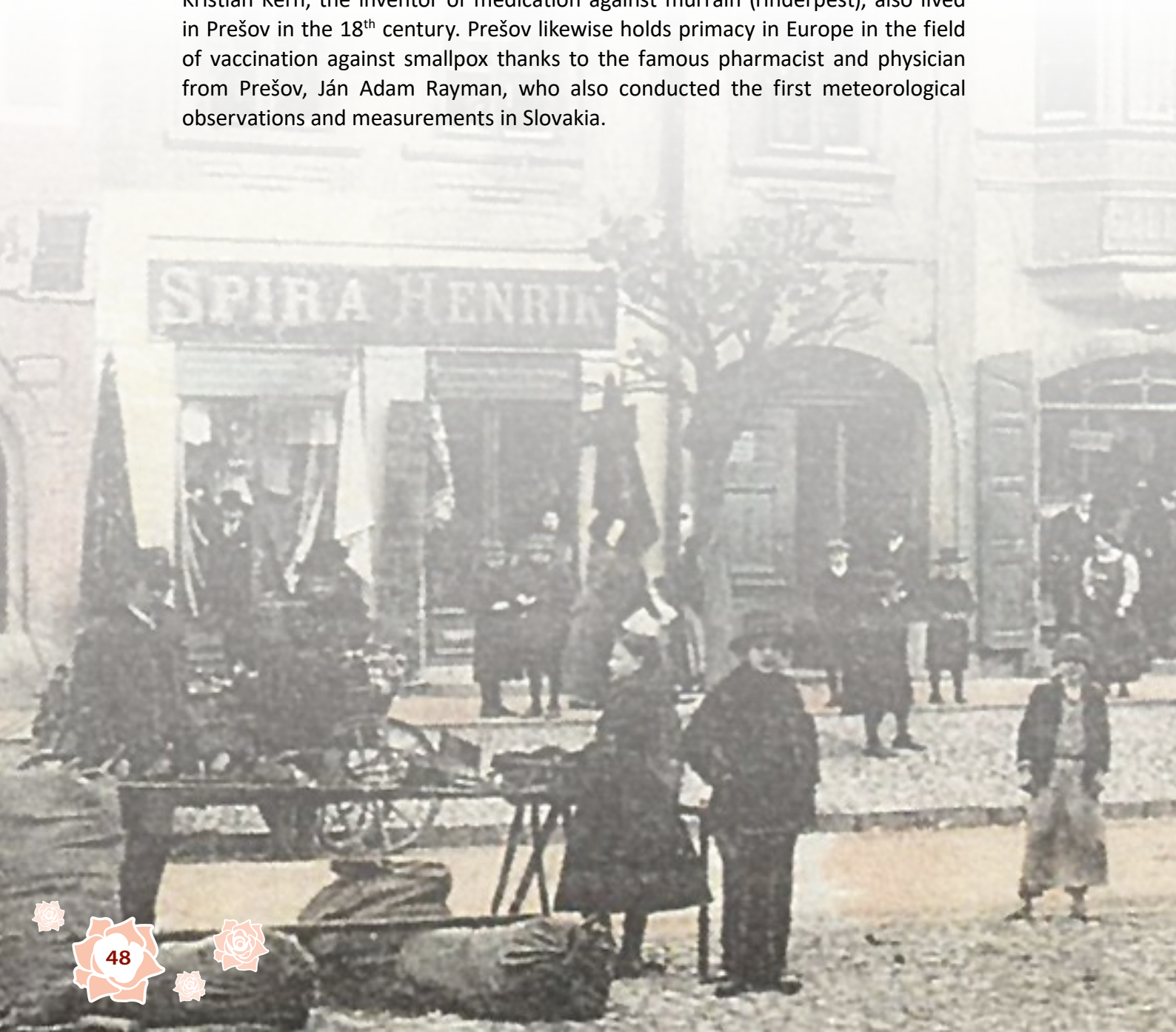




Regarding Prešov's historic personalities, many of them are connected with the Prešov philosophical school (Evangelical College), among them Ján Bayer, Eliáš Ladiver, and Izák Caban. The renowned Czech philosopher, pedagogue and theologian Jan Amos Komenský visited Prešov several times during his time in Sarospatak, Hungary.

A large number of well-known Slovak people studied and worked at the Prešov Evangelical College, e.g. Štefan Daxner, Pavol Országh Hviezdoslav, Janko Jesenský, Jonáš Záborský, Jozef Gregor Tajovský, and Eugen Barkány. The Czech preacher, organist and composer Edmund Pascha lived and composed in the monastery and the Franciscan church of St. Joseph in Prešov.

The first production of beet sugar in central Europe was carried out by Ján Samuel Gertinger in Prešov in 1802. In Prešov, the pioneer of photography, Karol Divald, established the first collotype printing press in the Kingdom of Hungary in 1878. Kristián Kern, the inventor of medication against murrain (rinderpest), also lived in Prešov in the 18th century. Prešov likewise holds primacy in Europe in the field of vaccination against smallpox thanks to the famous pharmacist and physician from Prešov, Ján Adam Rayman, who also conducted the first meteorological observations and measurements in Slovakia.





Ladislav Berčeni, an important general, acting mostly in the service of France, was born in Prešov. Regarding painting, several distinguished artists have come from Prešov, e.g. Jakub Bogdani, a Slovak baroque painter, who worked for the British Queen Mary, and later for Queen Anne. Oscar Berger was a well-known caricaturist working in Prague, Paris, London, Berlin and New York where he created drawings for numerous significant magazines like Life, the New York Times, the New York Herald Tribune, Le Figaro and The Daily Telegraph. Yehuda Lahav, a writer, journalist and reporter from the Middle East spent most of his youth in Prešov.

Janko Borodáč is considered to be one of the founders and most important figures of Slovak professional theatre. Alexander Duchnovič was a Ruthenian national revivalist, writer and a Greek Catholic parson. Ján Ladislav Kalina, a Slovak writer, scenarist, translator and humourist, spent his childhood in Prešov, too. Prešov is also the birthplace of Pál Maléter, Hungarian Minister of Defence and the leader of the rebels during the Hungarian anti-Soviet revolution of 1956; Kalman Kertész, a Hungarian entomologist of Prešov origin who worked as the director of the Hungarian National Museum in Budapest; and Ladislav Pavlovič, a well-known Slovak and Czecho-Slovak football player.

Contemporary artists and well-known people in Slovakia connecting their origins to Prešov are actors, such as Juraj Kukura, Pavol Mikulík, Andrej Šilan, Michal Hudák and Boris Farkaš, as well as Milka Zimková (writer, actor and director), Martin Brezina (scenographer and artist), Fero Fenič (director and screenwriter), Sergej Kopčák (permanent member of the Metropolitan Opera in New York), Peter Lipa (jazz singer), and the popular singers Peter Nagy, Ivan Tásler, Katarína Knechtová, Martin Husovský, Ivana Christová (the first 'Miss' of the Czechoslovak Republic), Katka Koščová (the first winner of the Slovak Pop Idol).



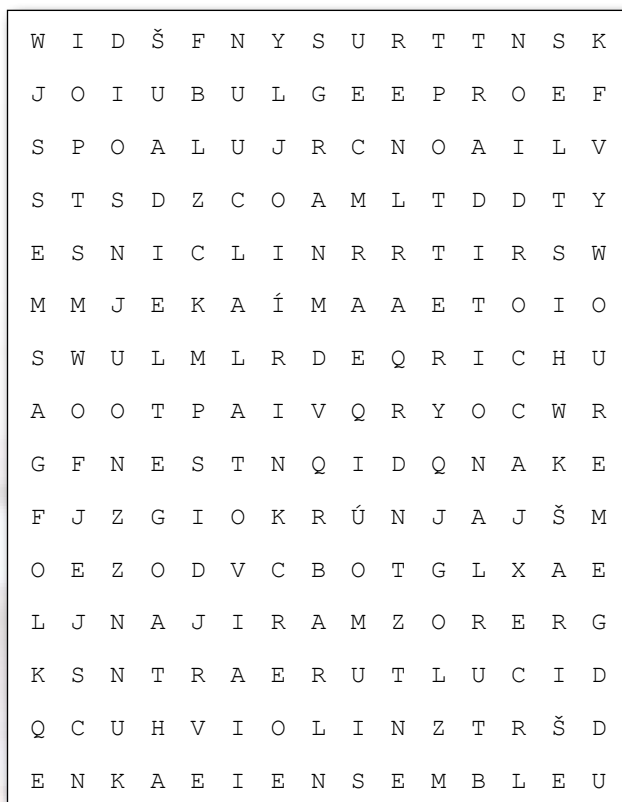
FOLKLORE AND FOLK TRADITIONS



As a part of the Šariš region, the city of Prešov is rich in traditional folk art. The preserved arts of our forefathers include pottery, basket-making, artistic woodcarving, embroidery, and saltmine lace. Another very popular way of preserving traditional art forms is dancing and singing, both of which are pursued by artistic and folk groups. Probably the best known group of this kind is Šarišan. The Šarišan folk art ensemble is an artistic body at the Centre for Performing Arts in Prešov and the foremost representative of the Šariš region. Šarišan's performances are inspired by the richness of Eastern Slovak folk traditions, namely Šariš, Zemplín, Spiš, and Gemer. In artistic form, these inspirations bring originality and uniqueness into folk art for all Slovakia; moreover, they are representatives of Slovakia's national cultural wealth abroad. The professional artistic ensemble PULS focuses mainly on Rusyn traditions of Eastern Slovakia. Other folk ensembles include Dúbrava and Rozmarija.



FIND THE FOLLOWING HIDDEN WORDS IN THE WORD SEARCH PUZZLE



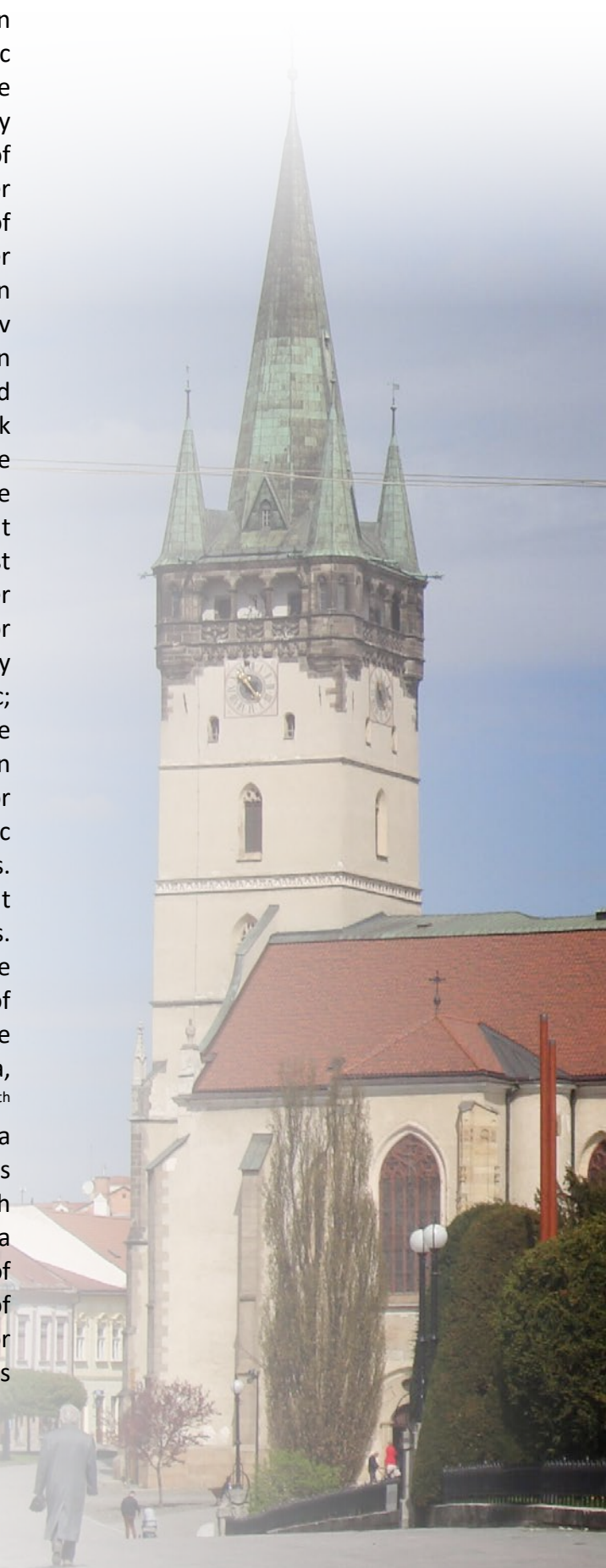
ACCORDION, ART, BASS,
 COSTUME, CULTURE, DANCE,
 DULCIMER, DÚBRAVA,
 ENSEMBLE, FOLK, FOLKLORE,
 FUJARA, GEMER, ORNAMENTS,
 POTTERY, ROZMARIJA, RUSYN,
 SONG, SPIŠ, TRADITIONAL,
 TRADITIONS, VIOLIN, WHISTLE,
 WOODCARVING, ZEPLÍN, ŠARIŠ



THE CONCATHEDRAL OF SAINT NICHOLAS

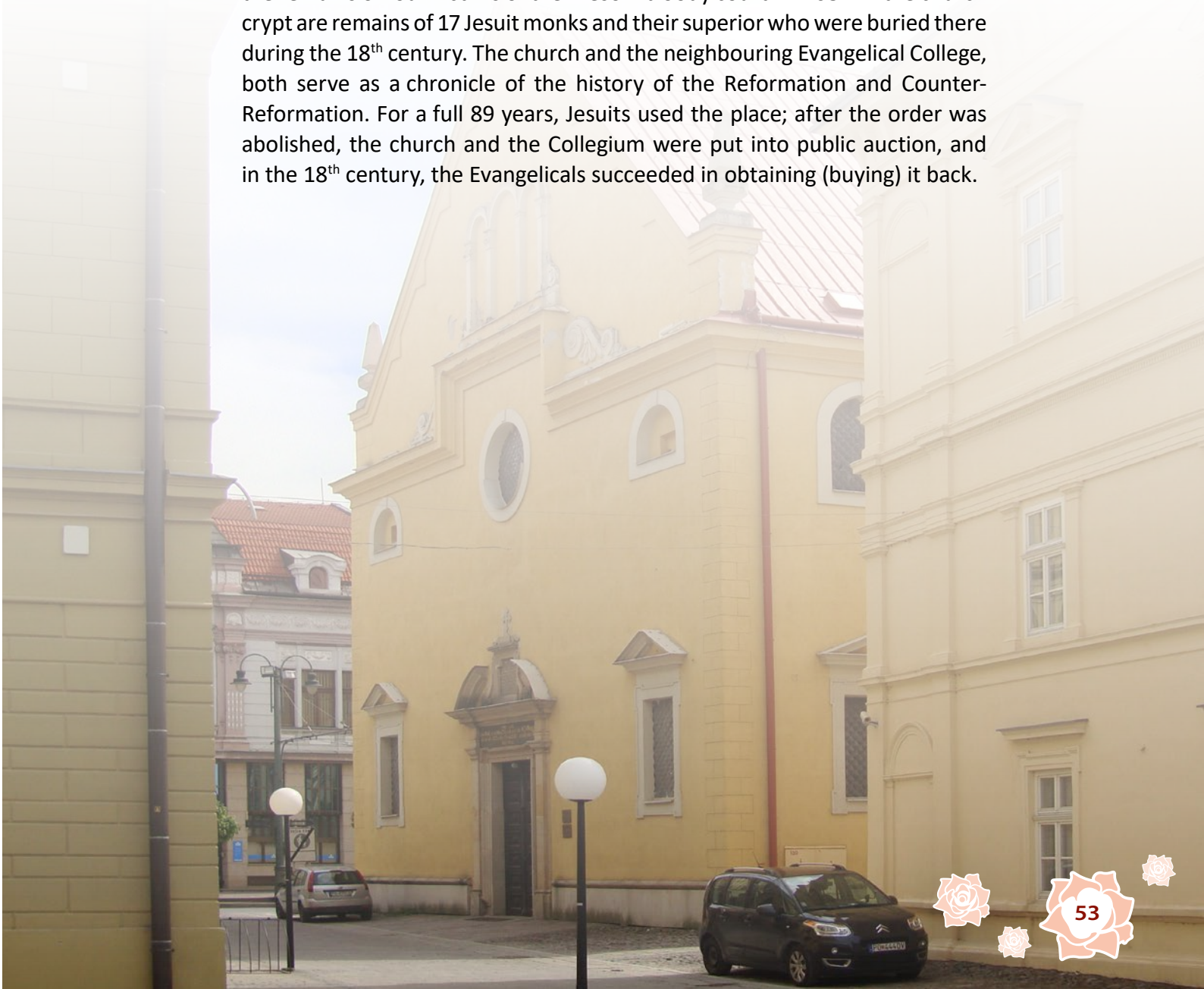


It is one of the most important historical buildings in Prešov. It is the oldest and the only preserved Gothic sacral building in the city. The church is a Gothic structure with three naves; it is a hall-type church, common mainly in German areas. In the past, it was considered one of the most sophisticated hall-type churches in the former Kingdom of Hungary. When compared with structures of the same type in Slovakia, by its size, it is third largest after St. Jakob's Church in Levoča and St. Martin's Cathedral in Bratislava. Its origin dates back to the period before Prešov was granted town privileges, and probably as early as in the 13th century a church of the German settlement stood at that place. The construction of the church dates back to 1347, when Queen Elizabeth allowed Prešov's people to break stones in the Šariš area for this purpose. The church burned down six times, the last time in 1887. It served as a Catholic parish church until 1531, when most townsmen and priests accepted Luther's teaching. Over the next 140 years, it served as an evangelical temple for citizens of German nationality. After the Habsburg army occupied the city in 1671, the church was made Catholic; during Imrich Tököly's revolt in 1682-1686, it was made evangelical again. During Franz II Rákoci's rebellion in 1705-1711, it served as a German evangelical temple for the last time. From then on, it has been a Roman Catholic parish church. The church originally had 12 Gothic altars. Most have been destroyed in fires, especially as a result of religious struggles during the anti-Habsburg uprisings. Out of the Gothic objects that have survived, the following are extraordinarily valuable: the sculpture of the Crucifixion from the first half of the 14th century, the statue of the Suffering Christ by Master Paul of Levoča, and the sculpture of the Archangel Gabriel from the 15th century that was exhibited at the World Show in Vienna in 1873. In 2008, the parish church of St. Nicholas was elevated to the status of co-cathedral. From the church tower you will have a unique view of the historical plaza of Prešov, of the roofs of the feudal town houses and of the surrounding region. The tower at the Co-cathedral of St. Nicholas is open daily during the summer season for both groups of visitors and individuals. If your group plans a visit out of season, try contacting the Parish Office.



CHURCH OF THE HOLY TRINITY

It is a Renaissance church, one of few Protestant churches built during the Reformation. Both Evangelicals and Calvinists mostly used older Gothic, formerly Catholic, churches, and only built new ones occasionally. The foundation stone was officially laid on July 25th, 1642. For several years, the church was connected with the southern wing of the Evangelical College ("Collegium") by a vaulted covered corridor. The church burned down several times. From the original interior of the church, some Renaissance benches from the end of the 17th century and late-Baroque stools from the last third of the 18th century have survived. The organ from 1642 is one the most spectacular Baroque relics of Prešov. One of the blankets decorated with a thistle theme, exhibited at the World Exhibition in Paris in 1900, dates back to the 18th century. The dominant feature of the church is the altar built in the Classicist style in 1865. In the middle is a painting of Jesus with a Samaritan woman. The original painting was painted by Karol Brocký, a court painter for the British Queen Victoria. Beneath the left-hand staircase is a side crypt with the remains of four victims of the Prešov 'bloody court' in 1687. In the church crypt are remains of 17 Jesuit monks and their superior who were buried there during the 18th century. The church and the neighbouring Evangelical College, both serve as a chronicle of the history of the Reformation and Counter-Reformation. For a full 89 years, Jesuits used the place; after the order was abolished, the church and the Collegium were put into public auction, and in the 18th century, the Evangelicals succeeded in obtaining (buying) it back.



CATHEDRAL OF ST. JOHN THE BAPTIST

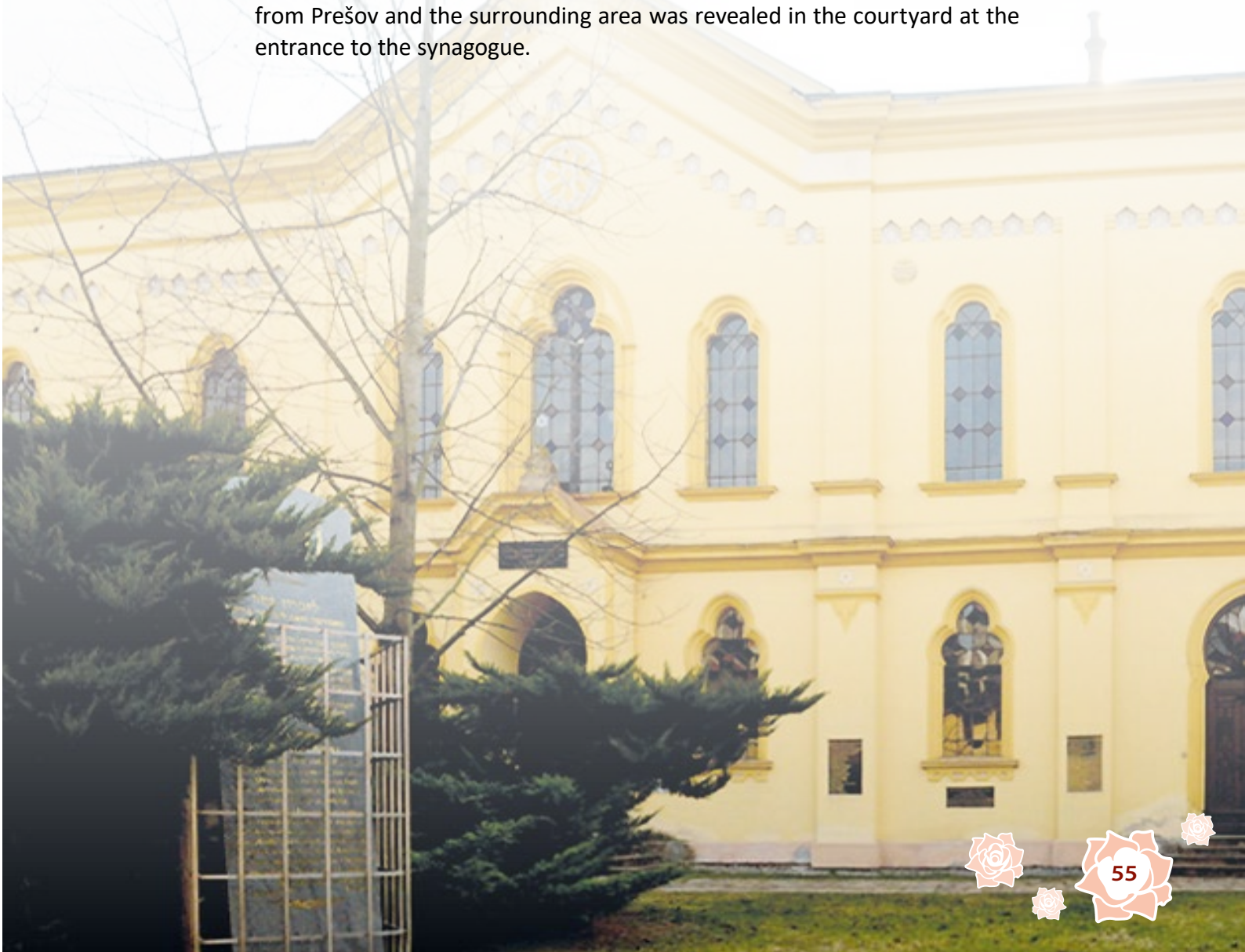


In the first half of the 14th century, on the southern outskirts of Prešov, a town hospital was built; in the very same century, a small chapel was added to the building. A century later, in 1429, a new hospital church, consecrated to the Virgin Mary, was built there. In its surroundings were a hospital and an old people's home. After the Reformation, the hospital church became the Evangelical Church of the Slovak population of Prešov. After the order of Leopold I, in 1673, the church was relayed to the Order of the Friars Minor (Minorites) who came to Prešov in the same year. Besides the church, the Minorites came into possession of a hospital as well. In the 17th century, the church was connected with the Minorite monastery; in the 18th century, it was reconstructed in the Baroque style, and it has stayed so until now. In 1757, four larger frescoes portraying St. John the Baptist's life were made. To this day, they are preserved on the church nave ceiling. Since 1818, the church has belonged to the Greek Catholic Bishopric. In the northern chapel, in front of the altar is a sarcophagus with the remains of Bishop Peter Paul Gojdzitz (pronunciation Goydich). His remains were laid in the sarcophagus upon his beatification in 2001. On the northern wall of the cathedral, protected by a glass shield, is attached a copy of the Turin Shroud which Prešov's Cathedral received as a gift from the Archbishop of Turin, Italy in 2003. This is a facsimile that was made only in four specimens. In the 1950s, when the Greek-Catholic Church was abolished in Czechoslovakia, the church was given to the Orthodox Church. The Greek-Catholic Church received it back in 1968, after the re-establishment of the Greek-Catholic Church. Undoubtedly, the most significant event in the history of the cathedral was the visit of Pope John Paul II on July 2nd, 1995.



ORTHODOX SYNAGOGUE

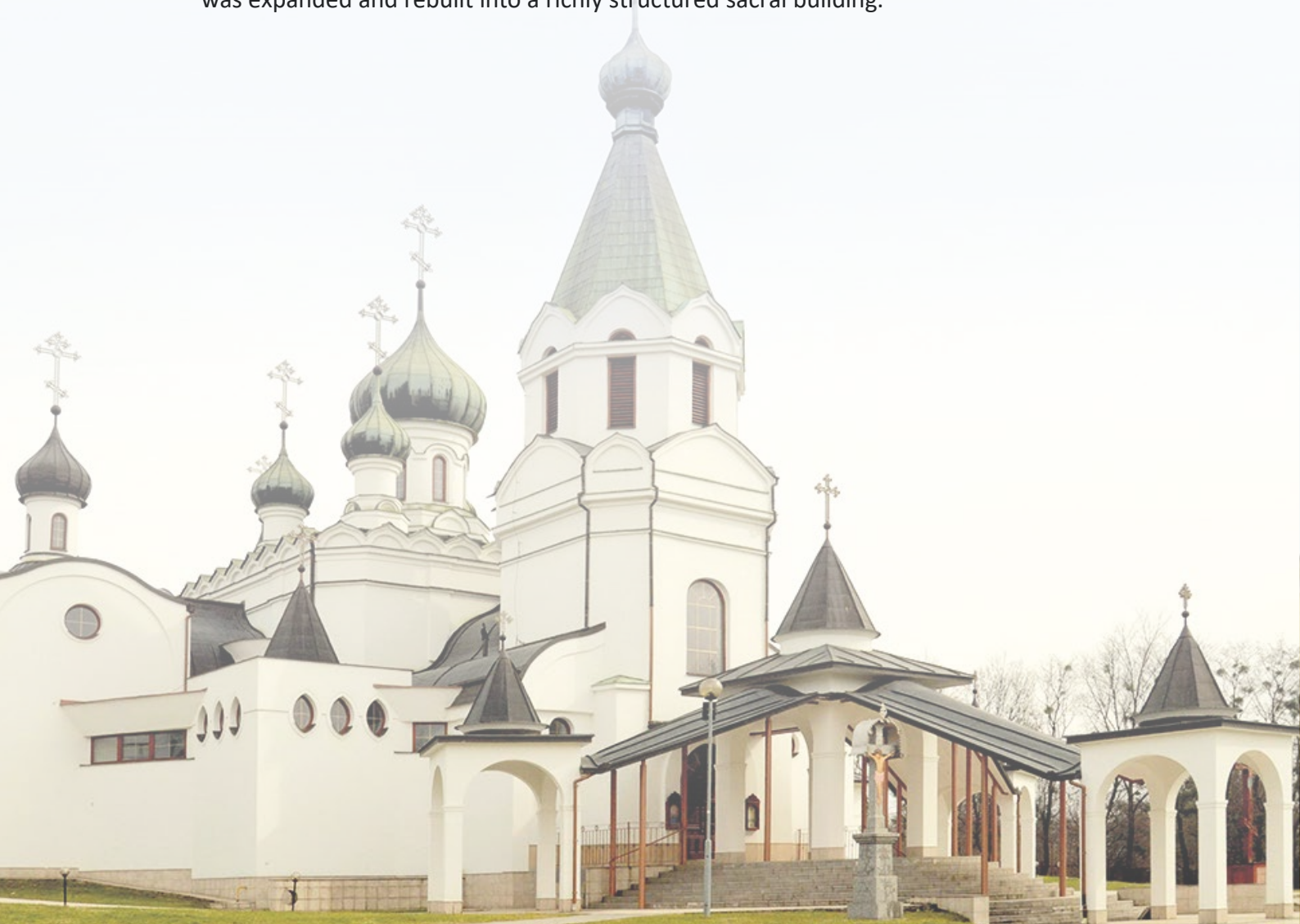
Today, this is the city's only functioning synagogue. It was built in 1898 according to a synagogue project in the city of Tokaj as a sacred building in the Moorish style with several Oriental elements. Inside, particularly valuable are the lectern ('almemor') and the Holy Ark ('aron hakodesch'). The entire interior is adorned with beautiful ornamental paintings, which, despite the considerable damage to the building and without thorough reconstruction, have preserved their original richness, distinctiveness, and shape. The Synagogue served its function until 1942. In the spring and summer of that year, the synagogue and the adjoining area were the place where Prešov's Jews were assembled just before deportation. From here, several thousand citizens of the city were transported to concentration camps. During the occupation of Prešov, the German Army established stables and garages in the synagogue. After the necessary repairs and replenishment of the indoor unit, it was officially consecrated in October 1948. Being the most beautiful functioning synagogue in Slovakia, between 1989 and 1990, Jews from Los Angeles unsuccessfully attempted to take possession of it and transfer it to the US. In August 1991, in the presence of the highest Slovak officials, a monument to more than six thousand Holocaust victims from Prešov and the surrounding area was revealed in the courtyard at the entrance to the synagogue.



ST. ALEXANDER NEVSKY CATHEDRAL



This church is the main cathedral of the Eastern Orthodox Church in Slovakia. The Eastern Orthodox Church is a minority religion in Slovakia. According to the last statistics, about 0.9% of the population of Slovakia claims the membership. Orthodox believers live mainly in the eastern part of the country. The history of the Orthodox Church in Slovakia is not old. Orthodox believers grew in number especially after the establishment of Czechoslovakia by converting from the Greek-Catholic Church after 1950. The construction of the church in Prešov started in 1946 and was completed in 1950. On 11 February 1950, it was sanctified with the blessing of the Prague metropolitan bishop Jelevferij archimandrite Andrej. The church is built in the spirit of Orthodox Russian architecture traditions. It is decorated with five bulbous domes that resemble the typical architecture of old Czarist Russia. It is devoted to Prince Saint Alexander Nevsky, whom the Orthodox Church regards as the guardian of Orthodoxy. The dominant feature of the interior is a two-dimensional wooden iconostasis separating the church nave from the altar. The spiral Bell Tower was built between 1969 and 1970. In 2004, the church was expanded and rebuilt into a richly structured sacral building.



It is one of the most important educational institutions and certainly the most important memorial to Protestant education in Slovakia. The Prešov Evangelical College was founded as a counterweight to the Jesuit University in Trnava; it was decided by Upper Hungarian Protestant representatives at a meeting in Kosice on November 18th, 1665. The construction was financially supported by Upper-Hungarian Protestant barons, country gentlemen, the free royal city, as well as the Swedish king, Transylvanians, and some German princes. From the beginning, several important teachers from all over Hungary and from abroad taught there. Thanks to notable figures as well as modern teaching methods, the college reached such a level that the representatives considered transforming it into an evangelical university. In its history, of great importance is the year 1815 when law started to be lectured there. In the first half of the 19th century, the Collegium had become one of the most important higher education schools in the whole Kingdom of Hungary. Among his students were many prominent figures such as Imrich Tököli – the leader of the anti-Habsburg revolt, Jakub Bogdani – a famous English Baroque painter, politicians and cultural figures such as Michal Miloslav Hodža, Jonáš Záborský, Pavol Országh Hviezdoslav, Lajosh Kossuth, Janko Jesenský, Arisztid Dessewffy – the 1848/1849 Revolution General, František Pulsý – a politician and archaeologist, and others. The most beautiful room inside the building is the auditorium. It houses college library historical collections, and contains more than 40,000 book volumes. In 1908, in the northwest corner of the building, a memorial to Caraffa's 1687 'bloody court' victims was built, along with a memorial plaque with the names of the executed. At this monument, on July 2nd, 1995, during his visit to Prešov, Pope John Paul II worshiped the memory of the martyrs of Prešov. After renovating the interior of the college, the building began to serve the Episcopal seat of the Evangelical Church of the Augsburg Confession in the spring of 1998.



BOSÁK'S HOUSE

Between 1923 and 1924, on the corner of Hlavná and Levočská streets, an Art Nouveau building was built with the intention to serve as a financial institution. On the corners of the building, little roofed domes are placed. On the front façade is a sculpted decoration called Calmness and Love, Affluence, Thriftiness, and Science. On the back wing seen from today's Levočská Street is an allegory of the four seasons; below, a steamship, steam locomotive, and aircraft are sculpted in relief. The building was named after Michal Bosák, a Slovak emigrant from Okružle, a nearby village of Prešov, who, in a short time, rose to become one of the leading American bankers. He owned several banks in the USA, and was a member of the board of directors of several banks, e.g. the Bank of Europe in New York or the First National Bank in Olyphant. His signature can be even found on the US ten-dollar bill that the US government allowed his bank to issue. Furthermore, on May 30th, 1918, Michal Bosák signed the Pittsburgh Agreement, according to which Slovakia should have autonomous status in the future Czechoslovakia. In 1920, he founded the American-Slovak Bank in Bratislava; it had 9 branches, and one of them was in Prešov. At present, the building houses the Pavol Országh Hviezdoslav Regional Library.



OLD TOWN SCHOOL

The old school building dates back to the beginning of the 15th century. It is the oldest school building in the city. According to Vienna University registers, the first student from Prešov was already enrolled in 1415. Its numerous graduates continued their studies at foreign universities in Vienna, Krakow, or in Italian cities, which evidences the high level of the school in the medieval era. After the Evangelical College (Collegium) was built and regular classwork began to take place in 1667, the old town school ceased to exist. From 1673, a Jesuit grammar school was located there. In the last third of the 19th century, it was transformed into a royal Catholic grammar school. In the past, the building of the old town school served various purposes; now it houses the Pavol Országh Hviezdoslav Regional Library.



STATUE OF IMMACULATA

In 1751, Jesuits commissioned this sculpture to remember the period of the plague. It stands where the Prešov 'bloody court' execution took place from March to September 1687. A sandstone sculpture in the form of a three-piece base with statues of four saints – St. Nicholas, Bishop St. Ján Nepomucký, St. Steven, and St. Francis Xavier is the work of Jozef Hartmann, a sculptor from Košice. The dominant feature is the statue of the Madonna and child, with a golden crown and a sceptre. During the Soviet bombing of Prešov in 1944, the sculpture was severely damaged. It was restored in 1967 and later between 1995 and 1997.





Prešov is the only Slovak city through which the 49th parallel runs, measuring 26,263 km. Other cities that this parallel crosses include České Budějovice, Regensburg, Karlsruhe, Chalons-en-Champagne, the Parisian suburban area of Roissy containing Charles de Gaulle Airport, and the town of Sarcelles. After leaving the European continent, it continues to the Canadian island of Newfoundland and crosses the town of Gander. In Canada, the parallel immerses into the Lake of the Woods, and in a length of 2000 km it forms the Canadian-US border up to the Pacific coastline at Vancouver. After crossing the Pacific Ocean, it reaches the northern part of Kuril Islands; then it continues through the Sea of Okhotsk, the southern part of Sachalin Island and the Strait of Tartary; then it passes through the Russian city of Sovetskaja Gavan and the city of Birakan in the Jewish Autonomous Region of Russia. After crossing the Amur River, it moves first across China and then continues into Mongolia, specifically to the towns of Erdénet and Olgij. At the intersection with Kazakhstan, the over 4,000-meter-high Altaj mountain barrier is overtaken. After a long journey through Kazakhstan, it returns to Russia and continues to Europe again. At Dubovka, north of Volgograd, it crosses the Volga River and enters Ukraine at the towns of Severodoneck, Rubizne, Komsomolsk, and Kalush. It returns to Slovakia, to Prešov, along the northern part of Snina.





The building was probably built in the 1440s, when after the completion of the new city walls one of the bastions of the older fortifications was converted to a water tower (Latin: *machina hydraulica*). In its underground workings was a water wheel driven by horsepower. Its two arms, alternately lifting pistons in wooden pipes, continuously pumped water up to a collecting tank under the roof, more than 10 meters high. From there, the water flowed through the wood pipeline into stone tanks along the Main Street. This sophisticated facility was in continuous operation almost until the construction of the municipal water supply system at the beginning of the 20th century. During the nearly 500 years of its existence, it has undergone much reconstruction and technical improvement. In 1930, Kumšt came into the possession of the trustees of the Jewish Museum in Prešov and the building completely lost its original character. The museum was made public at the beginning of 1931 and it was open till 1939 when the Society of the Jewish Museum was officially abolished and the premises of the Kumšt building were closed.



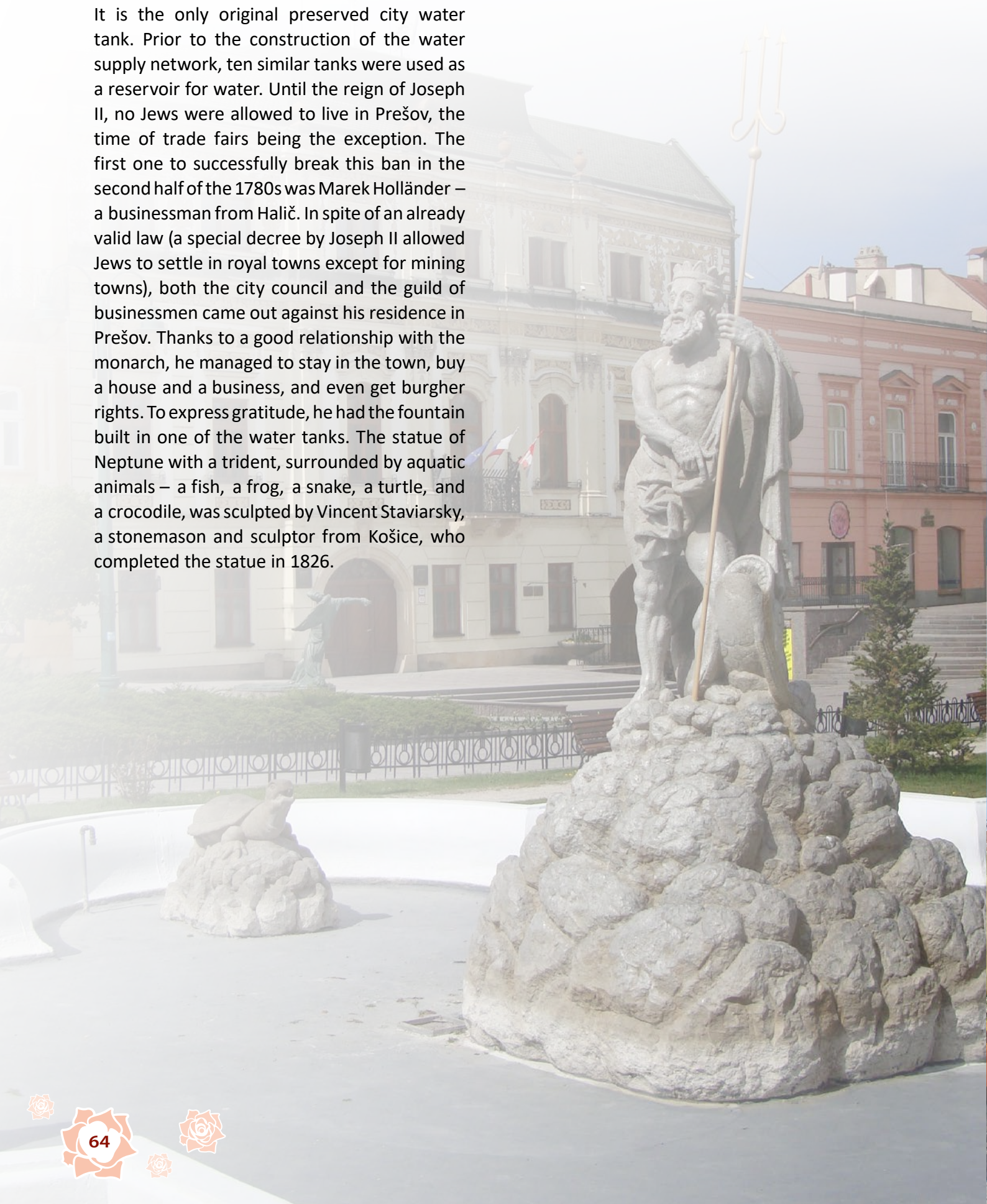
CITY WALLS

The remains of the city fortification foundations are often more than half a millennium old. An important right of medieval cities was the right to build the city fortification. For centuries, not only did fortifications protect the lives and property of the burghers, but also transformed cities into real fortresses. As early as in the Middle Ages, Prešov had its own fortification system that played a relatively significant role in its history. From the thoughtful structure of walls, overpasses, pavements, water pits, and bridges, several parts have been preserved. However, due to a number of circumstances, only a fragment has survived to this date. One of the preserved parts of the town fortifications illustrating earlier fortification structures is a restored medieval bastion on Kováčská Street. The Bastion on Svätoplukova Street is also part of the medieval fortification. Today, it serves as an observation platform and is sometimes used for cultural events. In its surroundings, beneath Kmet'ovo stromoradie Street, a well-preserved, partly built ditch stretches along the street. In 1751, when the military function of the city ceased to exist, Maria Theresa issued an order for the dissolution of the city fortifications, and had all the weapons taken to Košice. Since the end of the 18th century, the gates, bastions, and walls were gradually removed to free up space for new construction.



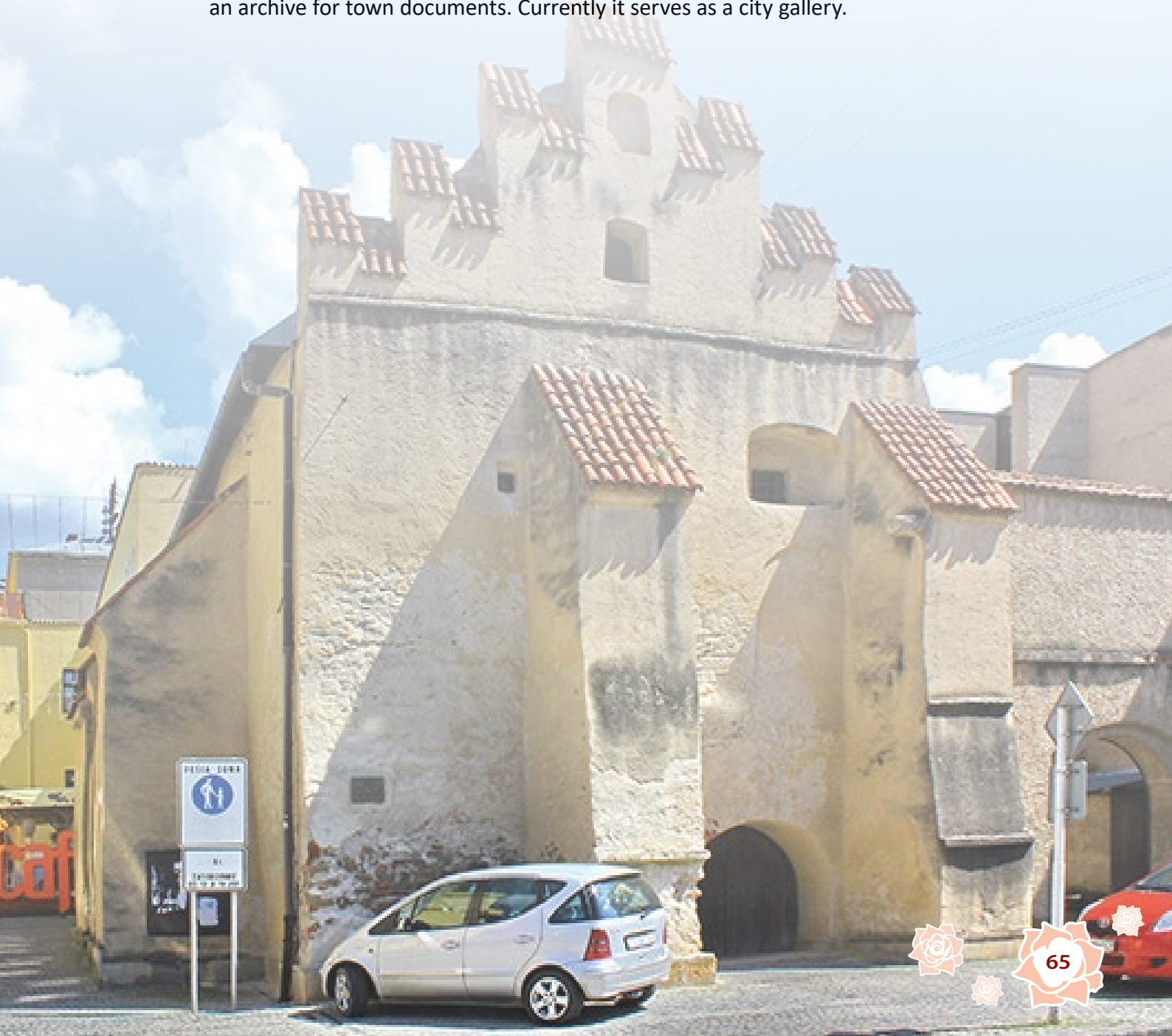
NEPTUNE'S FOUNTAIN

It is the only original preserved city water tank. Prior to the construction of the water supply network, ten similar tanks were used as a reservoir for water. Until the reign of Joseph II, no Jews were allowed to live in Prešov, the time of trade fairs being the exception. The first one to successfully break this ban in the second half of the 1780s was Marek Holländer – a businessman from Halič. In spite of an already valid law (a special decree by Joseph II allowed Jews to settle in royal towns except for mining towns), both the city council and the guild of businessmen came out against his residence in Prešov. Thanks to a good relationship with the monarch, he managed to stay in the town, buy a house and a business, and even get burgher rights. To express gratitude, he had the fountain built in one of the water tanks. The statue of Neptune with a trident, surrounded by aquatic animals – a fish, a frog, a snake, a turtle, and a crocodile, was sculpted by Vincent Staviarsky, a stonemason and sculptor from Košice, who completed the statue in 1826.



CARAFFA'S PRISON

It is one of the few preserved Gothic sights in Prešov, which was built between 1504 and 1509. The building served as a tavern storehouse of barrels and other accessories probably until the end of the 17th century. However, archival records from 1530 mention it being one of Prešov prisons due to its close proximity to the town hall. It was named after the Prešov 'bloody court' of 1687, when, on the basis of the unfair hearing of Emperor General Antonio Caraffa of Naples, 24 Hungarian townsmen and burghers were executed on the plaza by the Evangelical College. One of Prešov's torture chambers that Caraffa had set up for the interrogating of the accused was in the underground areas of today's town hall, which at that time formed one architectural unit with the prison. As some written references claim, the city benchmark scales and measuring devices were kept in the building, and for some time there was also a town armoury. In the second half of the 19th century, it was a town prison. Since the beginning of the 20th century, the building was used as an archive for town documents. Currently it serves as a city gallery.



TOWN HALL



The Town Hall of medieval Prešov originally stood elsewhere. It was a detached two-storey stone building built in the place of today's park with a Red Army monument. During the 17th century, the authorities left it for unknown reasons (probably due to damage caused by fires) and moved to the building that serves this purpose to this day. It is not known what the original town hall looked like; the only remnant is the stone municipal coat of arms from the first half of the 16th century, latterly placed in the portal of the later town hall. The new building was a magnificent burgher house in the Middle Ages. At the beginning of the 16th century, it was rebuilt as a wine cellar and served this purpose for almost two centuries. From the Gothic period, only some fragments in the interior, the portal, and the late Gothic window/door lining were preserved. In the second half of the 16th century, the wine cellar was extended by the annex above the street passage, connecting two squares of the plaza; it was decorated in the Renaissance style. The interiors were rounded by Renaissance vaults and finished in the elaborate Attica style. Thorough reconstruction took place after a fire in 1768. It was finished in 1788, in the late-Baroque style with typical high-rise front windows and a balcony. The last reconstruction took place after a big fire in 1887, during which the second floor was built. In more recent history, the Town Hall left an imprint in 1919. On June 16th, 1919, after the occupation of the town and a large part of Eastern Slovakia by the Hungarian Red Army, the town hall balcony was the scene of proclaiming the Slovak Soviet Republic. Between 1945 and 1990, the building was the seat of the City National Committee; after 1990, it has been the seat of the Municipal Authority. In 1961, the town hall was entered in the list of national cultural sites.

FLORIAN'S GATE

It was built in the first half of the 15th century as part of the new walls. On the outside, these walls were protected by a water drain that was part of the Mlynský jarok Creek. Due to the development of combat technology, the gate was rebuilt into a complete bastion with a massive artillery bastion with spaces filled with earth. The most extensive reconstruction of the gate took place in 1808, when its defensive character was completely abolished. With the two adjacent parts of the wall, it was adapted to the purposes of the newly established city hospital. The wall painting of St. Florian suffered damage. In 1915, this painting was almost completely destroyed and replaced by a new one by the Prešov painter Max Kurth. He portrayed St. Florian in a typical iconographic way, i.e. with a military helmet, with a guidon while firefighting, with the silhouettes of the parish and the Franciscan church, as well as the building of Evangelical College in the background. During the last extensive rebuilding of the Florian Gate in 1979, the semicircular vault of the passage was modified, the windows on the eastern façade were reduced to the original dimensions, and the entire decoration was renovated. In 1973, a memorial plaque was unveiled on the western façade, marking this as the original place of the Prešov Municipal Observatory in the 17th century.



ST. JOSEPH'S CHURCH

The Baroque one-nave Roman Catholic Church with a double-tower façade is connected with a monastery on the northern side. In the 14th century, the city gave the church to the Carmelites who came to Prešov from Poland in 1288. By the decision of Leopold I in 1661, the church with the monastery fell into the possession of the Franciscan order from the nearby Nižná Šebastová village. With the financial support of Baron Franz Klobušický of Prešov and Baroness Šósová of Solivar, the reconstruction of the former Gothic church soon began. According to the design of the Jesuit Church of Ill Gesu in Rome, the entire façade with two side towers was modified. In the southern part of the Franciscan church, at St. Anton's altar, his and Terézia Klobušická's remains are laid. The restored church was officially consecrated in 1735. Following costly reconstruction work, a second fire broke out on December 3rd, 1888; both slim church towers were burned, leaving only a torso. Between 1984 and 1993, the Franciscan church underwent necessary overall reconstruction.

PALACE OF THE KLOBUŠICKÝ FAMILY

The palace came into being by merging 5 houses in the middle of the 18th century. The owner of one of the houses was Ondrej Klobušický, the main trustee of the Upper-Hungarian possessions of the Rákoczy family. It was in 1650 that Jan Amos Komenský stopped by on his travels and spent several days in the residence. In the 16th and 17th centuries, another of these houses was the property of the noble Drugeth family of Humenné. At the end of the 17th century, the legendary Hussar Commander and Marshal of France, Count Ladislav Berčeni was born here. The main initiator of the reconstruction and construction of the palace was František Klobušický, a former royal Tabula (regional court) advisor. This magnificent rebuilding continued under the supervision of his son Štefan and was eventually completed by his widow, Klára Kapyová. The result of the reconstruction was a representative two-storey palace in the late-Baroque style (the so-called Louis XVI style) with a four-wing disposition and a rectangular courtyard in the middle. The most valuable is the floor of the street front, richly decorated with beautiful stucco designs and ornaments with the Klobušický family coat of arms above the main portal. On the eastern side of the palace was a large park built in the French style and reaching to the walls. Undoubtedly, one of the most significant events in the history of this noble residence was the visit of Joseph II, the royal successor to the throne, in the summer of 1770, when he met the Prešov commanders of the Polish Confederates –adversaries of the Pro-Russian Sovereign, Stanislav Augustus. During the 19th – 20th centuries, the palace served several purposes; currently it is the seat of the Regional Court in Prešov.



BLACK EAGLE

In the southern part of the main plaza is a complex of city festive buildings, once called the Black Eagle. In the municipal papers, it was referred to as *publicum diversorium* (public inn). After proper adjustment and addition of new premises in the courtyard, the inn served mainly the more prosperous visitors to the city, but also bourgeois gatherings on various occasions. In 1602, a stable for 28 horses was added to the buildings, which was very convenient for travellers passing through the city. In 1799, General Alexander Vasilievič Suvorov's officers were accommodated here. He was sent with his troops to help the Austrian army fighting against Napoleon. In 1806, the Russian army was staying in the inn along with the Smolensk Prince General Michail Illarionovič Kutuzov. Since the beginning of the 19th century, the inn was used increasingly frequently for various cultural purposes. In the 1840s, a festive *ridotto* house was built at the back of the inn courtyard. On March 3rd, 1849, there was a gathering at which a speech was delivered by Ľudovít Štúr and Jozef Miloslav Hurban, who came to Prešov with Slovak imperial army volunteers. After its rebuilding, the Black Eagle complex included a *ridotto* building, a theatre, and a luxury hotel with a restaurant and a café. In 1922, the first congress of Slovak educators, officially opened by the then Minister of Education, Vavro Šrobár, was held there. Nowadays, the Black Eagle (*ridotto* house) is under the auspices of the city culture and leisure centre and serves as a venue of various cultural and social events.



RÁKOCZI'S PALACE

Historical events in Prešov between the 17th and 18th centuries were more than in any other towns in Eastern Slovakia connected with the powerful Rákóczi family and its prominent figures. At the end of the 16th century, Žigmund Rákóczi (Engl. Sigismund Rákóczi), Prince of Transylvania, bought several houses there. The houses were rebuilt into a palatial building in the Renaissance style. The entire façade and the attic are richly decorated with graphite. The Rákóczis thus created a real jewel of the city's Renaissance architecture, assumingly the most beautiful Renaissance palace on the territory of the former Upper Hungary. In 1633, negotiations between representatives of Juraj I. Rákóczi, the Prince of Transylvania, and Ferdinand II, Holy Roman Emperor, took place there. The negotiations were ended with the signing of the Prešov peace. After 1711, the palace was confiscated and owned by several owners over time. During the 18th century, the Baroque style courtyard was rebuilt. In the 19th century, the building had several owners or tenants who adapted its premises to business and manufacturing purposes. In the 1950s, a thorough reconstruction of the palace was carried out in the original Renaissance style, along with the reconstruction of the graphite decoration on the façade. At present, the palace houses the Prešov Regional Museum.

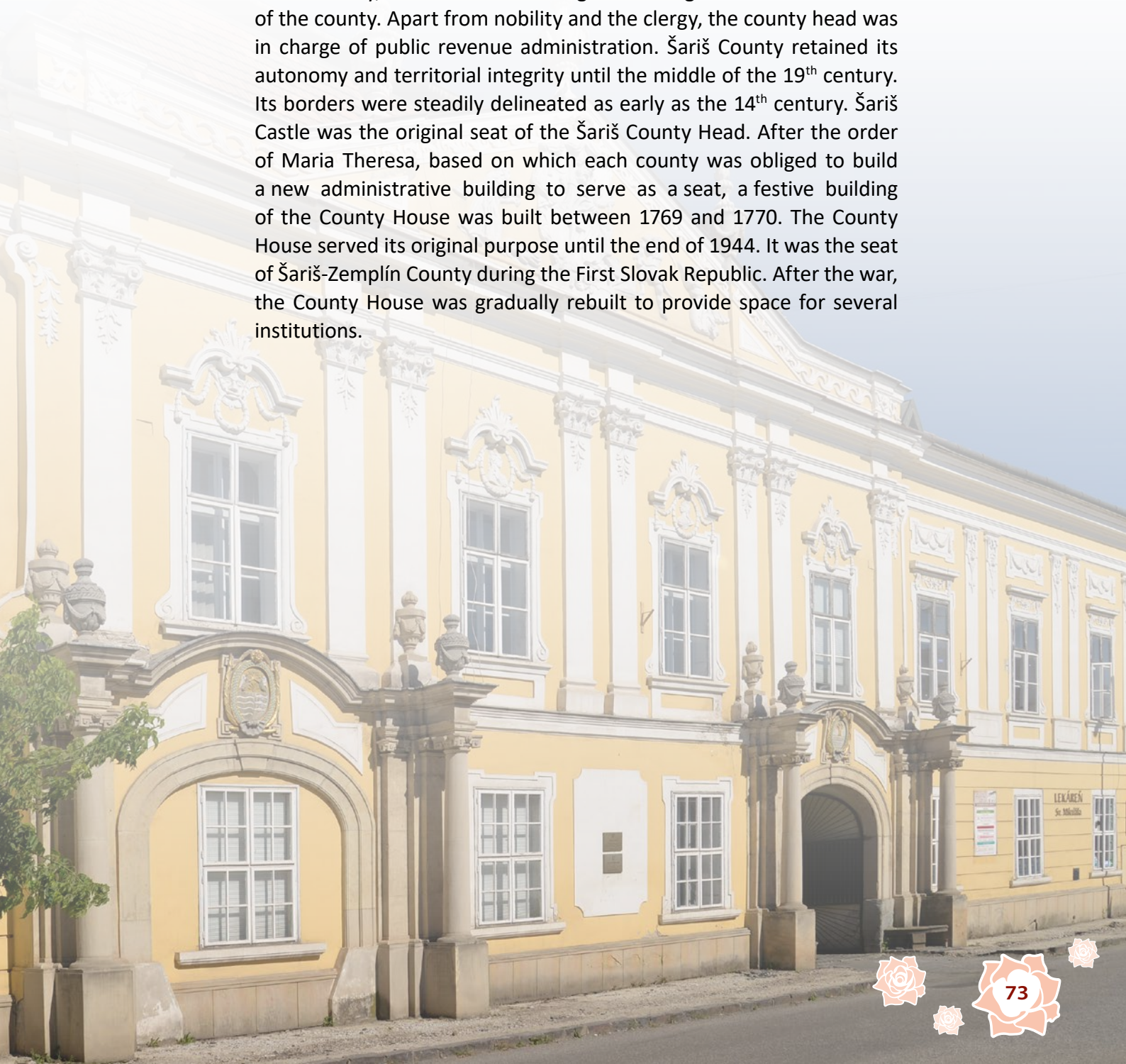


GREEK CATHOLIC BISHOP'S PALACE

The Bishop's Palace originated from the former monastery of Conventual Franciscans. The history of the palace began with the rebuilding of a city hospital and an alms house into a new monastery, which was acquired by Conventual Franciscans in 1673. The activities of Conventual Franciscans in Prešov were completed by the order of Emperor Joseph II. dated July 12th, 1787, in the meaning of which the monastery was abolished despite appeals from the city council and the Igerian bishop to the monarch. In 1791, the seat of the Greek-Catholic vicariate was moved from Košice to Prešov, more precisely to the premises of the former Conventual Franciscan monastery. On 22nd September, 1818 Pope Pius VII issued the *Relata Semper* Bull founding the Greek Catholic Bishopric in Prešov. The entire complex of the former monastery was then assigned in 1821 to Gregor Tarkovič, the first bishop of the newly established Prešov diocese. In 1848, Jozef Gaganec, the second bishop of Prešov, had a major reconstruction of the seat carried out, the result of which is today's two-storey palace building with a classicist-style façade. Above the main entrance was a large triangular shield (tympanum) in which the inscription "Built in grace by His Majesty Ferdinand V. the Hungarian king in 1848". Above the inscription, the embossed coat of arms of the Greek-Catholic Bishopric is begirded by a bishop's chain on which a cross is attached. The dominant feature of the building is a large cupola. At present, the palace houses the Greek-Catholic Archbishopric.

COUNTY HOUSE

The County House in Prešov, a Rococo-Classical palace-type building, is the former seat of the central administration of Šariš County. Prešov became the most important political, cultural, economic, administrative and religious centre of Šariš County at the end of the middle ages. The importance of the town had grown since it became the seat of one of the four newly established legal institutions in Hungary in 1723, namely Regional Tabula (regional court) for the Tisa River region. In charge of the administration of Šariš County was the Šariš County head or county conventions taking place at the county head seat. The county head was appointed by the monarch. He was the commander of all royal soldiers of the county, and was even in charge of holding trials with inhabitants of the county. Apart from nobility and the clergy, the county head was in charge of public revenue administration. Šariš County retained its autonomy and territorial integrity until the middle of the 19th century. Its borders were steadily delineated as early as the 14th century. Šariš Castle was the original seat of the Šariš County Head. After the order of Maria Theresa, based on which each county was obliged to build a new administrative building to serve as a seat, a festive building of the County House was built between 1769 and 1770. The County House served its original purpose until the end of 1944. It was the seat of Šariš-Zemplín County during the First Slovak Republic. After the war, the County House was gradually rebuilt to provide space for several institutions.



SOLIVAR (LITERALLY SALTERN IN ENGLISH)



Nowadays, Solivar is a Prešov district that came into being in the area of salt springs, from which salt was extracted by evaporation. This was the primary way of obtaining this important raw material. The unique complex for salt extraction from brine dates back to the 17th century, although salt mining as such began in the 16th century. In 1571, this salt mine, as the first of its kind in the territory of Slovakia, started to extract rock salt. Later, salt was again produced by being boiled from brine. This technology gradually improved and advanced. The list of sites includes Leopold shaft, brine reservoirs, salt works, a brewery, a salt warehouse, blacksmith rooms, and a flap bar. Mining took place in the Leopold “hole”, also called Imperial, which reaches a depth of up to 155 meters. After almost a century of mining, a building with ditches and capstans (*gápel*) was built over it to carry the extracted salt to the surface. After the hole (shaft) was flooded, the salt was extracted from brine that was pumped into leather bottles with the help of horses. The building with ditches and capstans was one of the largest in Central Europe. Wooden bins for extracted brine





were built in 1815 and allowed to store up to 10,560 hectolitres of rare raw material. The tanks stood on stone bases under shelters and the brine was transported into them by wooden pipes from sludge tanks. From these tanks, salt brine passed into a preheating tank, then into the evaporation tank, and subsequently to the guttering chambers and the drying house. From there, crystalline salt was transported to the warehouse by rail and dispatched. The construction of the main salt warehouse was completed around 1825. Salt spa, a machinery room, a carriage house, and other buildings were also on the site. In 1970, Solivar, as a unique complex of technical objects for extracting and cooking salt from brine, was declared a national cultural sight. In 1986, the salt warehouse burned down. Almost 30 years later, the building was renovated, and since September 2015 its premises have served not only for the exhibition of salt mining but also for other exhibitions, presentations, as venues of congresses or educational activities. Solivar is one of the most important technical sights in Slovakia.



Prešov Calvary was founded, thanks to Jesuits, at the initiative of the local Society of the Dying Christ, during the re-catholicization period at the beginning of the 18th century. The construction of the first sacral buildings began in 1720, but some chapels of the Stations of the Cross were built even in the 19th century. In the autumn of 1721, on the Mount of Olives, the Chapel of Christ and the cross were the first to be sanctified. The dominant feature of the Calvary is the Baroque Church of the Holy Cross (1753). Its construction was led by the Jesuit priest František Perger, also known as the builder of Banská Štiavnica Calvary. The construction was funded by municipal funds and cash donations from the burghers and the county nobility. The whole complex of Calvary was completed in 1893 and, in addition to the church of the Holy Cross, it includes fourteen chapels of the Stations of the Cross, a chapel of the Holy Steps, catacombs, and an adjacent cemetery. The entire Calvary complex has undergone some renovation and modification. At present, construction and restoration work is being carried out on several buildings.



ELIZABETH OF AUSTRIA (SISSI) MEMORIAL



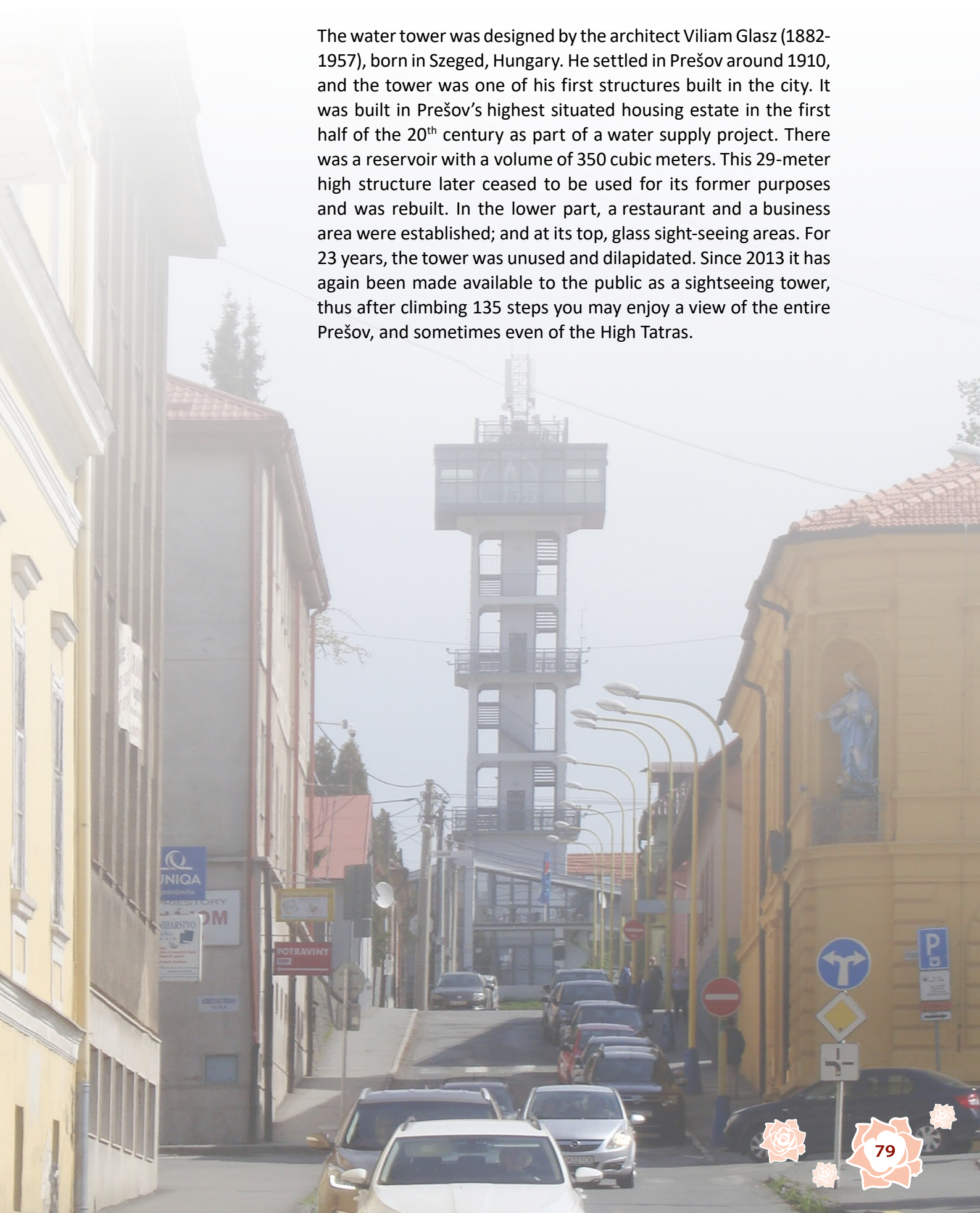
Elizabeth Bavarian, also known as Sissi, the Empress of Austria and Queen of Hungary, wife of Emperor Franz Joseph I., visited Prešov after her stay in the Bardejov Spa in 1895. During her visit, she attended a picnic at Sigord and a formal lunch in Solná Baňa (currently part of Solivar). In 1901, Prešov residents placed her bust in front of the military barracks, which were named after her. After the establishment of Czechoslovakia, the sculpture was removed. It was kept in an unknown place for a long time; later it was finally put into the museum depository. Since 2010, Sissi's statue has again become available to the visitors of Prešov, as it is on display in the southern park on the Main Street.



Important cultural and historical sights of the city include its cemeteries which, besides reflecting the city's residential density, economic level, social stratification, ethnic and confessional structure of its population in the past centuries, they are also sights of many architectural and artistic monuments and sculptures, like valuable tombstones, tombs and crypts. The municipal cemetery was formed by the successive merger of several separate parts. The largest one was the Roman Catholic cemetery with a church, a poor people's home, and a morgue. South of it, the Evangelical cemetery with an old people's home stood. In a separate place, the new Neolog Jewish cemetery with a funeral chapel was established in 1876. The presence of large military crews and military events in the 19th and 20th centuries caused that a military cemetery was established. East of the Evangelical cemetery was founded a so-called municipal cemetery for citizens who, for various reasons, could not or did not want to be buried in any of the church cemeteries. These individual parts have gradually grown to such an extent that nowadays they form one whole.

WATER TOWER

The water tower was designed by the architect Viliam Glasz (1882-1957), born in Szeged, Hungary. He settled in Prešov around 1910, and the tower was one of his first structures built in the city. It was built in Prešov's highest situated housing estate in the first half of the 20th century as part of a water supply project. There was a reservoir with a volume of 350 cubic meters. This 29-meter high structure later ceased to be used for its former purposes and was rebuilt. In the lower part, a restaurant and a business area were established; and at its top, glass sight-seeing areas. For 23 years, the tower was unused and dilapidated. Since 2013 it has again been made available to the public as a sightseeing tower, thus after climbing 135 steps you may enjoy a view of the entire Prešov, and sometimes even of the High Tatras.



GINKGO BILOBA IN THE GARDEN OF ARTS



The tree species that is a botanical jewel in the greenery of the city is growing in the Garden of Arts. It is an unusual representative of a plant genus that does not biologically belong to coniferous or deciduous trees but is considered to be evidence of their developmental link. It has an ancient pedigree; in the geological development of the Earth, it was most widespread in the Mesozoic era. Most fossils of ginkgo were found in China, so South Asia is considered to be its original homeland. It was saved by Chinese monks; they cultivated it as a rarity in the monastery gardens. Ginkgo was imported from Japan to Europe in 1730 and was grown in botanical gardens. A representative of this rare species was planted in Prešov's medieval fortification ditch in the interwar period of the 20th century. To this day, its symmetrical crown with a continuous, uppermost twin trunk dominates the central area of the Garden of Arts. This tree is typified by the shape of its leaves, which have a fan-shaped blade of connected veins divided into two lobes. The colour of the leaves is light-green, and in autumn it changes to bright golden-yellow. There is no other representative of this genus of the same age in Prešov.



'PLATANUS ACERIFOLIA' IN PREŠOV



The massive crown of the London plane tree by the botanical name of *Platanus acerifolia*, spread over the Florian Gate, closes the main axis view from the city centre towards the west. The tree is extraordinary for its dimensions – it is more than 750 cm wide at the height of 130 cm above the ground, and more than 950 cm wide at the trunk. It was planted in mid-19th century, so it is less than 150 years old. Its dimensions, however, do not reflect its age, which is the result of favourable habitat conditions, still protected by the area of the villa garden. Its extraordinary size at a relatively young age is attributable to the soil from the Torysa River meadow containing high levels of groundwater and naturally rapid biological growth. Its trunk is branched low above the ground into a number of strong trunks, which continuously climb up to the crown. The stiffness of the trunk is balanced by large lobate leaves and rounded compound fruit, picturesquely hanging from the end branches. As a result of the peeling off of the bark in large, solid slabs, light and dark green and grey stains were formed on its branched trunk and boughs, creating a unique and exquisite tree with extraordinary dimensions.





FULL TEXTS ABOUT SURROUNDINGS

5

THE SURROUNDINGS OF PREŠOV

1. KVAŠNÁ VODA MINERAL SPRING

This mineral spring enjoys immense popularity especially among Prešov citizens. You can reach Kvašná voda by taking one of several hiking trails or a walkway from the Vydumanec village. Near the spring, you can relax in the shelter and have a barbecue using one of the fireplaces. You can get to Vydumanec by bus no. 18.

2. LEISURE AREA OF CEMJATA

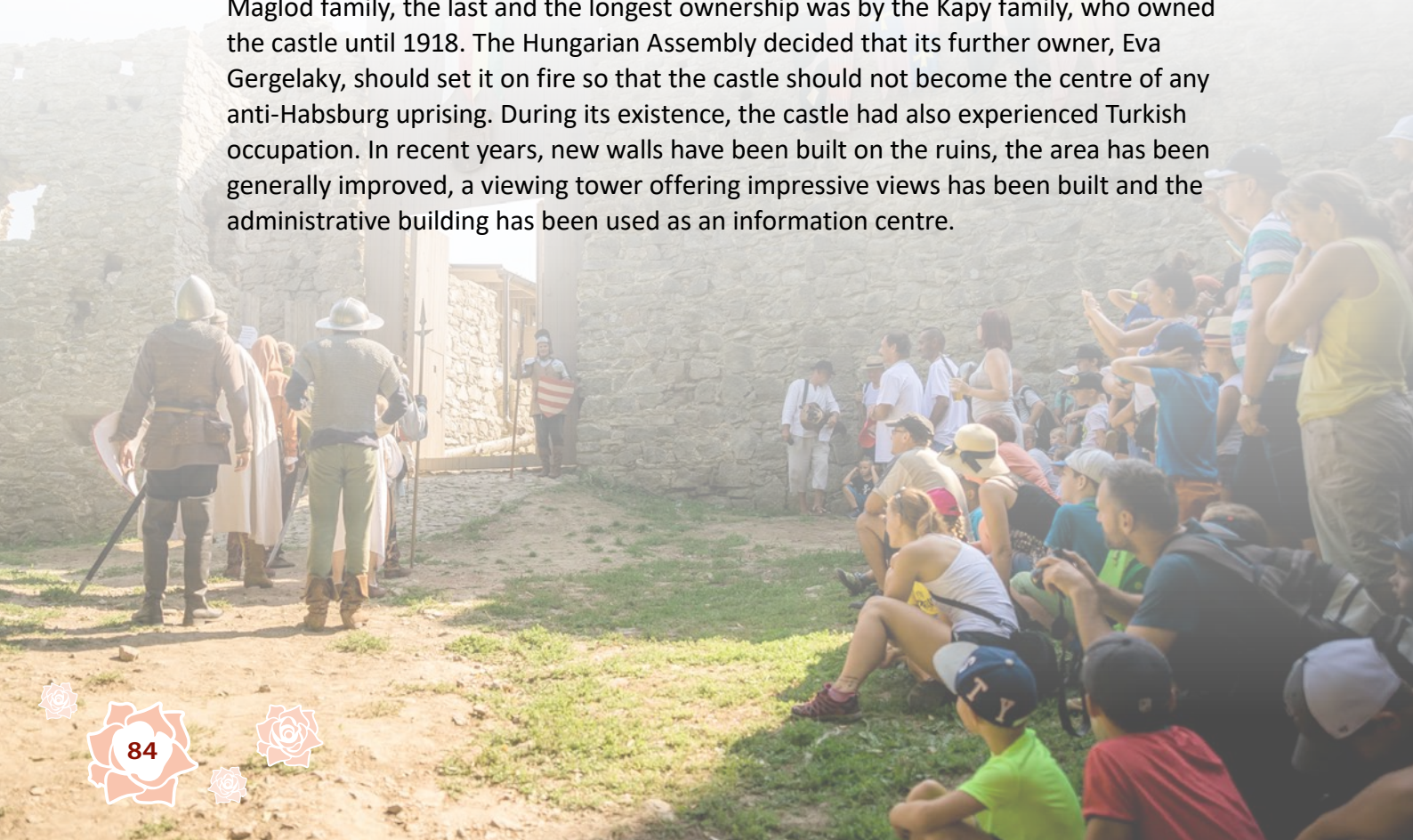
Cemjata (Prešov residential area) is located on the main road in the direction of Prešov–Margecany, about 5 km away from the city. The history of Cemjata as a health-treatment and leisure area dates back to the 19th century when the spa was established. It is located in a forest, and several mineral springs can be found there. The spring by the gazebo is still used for treatment. Cemjata also offers several kilometers of walkways that in the summer provide for easy walks and in the winter for cross-country skiing. Cemjata can also be reached by several hiking trails from Prešov and from downtown bus no. 18 will take you there too.

3. ŠARIŠ CASTLE

The ruins of a medieval castle hidden in the green of a conical hill above the village of Veľký Šariš are among the most sought after tourist attractions in the Prešov region. The castle, due to its area, ranks among the five largest castles in Slovakia. It was built in the 13th century and for a long time was the seat of Šariš County. The Habsburgs made it a mighty military fortress with a large permanent military post. It served until the 17th century, when it was damaged by an explosion from the gunpowder storehouse, and shortly after it also by a massive fire. The castle was not properly reconstructed, so it gradually fell into ruin. Nowadays, Šariš Castle is a picturesque ruin and in recent years it has been extensively reconstructed. You can get to Veľký Šariš from downtown Prešov by bus no. 45.

The modest-looking ruins of Zbojnický Castle (Bandit Castle), also called Soľnohrad (Engl. Salztown), are situated on a hill of the Slanské Vrchy Mountains above the village of Ruská Nová Ves. The once mighty fortress guarded the nearby salt deposits. Its title of Zbojnicky (Bandit) castle was chosen because in the past it was a home of feared robber barons who would attack and kill local people. There is not much of the castle fortifications for visitors to enjoy, as only its mangled remains have been preserved. The beautiful surroundings of the nature reserve and the wonderful views of the valley and of the remote mountains will surely be a more than adequate replacement. Zbojnický castle can be reached by the following marked tourist paths from the village of Ruská Nová Ves: from downtown Prešov, you can get to the Ruská Nová Ves by bus no. 46.

In the promontory of the Dubník forest, on Zámčisko hill, are ruins of the once significant Kapušany Castle. The ruins of Kapušiansky hrad (Kapušany castle) are located only a few kilometres away from Prešov, in the village of Kapušany. A visitor's eye cannot miss it as, thanks to its location on Zámčisko Hill, it can be spotted from the surrounding villages. From the castle, tall stone walls and remnants of plaster, windows, and embrasures have been preserved. In recent years, a large part of the castle has been restored and a viewing tower has been constructed. The long-gone importance of the castle derived from its strategic position. The village of Kapušany, above which it towers, was not only a border zone and an important crossroads of country roads; it even protected the royal route leading from Prešov to Bardejov. All these facts contributed to its having been constructed in the 13th century. Its first mention, under the name of Tobul, dates back to 1249. Its first owners were the Maglod family, the last and the longest ownership was by the Kapy family, who owned the castle until 1918. The Hungarian Assembly decided that its further owner, Eva Gergelaky, should set it on fire so that the castle should not become the centre of any anti-Habsburg uprising. During its existence, the castle had also experienced Turkish occupation. In recent years, new walls have been built on the ruins, the area has been generally improved, a viewing tower offering impressive views has been built and the administrative building has been used as an information centre.



6. ŠEBEŠ CASTLE

Above the village of Podhradík, a national monument – the ruins of Šebeš Castle – is silhouetted against the sky at a height of 529 meters. Tourists are attracted not only by memories of bygone times, but also by an interesting archaeological site and by the beautiful Slovak countryside. In the 13th century, the predecessor of Šebeš Castle was a small wooden guard castle by the name of Havran (Engl. Raven). It was inhabited by a *Knighthood Order*, notorious for wearing black cloaks. Two centuries later, it was rebuilt as Castum Šebes, Sebeswar. Nowadays, it is known by the name of Šebeš Castle. It was distinguished by a circular tower with thick walls, as well as by a residential palace with a defensive wall. The city of Košice received it as a gift from King Vladislav. However, this displeased Prešov citizens and in 1550 they burned it down. Subsequently, the Mayor of Prešov had Sebesi, the castle lord, and Geraki, the castle warden, hanged on the castle gate and the castle burned down. Therefore, the monarch had the Mayor removed and then he punished Prešov's citizens. However, the castle was not restored, and after a while it perished. The castle rock is now divided into a courtyard, an Eastern Tower, and a Western Tower. At present, masonry and a portion of the original walls are visible. Šebeš Castle offers beautiful views and boasts of stunning surrounding countryside. An information notice can be found on the trail to the castle.

7. LIPOVCE CASTLE

This castle provided not only a home, but also a shelter or protection. This is how it may have been described back in the 13th century. Its elliptical structure situated on the western edge of the Šariš highlands (Slov. Šarišská vrchovina) served as protection of the route leading from the Šariš to the Spiš regions. However, it was not a shelter for all people. The rich nobility were hiding there from robbers. The Castle proudly towered on a limestone rock of Jazvec Mountain (Engl. badger) in the area of the Zámčisko region. Until today, it has not been certain who built it and when; the first written record of the castle dates back to 1262. It was allegedly built by the Merše family. The unclear history of the castle may have motivated the emergence of many legends ("Unequal Love at Lipovce Castle" or "A Stone Hag"). They describe the big differences between the lords living in the castle and the common people living in the settlements around it. They show that while the rich feasted, the poor in the Lipovce valley scraped by. Nevertheless, the legendary characters did not succeed in defeating poverty, not even their masters. Thus, many poor people rather ended their lives by jumping from the high castle rock. Till now, the remains of the foundations, the walls, the castle earthwork, the ditch, and the stone cylindrical tower have been preserved up to a height of two floors.



Obišovce Castle (Obišovce being a village not far from Prešov), also known by the names of Zámčisko (Engl. Monster castle) and Stráža (Engl. Guard), is situated at an altitude of 360 m. To this day, the remnants of the castle earthworks have been preserved. In the past, elevated areas were chosen for constructing dwellings, which ensured peace and security. In Roman times, the ancient fortified settlement of Stráža near Obišovce village provided refuge for several centuries (2nd to 3rd century AD). It was modified for the third time and used by the ancient Slavs in the period of Great Moravia (9th – 10th centuries). This also accounts for rare finds from different time periods. On the site of the fortified settlement of Stráža rare archeological artifacts (such as gold coins dating back to the reign of Roman Emperors, such as Theodosius, Justinian and Valerian) were found. The most precious discoveries are the wheels of the Roman quadriga with hubcaps and hubs. A bronze wheel found in Obišovce got as far as Manchester, where it was eventually destroyed by Nazi bombardment during World War II. The ruins of Obišovce Castle are the remains of a fortress built in the 13th century on the site of an old Slavic castle constructed by the Drienov lords of the Abov family. Obišovce Castle ranks among the oldest ones and it ceased to exist in the 15th century during the so-called “castle slighting”. At present, preservation works are taking place on the site.

The Slovak opal mines represent a world gem still hiding a number of unexplored walkways, mysteries, and legendary opals. The mining sites are technical monuments and sought-after tourist destinations. They are scattered over the territory of the Slanské vrchy Mountains between the villages of Zlatá Baňa (Engl. Gold Mine) and Červenica. The Opal mines have been known world-wide since the late 16th century. The largest opal stone was found on a creek bed in the Červenica village in 1775. It weighed 594 g and is now on display in the Natural History Museum in Vienna. Mining flourished between 1845 and 1880 when the Goldschmiedt family rented the mines, and there were more than 250 miners and 13 gem cutters working there. The sightseeing tour is 1,280 m long and takes about 45 – 60 min. The temperature fluctuates from +0.5 °Celsius to +6.4 °Celsius all year round. You can book an opal mine sightseeing tour on the Internet, by email or by phone.



In the centre of the once sought-after leisure area of Sigord, situated near Prešov, is a reservoir originally built for flood control and also used for swimming, water sports, and for skating in winter. At present, it is mainly used by fishermen. In the past, a railroad crossed the leisure area, and it was used for transporting building material and timber. In 1955, it was cancelled and replaced by a road leading from Kokošovce village to Zlatá Baňa village. Near Sigord, the Kokošovská dubina National Nature Reserve spreads over an area of 20 hectares. It is currently a forestry research site. A world-famous quality oak, Sessile Oak (here known by the name of Kokošovce oak) grows here; it is characterized by shapeable straight trunks reaching up to 60 m and living for as long as 600 years. For several decades, Sessile Oak has been exported due to its excellent technical features. It has been a sought-after item throughout Europe, as it is used for the production of special products. Sessile Oak was used to construct Leopold shaft in 1572, and the pulling mechanism of a multi-ton capstan (gápel') of the Solivar salt mine in 1674. Till now, both of them have been fully functional. In Hamburg, a harbour pier was built from the Kokošovce oak. The oak trees from Kokošovce were mainly used in shipbuilding. Allegedly, it was even used for the construction of Christopher Columbus' ships (there are historical records of this fact in the Budapest and Vienna archives).

St. Luke the Evangelist's Greek-Catholic wooden church, dating to 1727, situated in Brežany village, is the only one of its kind in the Prešov District, and likewise in the whole Šariš Highlands. It is a three-part log building of atypical exterior exhibiting significant influences of Gothic Roman-Catholic sacral architecture. It has a typical stand-alone tower, not connected with the roof structure of the nave. The church, which is part of the historical cemetery, ranks among the oldest wooden churches in Slovakia. The main altar is of Baroque style and dates back to 1782. Its iconostas is even older, dating back to 1733.



12. THE ZLÁ DIERA (BAD HOLE) CAVE

The only known and accessible cave in the Prešov District, the Zlá Diera Cave (Engl. Bad Hole) is situated in the middle of the spruce forest between the villages of Lipovce and Lačnov. Visiting it is an unforgettable experience. An undemanding trail is suitable for all ages. As the cave is not illuminated, visitors need to wear helmets and traditional cave lamps. The tour of the mysterious underground, in which each winter up to 12 species of bats find their home, is complemented by an engaging professional lecture.



SOME TIPS FOR OTHER ACTIVITIES

6

1. Take TEN places and/or people from the texts and recordings and write your own story.
2. Compare the history or the natural surroundings of Prešov with another Slovak/European/world city.
3. Choose a famous personality from Prešov and write a fake interview with them (providing questions and answers).
4. Imagine how you would promote tourism to Prešov in another town/country and make some promotion materials using the information in this book.
5. You are a tour guide in the beautiful town of Prešov. You have guests from the United States staying here for four days. Prepare an itinerary for them showing them the most wonderful sites in and around Prešov.
6. You are a travel agent in Prešov. You have guests from London staying in Prešov from July 31 till August 2. You are picking them up in Košice on July 31 and driving them to Krakow on August 2. Arrange the transport, the accomodation and present some sightseeing ideas. Work in pairs and prepare dialogues.
7. You are a sales assistant in a souvenir shop in Prešov. A customer from Atlanta has arrived, looking for souvernirs that would remind them of their Slovak ancestors. Offer them some of your most precious and expensive goods. Customer/s: try to negotiate a better price. Then ask for something less expensive.
8. You're a real estate agent in Prešov. Your customers are a a young couple expecting a baby / is a retired woman who came to Prešov for the first time and is looking for new housing possibilities here. Explain what would be the best solution for them (flat/house/neighbourhood ...) and tell them about some of your offers that are for sale/rent.
9. Roleplay. Pick one historical event from the past that took place in Prešov and perform it in groups of 3-4 students. Be warned! You have to shout out how charming Prešov is in every 4th sentence!
10. You are a billionaire living in New York. Your parents came from Prešov. You want to donate a significant amount of cash to renovate one of Prešov's landmarks. Pick one and explain why.
11. Student A: You are running a campaign for mayor of Prešov. Present your visions. Student B: You are interviewing a candidate for mayor in the next elections but you don't like him/her. You think the current mayor is much more competent. You decide to go hard on him/her.
12. Pick a folk song from the region of Šariš and translate it, then sing it!

- 13.** You are delegated by the Mayor of Prešov to start an Instagram account of the town of Prešov. Pick the page's first six pictures and write short captions and hashtags for them.
- 14.** You are an administrator of Prešov's official Facebook account. It's the end of the year and you are asked to prepare five posts about the top events from the year, which is coming to an end. Pick five events and describe them.
- 15.** Prepare a captivating poster for the Good Festival taking place this summer. Pick the bands, guests, dates, food ...
- 16.** The residents of Prešov want a new coat of arms. You are asked to create its new design. Sketch it and explain what elements you chose and why.
- 17.** Create a small group and act out a guided tour. Choose 3 sites and present what you know about them based on what you have learned in this workbook.
- 18.** Prepare a presentation about 5 attractions in the vicinity of Prešov and present them to the audience (your classmates).



SCRAPBOOK

**MY FAVOURITE BUILDING
IN PREŠOV**



MY FAVOURITE NATURAL LANDMARK IN PREŠOV REGION



MY FAVOURITE SUMMER EXPERIENCE IN PREŠOV



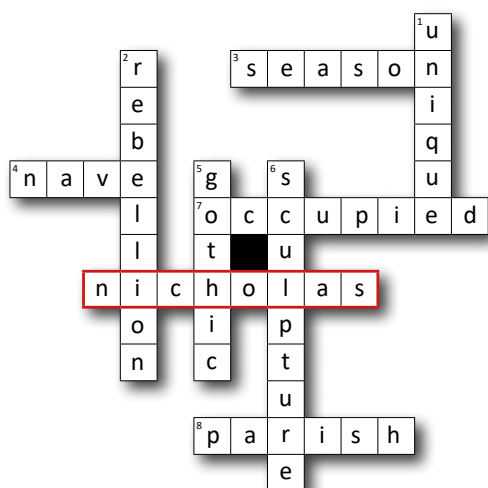
HOW I USUALLY SPEND MY FREE TIME IN PREŠOV/PREŠOV REGION



CORRECT ANSWERS

- p. 7:** Slovakia, 254, 1950, cultures, salt mining, Paris, electric, 1918, 1919, smallpox, sugar, 1859, measurements, Jewish, 1769, football game, newspapers
- p. 8:** 1F, 2T, 3T, 4F, 5F, 6F, 7T
- p. 9:** 1. Central and Eastern, 2. Košice Basin, 3. Slanské Vrchy, 4. 8.6 degrees Celsius, 5. July and January, 6. 631mm, 7. 8,5 km, 8. Calcium and Magnesium, 9. Sodium and Chloride, 10. flooded forests
- p. 10:** 3, 2, 5, 6, 4, 1, 9, 11, 12, 8, 10, 7
- p. 11:** 12, 2, 4, 9, 3, 7, 6, 1, 11, 5, 8, 10, 15, 14, 13
- p. 12:** Kristián Kern (Inventor of medication); Jan Amos Komenský (Pedagogue and theologian); Edmund Pascha (Composer); Ján Samuel Gertinger (Sugar producer); Karol Divald (Photographer); Ján Adam Rayman (Pharmacist and physician); Ján Bayer, Eliáš Ladiver, and Izák Caban (Philosophers); Štefan Daxner, Pavol Országh Hviezdoslav, Janko Jesenský, Jonáš Záborský, Jozef Gregor Tajovský, and Eugen Barkány (Students of Evangelical college)
- p. 13:** Ladislav Berčáni (general); Jakub Bogdani, Oscar Berger (painters); Yehuda Lahav (writer, journalist and reporter); Janko Borodáč (founder of Slovak professional theatre); Alexander Duchnovič (Ruthenian national revivalist, writer); Ján Ladislav Kalina (writer, scenarist, translator and humourist); Pál Maléter (minister of Defence); Kalman Kertész (director of the Hungarian National Museum in Budapest); Ladislav Pavlovič (Football player); Juraj Kukura, Pavol Mikulík, Andrej Šilan, Michal Hudák and Boris Farkaš (actors); Milka Zimková (writer, actor and director); Martin Brezina (scenographer and artist); Fero Fenič (director and screenwriter); Sergej Kopčák (opera singer); Peter Lipa (jazz singer); Peter Nagy, Ivan Tásler, Katarína Knechtová, Martin Husovský (singers); Ivana Christová (the first 'Miss' of the Czechoslovak Republic); Katka Koščová (the first winner of Slovak Pop Idol)
- p. 15:** 1A, 2C, 3B, 4A, 5D
- p. 16:** gothic = a style of architecture, common from the 12th to 16th century; privileges = rights given to a person or a group of people allowing them to do something; settlement = a place which has been inhabited by people; parish = an area of a town or village connected to a particular church; occupied = when a country or town is controlled by force by an army; rebellion = a violent protest against a king or a government that tries to change the political system; altar = a part of a church; valuable = worth a lot of money; sculpture = an art work usually made of stone or wood; unique = one of a kind, unrepeatable; season = a particular time of year

p. 17:



p. 18-19: 1HT, 2JB, 3JB, 4HT, 5HT, 6HT, 7JB, 8JB, 9HT, 10JB, 11HT, 12HT, 13HT, 14HT, 15HT, 16JB, 17JB, 18JB, 19JB, 20HT, 21JB, 22JB, 23HT

p. 20: Today, this is one the city's **two** functioning synagogues. It was built in **1798** according to a synagogue project in the city of **Prague** as a sacred building in the Moorish style with several **Gothic** elements. Inside, particularly valuable are the lectern ('almemor') and the Holy Ark ('aron hakodesch'). The entire interior is adorned with beautiful ornamental **sculptures**, which, despite the considerable damage to the building and without thorough reconstruction, have preserved their original richness, distinctiveness, and shape. The Synagogue served its function until **1962**. In the spring and summer of that year, the synagogue and the adjoining area were the place where Prešov's Jews were assembled just before the deportation. From here, several **hundred** citizens of the city were transported to concentration camps. During the occupation of Prešov, the **Russian** Army established stables and garages in the synagogue. After the necessary repairs and replenishment of the indoor unit, it was officially consecrated in **September** 1948. Being the most beautiful functioning synagogue in Slovakia, between 1989 and 1990, Jews of **Las Vegas** unsuccessfully attempted to get possession of it and transfer it to the US. In August **2001**, in the presence of the highest Slovak officials, a monument to more than **five** thousand Holocaust victims from Prešov and the surrounding area was revealed in the courtyard at the entrance to the synagogue.

p. 21: This church is the main cathedral of the **Greek** Orthodox Church in Slovakia. The Eastern Orthodox Church is a **majority** religion in Slovakia. According to the last statistics, about **40.9%** of the population of Slovakia claims the membership. Orthodox believers live mainly in the **Western** part of the country. The history of the Orthodox Church in Slovakia is not old. Orthodox believers grew in number especially after the establishment of **Slovakia** by converting from the Greek-Catholic Church after 1950. The construction of the church in Prešov started in **1926** and was completed in 1950. On **11th March** 1950, it was sanctified with the blessing of the **Bratislava** Metropolitan bishop, Jelevferij archimandrite Andrej. The church is built in the spirit of Russian Orthodox architectural traditions. It is decorated with **eight** bulbous domes that resemble the typical architecture of the old Czarist Russia. It is devoted to the **King**, Saint Alexander Nevsky, whom the Orthodox Church regards as the guardian of Orthodoxy. The dominant feature of the interior is a two-dimensional wooden iconostasis separating the church nave from the altar. The spiral **Clock** Tower was built between 1969 and 1970. In **1994**, the church was expanded and rebuilt into a richly structured sacral building.



- p. 22:** Evangelical college: 1G, 2D, 3F, 4H, 5E, 6B, 7C, 8A; Bosák's house: 1A, 2G, 3B, 4F, 5H, 6D, 7A, 8C
- p. 23:** Old town school: 1 - Vienna University, 2 - high level, 3 - built, ceased, 4 - last third of the 19th century, 5 - Regional Library; Statue of immaculata: 1 - plague, 2 - executed, 3 - sandstone, 4 - dominant, 5 - damaged; 49th parallel: 1 - only Slovak city, 2 - Czech republic, Germany, France, 3 - Canada, 4 - mountain barrier, 5 - Ukraine
- p. 24:** fortifications = hradby, opevnenie; horsepower = konská sila; pipeline = potrubie; sophisticated = premyslený; municipal = mestský; trustees = správna rada; Abolished = zrušený; remains = pozostatky; burghers = mešťania; fortress = pevnosť; significant = významný; pavements = chodníky; fragment = kúsok; restored = zreštaurovaný; neighborhood = susedstvo; ditch = priekopa; dissolution = likvidácia; gradually = postupne; preserved = zachovaný; reservoir = zásobník; exception = výnimka; valid = právoplatný; guild = cech; monarch = panovník; gratitude = vďačnosť; stonemason = kamenár; tavern = hostinec; barrel = sud; archive = archív; proximity = blízkosť; executed = popravený; town hall = radnica; scales = váhy; prison = väznica; urban = mestský
- p. 25:** 1A, 2B, 3D, 4D, 5A, 6A, 7C, 8C, 9B, 10A
- p. 26:** 1C, 2A, 3B, 4A, 5D, 6B, 7C, 8D, 9A, 10D
- p. 27:** 1T, 2F, 3F, 4T, 5F, 6F, 7T, 8F
- p. 28:** 1T, 2F, 3F, 4T, 5F, 6F, 7F, 8F, 9T, 10T, 11F, 12F
- p. 29:** 1F, 2T, 3T, 4F, 5F, 6F, 7F, 8T, 9F, 10F, 11F, 12T, 13T
- p. 30:** 1F, 2F, 3F, 4F, 5T, 6F, 7F, 8T, 9F, 10T, 11T, 12F
- p. 31:** Greek catholic bishop's palace: 1 - monastery, 2 - Emperor, 3 - bishop, 4 - diocese, 5 - two-storey, 6 - inscription, 7 - coat of arms, 8 - cupola; County house: 1 - seat, 2 - county, 3 - court, 4 - monarch, 5 - clergy, 6 - obliged, 7 - war; Calvary: 1 - society, 2 - sacral, 3 - chapel, 4 - priest, 5 - nobility, 6 - cemetery
- p. 32:** 1 - evaporation, 2 - raw material, 3 - salt mine, 4 - reservoir, 5 - capstans, 6 - brine, 7 - bin, 8 - warehouse, 9 - exhibition
- p. 34:** 1B, 2A, 3B, 4B
- p. 35:** 1B, 2A, 3B
- p. 36:** 1B, 2A, 3A
- p. 37:** Ginkgo biloba: tree species, coniferous, deciduous, Mesozoic, monks, Japan, trunk, shape, autumn; Platanus: London, wide, soil, meadow, rapid, fruit, bark
- p. 39-42:** Kvašná voda mineral spring: bus no. 18, hike + relax + barbecue; Leisure area of Cemjata: 5 km, 19th century; Šariš castle: 13th century, bus no. 45; Zbojnický castle: bandit/robber, salt; Kapušany castle: 1249, Turkish; Šebeš castle: raven, 1550; Lipovce castle: rich nobility, the first written record; Obišovce castle: Monster/Guard castle, Manchester; Slovak opal mines: 1775, 594 g; Sigord leisure area: 20 hectares, harbor pier, shaft, pulling mechanism, construction of ships; Wooden church in brežany: Roman-Catholic, 1782; The zlá diera cave: Bad Hole, bats



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