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## Scavenger Hunt in Prague for Incoming Students by FSV International Office & FSV Student Clubs

On behalf of the FSV International Office (FSV IO) and FSV Student clubs (i.e., Miroslava, SIMS, Students of ICSJ, and Political Science club) we would like to introduce you to a Scavenger Hunt in Prague!

**What Is It About?** A scavenger hunt is a competition organized by FSV IO and student clubs who prepared a list of places in Prague, which the participants need to visit in a limited period of time, during **Easter Holidays, April 2-5, 2021**.

**Which Places In Prague?** The sites were wisely chosen by organizers while different perspectives were taken into consideration (i.e., historical, political connotation; personal approach to a particular place; a resemblance to a different world-famous place; study major reason, etc.). The list of places with a short description and links are provided in the very same document.

**What Is The Purpose?** As the ongoing pandemic situation limits our free movement to a large extent, and the online forms of communication make us crazier every day, we wanted to experience something different while still following governmental restrictions and bearing in mind both - one's own health and public health. Thus, we want you to visit, see and experience as many Prague-based sites as possible **while having fun and enjoying these beautiful sunny days of a prolonged weekend!**





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**What Are the Rules?**

- 1) **Visit** as many sites as possible based on the list,
- 2) **Take a picture of yourself** in front of each site (if not otherwise specified)  
OR **accomplish a specifically given task** at the site,
- 3) **Send** all the photos\* into [life@fsv.cuni.cz](mailto:life@fsv.cuni.cz) by **April 6, 23:59 PM!**

**Who Wins?**

- 1) **The participant** (or a group of participants)\*\* **who visits the most places** and sends all photos by the deadline.
- 2) **The participant** (or a group of participants) **who makes the most creative photo\*\*\*** and sends it by the deadline. These photos will be evaluated by the FSV IO and student clubs.

*\* By sending these photos you agree your pictures might be used as further promotional materials for the needs of FSV, posted on our Facebook page.*

*\*\* Group of participants - Please, keep in mind that gathering is prohibited by the Czech law. Thus you may join this competition as a group if you all share the apartment and/or dormitory room.*

*\*\*\* **Extra points** are given if you take a photo with **FSV socks!***

**What Can You Win?**

Both winners (or a group of winners) win **FSV UK merch!** (t-shirts or gymsacks!). Please, click [here](#) to see what you may be looking forward to!

**Do you have any questions? Please, do not hesitate to contact your FSV coordinator! :D**

**And now turn the page and see the list of Prague sites (and also a map at the end)!!!**



## Scavenger Hunt in Prague for Incoming Students List of Prague Sites

By [Miroslava](#) (Student Club of the Institute of Sociological Studies)

- 1) [Old Town Square, Astronomical Clock](#)
- 2) [Czech Academy of Sciences](#)
- 3) [Villa Osvěta](#)

Before **Tomáš Garrigue Masaryk** became the first Czechoslovakian president and took his place at the castle (1918), he lived in several locations around Prague. One of the most important locations was the one in the **Royal Vinohrady district**. The luxury Villa Osvěta is **the house Masaryk lived in** from 1886 (the year in which his son was born) to 1889 with his family.

**Task:** Take a photo of the bust of Jan Masaryk, T. G. Masaryk's son.

- 4) [Municipal House](#)
- 5) [Jewish Museum in Prague - Spanish Synagogue](#)
- 6) [House at the Black Madonna](#)

A masterpiece of Czech **Cubist architecture**, the building was constructed between **1911 and 1912**, based on designs by famous Czech **architect Josef Gočár**. The building is **located in the Old Town** between Celetná Street and Ovocný trh. Its name comes from the **Baroque statue** that is located on its corner. After complete renovation, the building has become home to a Museum of Decorative Arts **exhibition about Cubism**.

- 7) [Karolinum](#)

This unique monument has been a **part of Charles University since 1383**, when Wenseslas IV., the son of the university's founder, secured one of the most imposing palaces in the Old Town for use as a dormitory. Today, the Karolinum's appearance is **primarily Baroque**. The central interior space, the **Aula Magna**, is used for commencement ceremonies and other official gatherings. The **Karolinum Cloisters** are used for **exhibitions of contemporary art**.

**Task:** How many street lamps can you find around Karolinum?

- 8) [Karlín Square](#)
- 9) [Loreto Prague](#)

Prague Loreto shrine, surrounded by cloisters and chapels, was **built in baroque style in 1626 - 1750**. The famous chime, which contains **27 Loreta hand bells**, is located in the tower and plays the Loretan Marian song "**A Thousand Times We Greet Thee**" (every hour from 9 am to 6 pm). The Loreto treasure consists of a rare collection of liturgical objects and other votive gifts from the 16th to 18th century, the most famous of which is the "**Prague sun**", a



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monstrance **encrusted with 6,222 diamonds**. Just behind Loreta is the **Church of the Nativity of Our Lord**, designed by **Kilian Dientzenhofer** and built in 1737.

10) [Dancing House](#)

This pillar of **modern architecture** in Prague “danced” onto the Rašínovo Embankment in **1996**. The project comes from the drawing board of world-renowned **architects Vlado Milunić and Frank O. Gehry**. Its concept was inspired by the dance skills of a famous movie couple - the **stone tower** symbolizes **Fred Astaire** and the **glass tower** represents his partner, **Ginger Rogers**. A gallery and a restaurant with a **terrace offering a 360° view** of Prague can be visited in the Dancing House.

By [SIMS](#) (Student Organization of the Institute of International Studies)

11) [Hotel International](#)

50.1094158N, 14.3933839E

Hotel Internacional, also formerly known as Družba, was built during the early 1950's. It is a typical example of a **socialist realism**, a style of idealized realistic art that was developed in the Soviet Union and later also adopted in other socialist countries. Despite its name, the figures in the style are very often highly idealized, especially in sculpture, where it often leans heavily on the conventions of classical sculpture. Since 2015, it has been a part of the Mozart hotel chain with other properties in Budapest or Odessa. The building is also one of the Cultural protected monuments.

**Task:** To find a star (don't worry, it's really big) on the building and take a photo with it.

12) [Church of Saint Anthony of Padua – Strossmayerovo náměstí](#)

50.0987153N, 14.4351064E

The church was built between the years 1908 and 1911 and belongs to Gothic Revival architecture. From then it is an integral part of the Holešovice district landscape and from 2015 it is also one of the protected properties of Cultural monuments of the Czech Republic. Famous Czech pianist, songwriter, and a frontman of Czech underground experimental rock band Psí vojáci (“Dog Soldiers”) Filip Topol lived in the district of Holešovice at the end of his life. He himself said that he often found himself talking to the church after a long night of concerting, usually at the bring of down. He claimed he had “a very good relationship” with the church.

**Task:** Within 120 m (1 minute walk) from the church, there are two memorials with the author's quote on them. Find at least one of them and take a picture with it.

13) [Kajetánka](#)

50.0877232725N, 14.3735677103E

Vila Kajetánka is a part of the historical development in the district of Břevnov. In this complex from the 17th century, you will find a baroque chateau, a park with a pond, a chapel and a



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former greenhouse that has been adapted for living (modern flats). The complex has undergone a number of reconstructions and served various purposes: originally an aristocratic residence, then a monastery of the Theatine order, now a residential new building and the chateau serves as a restaurant. (Hopefully in summer it will open again its garden, visit is highly recommended!).

**Task:** Find statues in the park and take a funny photo with them (pose, decorate them with a piece of clothes...)

### 14) [Star Summer Palace \(Letohrádek Hvězda\)](#)

50.0833958N, 14.3261542E

Star Summer Palace (Letohrádek Hvězda) is a renaissance building located in the Game Reserve on White Mountain (Bílá Hora). The Game Reserve was founded by Emperor Ferdinand I in 1534. Later in 1555-1556 a two-floor central building designed in a six-pointed star shape was built there as a hunting summer palace. In the first half of the 18th century the Palace suffered due to army troops camping in the Game Reserve. As decreed by Emperor Joseph I, the Star Summer Palace was used as a storage house for ammunition. The building was finally renovated in the 1950s. Today, there is a permanent exhibition dedicated to the founder of the building Ferdinand II. Tyrolean. It is also a popular venue for events, concerts, conferences and social events.

**Task:** The building is very atypical. Therefore, your task is to go around the building and count the windows.

### 15) [White Mountain](#)

50.0782747N, 14.3189664E

Last autumn, 400 years have passed since the **Battle of White Mountain (1620)**. Its result ment oppression of the Bohemian Estates and other supporters of the anti-Habsburg uprising, 27 of them were executed at the Old Town Square. Moreover, people of non-Catholic confession were forced to leave the kingdom, among them **John Amos Comenius**, the "Teacher of Nations".

**Task:** Your task is to take a "peak photo" of the whole group with the memorial at the hill. There is a graffiti sign at the near educational board. Write it!

### 16) [Building of the Restaurant - Pavilion Praha-Expo 58](#)

50.0964572N, 14.4297572E

This pavilion represented Czechoslovakia in 1958 at the Expo 58 exhibition in Brussels. Here he aroused great interest, amazed the whole world and won. It gained admirers mainly thanks to the materials used (glass, plastics, metal), interesting interiors and elegant construction, which allowed disassembly. After the exhibition, it was then dismantled, transported to Prague and rebuilt on the edge of the Letna Plain. It functioned as a restaurant with a beautiful view of Prague before it burned down in 1991. Subsequently, it was renovated and converted into offices.



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**Task:** Put the number 58 on the ground from whatever materials you will find around the pavilion and take a photo of it.

17) [Stromovka](#)

50.1070667N, 14.4195550E

Stromovka (Royal Game Reserve) is a large park in the Bubeneč district of Prague. It was established in the thirteenth century as a game reserve. At the beginning of the 19th century, it was modified into a park. Later in the 19th and 20th centuries the park was reduced due to the building of the Academy of Fine Arts and the Planetarium. It is protected as a natural monument as well as a cultural monument. Stromovka is also unique because of the final stop of the historical tram that goes basically through the whole city. Today, Stromovka is one of the biggest parks in Prague used for running and relaxing while living in the centre of the city. Visit the park and enjoy the view, get some fresh air!

**Task:** Your task is to find the station (a little hint: the station is connected to something also mentioned in the text above) take a photo with it and find out the number of the historical tram.

18) [Pond in Prokop Valley](#)

50.0418131N, 14.3860056E

Prokop Valley (Prokopské údolí) is a recreational area in Prague, located near Barrandov and Hlubočepy. The valley is connected to Dívčí Hrad. Go and take a break from school and stress of everyday life during corona times. Visit one of the most beautiful parks and valleys located in our wonderful capital city. Don't forget to carefully look around and check Prokop rocks and the Prague Semmering. Find a pond (near the Semmering).

**Task:** Are you brave enough? Take off your shoes and take a photo of you while standing in the pond.

19) [Prague Semmering](#)

50.0442089N, 14.3981117E

Have you ever heard about the oldest mountain railway in the world in Semmering, Lower Austria? Prague also has one! The railway route leading from Smíchov through our Jinonice to Zličín. The Prague Semmering got this nickname for its mountain character, high viaducts, curves and breathtaking views. You can enjoy a stunning train journey included in Prague public transport tickets!

**Task:** Your task is to count up the spans of both viaducts! Write the correct number.

20) [Great Strahov Stadium](#)

50.0805508N, 14.3879156E

The Great Strahov Stadium (Strahovský stadion) is a stadium in the Strahov district of Prague. It has a capacity of 250,000 spectators making it the largest stadium and the second largest



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sports venue ever built in the whole world. The first version of the stadium (wooden one) was built already in the 1920's. It was built for displays of synchronized gymnastics (Sokol). During the communist era it was mainly used for Spartakiads. After the fall of the iron curtain, the Great Strahov Stadium hosted in 1990 a British classic rock group, The Rolling Stones. The concert had 100 000 spectators including our famous former **President Václav Havel**.

**Task:** Go back in time. Imagine a huge Rolling Stones concert. Be creative, make a short video of you rolling a stone in front of the Strahov stadium.

By [Students of ICSJ](#) (Student club of the Institute of Communication Studies and Journalism)

**21) Kavčí hory**

50°3'0"N, 14°25'34,32"E

It is located on the right bank of the Vltava River, on the border of the Podolí and Nusle districts. The place is known as the seat of Czech Television, which has been located here since the 1960s. Even at the end of the 1950s, this place was rarely built up with only small buildings, there were mostly sports grounds, training grounds for dogs, gardens and various small purpose-built buildings. The most significant building here used to be "rasovna".

**Task:** Your task is to take a picture there and find out what is "rasovna".

**22) [Metro stop Moskevská \(which one is it now?\)](#)**

During Soviet times, many things were named differently in Prague. One of these places is the Moskevská metro station.

**Task:** Find out which metro station it is and take a picture of Moscow in Prague.

**23) [Filmová studios Barrandov + Homolka](#)**

50°1'47,77"N, 14°23'21,32"E

We already told you about Czech Television, but there are more TVs in Prague. Barrandov is in direct opposition to the public Czech Television. If I were mischievous, I would call them Czech Fox News, but that would be an insult to Fox. Go there and once you are there, visit Homolka as well. It's not far and it's just wonderful.

**24) [Františkánská garden](#)**

50°4'55,93"N, 14°25'26,36"E

The garden at the Church of Our Lady of the Snows between Wenceslas Square and Jungmann Square was originally established as a much larger medieval garden of the Carmelite monastery after 1348. From 1604 it belonged to the Barefoot Franciscan Order, who restored it several times. The garden had a significant utilitarian function, there were herbal, flower and vegetable beds and fruit trees, the Franciscans also grew spices here. After the monastery and the adjoining church were plundered by the Prague bottom and rural marauding gangs, the garden was re-established in the 18th century; Later, a decorative



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fountain was built and statues of saints were placed around it. During World War II, the German occupiers dug two fire tanks here, which disturbed the character of the historic garden. They were gradually filled in in 1980 and 1985. The garden was opened to the public after the expulsion of the communist Franciscans in 1950. In 1989-92, the garden was closed for general reconstruction according to the design of architect Josef Kuča and with the help of architect Ivana Tichá. The artistic decoration was made by sculptors Stanislav Hanzík and Josef Klimeš. After the renovation, the entrance from Wenceslas Square from the Alfa passage was equipped with a gate with 16 plastic scenes from the life of St. Francis by sculptor Karel Císařovský. The current floor plan of the garden is identical to the early Baroque division. The axis of the garden is a wide, comfortable connecting path around the early Baroque gazebo, originally probably a chapel from the turn of the 17th and 18th centuries, near which there is a fenced herbal garden. Enjoy an oasis of peace in the center of Prague.

### 25) [Lucerna](#)

50°4'54"N, 14°25'33,7"E

Lucerna Palace is one of the important palaces in the center of Prague. Inside hangs a statue of the Dead Horse by artist David Černý.

**Task:** Find out which of the Czech presidents is connected with Lucerna and under what conditions the statue of the Dead Horse will be removed.

### 26) [Střelecký Island](#) (selfie with Hollar building)

50°4'52"N, 14°24'36"E

One of many beautiful islands which you can visit on the river Vltava. However, from this one, you have the best view of one of the buildings of FSV - the Hollar building. Go visit Střelecký ostrov and take a selfie with Hollar.

### 27) [Kampa](#)

50°5'14"N, 14°24'31"E

The oldest written mentions of Kampa date back to 1169. Natural floodplains and deposits, especially after the great fire of the Lesser Town and Hradčany in 1541, gradually increased the island. At the beginning of the 17th century, the banks were strengthened. Gardens were first established on Kampa itself, and mills and mill gardens began to be built on the island from the 15th century. One such mill was Owl's Mill, named after Václav Sova of Liboslav, who owned the mill in the 15th century. Today, the Kampa Museum with its 20th-century art collections is located here. Around Sovova mlýn there is the Odkolkovská garden, already inhabited in the 19th century by the bakery family Odkolkov. Several well-known personalities lived in the houses in Kampa, such as **Josef Dobrovský, Jan Werich, Vladimír Holan, Jiří Trnka, Jiří Voskovec or Adolf Kašpar** (painter and illustrator - for example to Božena Němcová's Grandmother, Jirásek's Philosophical History and other works of Czech and world literature). On the edge of Kampa on Velkopřevorské náměstí is a painted so-called Lennon wall, where every year on December 8, people come to light candles and honor his memory on the day of his tragic death.





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**Task:** Kampa is supposed to be the second most beautiful urban island in the world. Write down your opinion.

28) [Žižkovská věž](#)

50°4'51"N, 14°27'5"E

The Žižkov Tower is the tallest building in Prague and the second ugliest building in the world. Downgrade from Kampa, I know.

**Task:** Find out the dark secret that surrounds this place.

29) [Tunel Neboj](#)

50°5'19,93"N, 14°27'12,45"E

A scary tunnel connecting Žižkov and Karlín.

**Task:** Take a picture at both ends. Best with the inscription "Don't worry" "Neboj" you will see it ;)

30) [Obchodní dům Kotva \(Kotva Department Store\)](#)

50°5'20"N, 14°25'38"E

The shopping center located on the Republic Square (náměstí Republiky) is closely connected to the former Czechoslovak Socialist Republic. It was built between 1970 and 1975 in brutalist style and at that time it was the **biggest Czechoslovak department store**. Nowadays it's still open and selling different goods.

**Task:** How many floors are there in this store and what is its significant shape?

By [Political Club FSV UK](#) (Student club of the Institute of Political Studies)

31) [St Cyril and St Methodius Cathedral](#)

50°4'33"N, 14°25'2"E

This church was built in the 1830s and is dedicated to **St. Cyril and St. Methodius**, brothers who came to Great Moravia around 863 to **spread Christianity**. The church became famous during the German Nazi occupation, when 7 Czechoslovak paratroopers were hiding inside, including **Jan Kubiš and Jozef Gabčík**, who assassinated the deputy imperial protector Reinhard Heydrich in 1942 (**Operation Anthropoid**). Their hiding place was revealed, and the cathedral was surrounded by 800 members of the Gestapo. None of the paratroopers survived, and to this day, notches from bullets from German weapons are visible from the outside of the church and inside.

32) [Pub U Kaštanu](#)

50°5'1,04"N, 14°21'38,87"E

On April 7, 1878, the Czechoslovak Social Democratic Party was founded here. This party still exists today and is a left-wing social democratic and the oldest existing Czech political party.



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**Task:** We do not know, due to the epidemiological situation, if the restaurant is open, if so, they can order something to drink through the window.

33) [Czernin Palace](#)

50°5'19,7"N, 14°23'25,9"E

Since 1934, Czernin Palace has served as the seat of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of both the former Czechoslovakia and the Czech Republic. During the Protectorate of Bohemia and Moravia from 1939 to 1945, the seat of the incumbent Protector for Bohemia and Moravia was located here. On March 10, 1948, the former Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Czechoslovak Republic, Jan Masaryk, died here. Masaryk was found dead under the bathroom window of his apartment in the Czernin Palace. His death is still a mystery. There are a total of three theories: one that he was murdered (Masaryk was thrown out the window), the other that it was suicide (Masaryk jumped out of the window himself) and the third version was an accident when Masaryk tried to escape from his apartment and fell.

**Task:** Find out who was Jan Masaryk's father.

34) [Wallenstein Garden](#)

50°5'24"N, 14°24'27"E

The Wallenstein Garden is one of the most interesting buildings of the Czech early Baroque. It is located in Prague's Lesser Town and is part of the Wallenstein Palace, the seat of the Senate of the Parliament of the Czech Republic.

**Task:** Take a photo of peacocks that live in the garden OR take a photo at the grott wall.

35) [Stalin's Monument](#)

50°5'41"N, 14°24'57,56"E

Stalin's monument was a granite sculpture erected in honor of Soviet leader Joseph Vissarionovich Stalin. The monument was here in the years 1955–1962. It was the largest group sculpture in Europe. After a speech by Nikita Khrushchev, who condemned the so-called Stalin's cult of personality, the Czechoslovak Communists decided to destroy the monument. On November 6, 1962, the monument was blown up. The massive basement terrace of the monument still stands on the site, in 1991 a **metronome** was placed on it.

**Task:** How many times per minute the pendulum moves? (if in operation) OR take a photo.

36) [Rudolfinum](#)

50°05'23.0"N 14°24'53.4"E

The majestic Rudolfinum building, built on the banks of the Vltava in the heart of Prague, was conceived from the beginning as a multi-purpose house of muses, the seat of music, a gallery, and a conservatory. The origin of this timeless project reflects the changes in Czech society in the 19th century. The realization of Rudolfinum was not led by the provincial nobility, the monarch or leading representatives of the Catholic Church, but the role of supporters and donors of art was taken over by entrepreneurs and financial institutions. At that time, they



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were practically the only institutions that had the means to build such an expensive and representative building as the Rudolfinum was and still is.

### 37) National museum

50°04'44.7"N 14°25'49.6"E

The oldest museum institute in Bohemia was founded as a "Patriotic Museum" in 1818 by a solemn proclamation of the provincial nobility. The National Museum consists of five professional ones: The Museum of Natural History, the Historical Museum, the Czech Museum of Music, the Náprstek Museum of Asian, African and American Cultures and the Library of the National Museum. Each of them still has several specialized departments and collections, which together contain more than thirteen million items. The neo-renaissance historical building of the National Museum, forming the dominant feature of the entire Wenceslas Square, was built according to the project of the architect Josef Schulz with the central space of the pantheon.

**Task:** To whom is the monument in front of the building dedicated?

### 38) Lennon's wall

50°5'10"N, 14°24'25"E

According to witnesses, the history of the inscriptions on the wall dates back to the 1960s, when messages appeared for **Jan Werich** (actor, writer, one of the greatest personalities of Czech culture), who lived not far from Kampa, and later, those inscriptions took the function as the protest. It has been called the "Wailing Wall" since the 1970s. There were poems written in chalk on it - mostly love poems. After John Lennon's death in December 1980, someone used empty stone slabs, which were apparently part of a public water supply, to create a symbolic tombstone of John Lennon. An unknown author wrote "For John Lennon" and drew a cross over the inscription. People carried flowers, candles and Lennon's photographs to the symbolic tombstone. At the beginning of 1981, someone replaced the inscription with a new one, created according to a template, with Lennon's biographical data, which was supplemented by his photographs. Graffiti inspired by John Lennon and snippets of Beatles lyrics soon appeared on a nearby wall.

Since the mid-1980s, Kampa has, among other things, signed petitions against the deployment of nuclear weapons on both sides of Europe, demanding the release of political prisoners and allowing the provision of alternative civilian service. Originally small, spontaneous meetings grew into anti-regime performances. It was the largest protest rally since 1970 and foreshadowed street demonstrations in the late 1980s. As Lennon's meetings intensified and their participants were not intimidated by hundreds of police officers, the StB (police) had to resolve the situation differently. The communist functionary Miroslav Štěpán proposed to establish an official Lennon memorial plaque commemorating his peaceful activities on Velkopřevorské Square.

**Task:** Write (USING PENCIL ONLY!) SOMETHING ON THE WALL AND TAKE A PICTURE OF IT.



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39) [Fant's Building of the Main Railway Station](#)

50°04'58.8"N 14°26'07.3"E

Fant's building of the Main Railway Station is part of the Main Railway Station in Prague and together with the adjacent hall above the platform it forms the largest Art Nouveau monument in the Czech Republic. In 1976, the main railway station was registered as an immovable cultural monument and since 1993 it has been a part of the city's monument zone. The building was built between 1901 and 1909 and was used for passenger handling until the opening of the new underground hall on July 1, 1977, which, together with the construction of the highway, significantly cut off the building from the movement of passengers. Since 2012, a gradual reconstruction and restoration has been underway with the aim of restoring the building to its original appearance and adding new possibilities to use it.

**Task:** Go inside the building and find the Winton Farewell Memorial and count how many hands there are.

40) [Café Slavia](#)

50°04'54.0"N 14°24'48.5"E

Café Slavia is a well-known Prague café located on the right bank of the Vltava opposite the National Theater. It was opened in 1884. Count Leopold Lažanský had a three-story palace built in 1861–1863, which welcomed a number of famous personalities, including the composer Bedřich Smetana. The laying of the foundation stone of the National Theater in 1868 attracted more visitors to these places. In 1884, a café named Slavia was established in the palace, which was inspired by the idea of Czech national feeling and Pan-Slavism.

The café was opened on August 30, 1884 and often welcomed culture-loving people heading to the neighboring theater. At present, the café is one of the most important cafés in Prague. It is strongly associated with former Czech President Vaclav Havel, who often visited it, and with other representatives of liberal democracy.

By FVS IO (International Office)

41) [Vyšehrad area](#) & National Cemetery

The history of Vyšehrad is closely connected with the evolution of Prague districts and the history of the Czech nation. It was a royal castle, even the seat of a monarch for a short period of time. At the end of the 1800s, Vyšehrad became a national symbol and the cemetery of the most famous Czechs. You may see its dominant site from a distance, [the Romanesque Basilica of St. Peter and St. Paul](#).

Some of the famous Czechs interred in the Vyšehrad cemetery, which is undoubtedly also one of the most visited places by tourists. For example, do you know who is:

- **Milada Horáková?** There is a beautiful movie about her life and we should say "fight" on [Netflix](#).
- **Bedřich Smetana**, a famous composer?



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OF SOCIAL SCIENCES  
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- **Božena Němcová?** A writer, author of the novel *Babička* ("The Grandmother"), that is loved among Czechs.
- **Karel Čapek?** A writer and an author of an international word "robot"

42) [Quarter Malvazinky](#): A place that just people from Prague know :D

Would you like to see houses in Prague which resemble a famous quarter in London, Notting Hill? Thus far there has been discussion and research about for which purposes the houses were built. According to one of the sources, **these houses were built for incoming teachers and professors in 1922 when Prague needed to build new schools for the increasing rate of population**. You may see that these houses are totally different from other houses in Prague. Many Czechs regard them as cute ones, and they prefer to visit them instead of the **Prague-famous [Golden Lane](#)** at the area of Prague castle for which you need to pay (and which may be still temporarily closed due to a pandemic situation).

43) [Statue of the founder of Charles University, Charles IV](#)

It is situated near the Charles Bridge. In one hand Charles is holding a sword and in the other hand he is holding a foundation charter of Charles University.

The pedestal is adorned with **allegories of four faculties**: faculty of theology, medicine, law and philosophy. There are statues of four important personalities of Charles IV.'s era at the corners of the monument: Arnost of Pardubice (the first Prague archbishop), Jan Ocko of Vlasim (the successive Prague archbishop), Benes of Kolovraty (he accompanied Charles IV. on his way to Rome for coronation) and Matthias of Arras (the first builder of the St. Vitus Cathedral at the Prague Castle).

**Task:** Take a picture with Charles

44) [Grotta cave in Havlíčkovy sady 50° 4' 12.342" N, 14° 26' 35.826" E](#)

Very special place, a man-made cave in a park, a little piece of Italian renaissance.

45) [Dívčí hrady](#)

Prague is not a flat city. Enjoy hiking in nature while still in the capital. If you want to experience great sunrise, this is the place to b

**Task:** When on the top look round and see if you can name some of the Prague landmarks

46) [Prague's famous railway bridge](#)

There are quite a few bridges in Prague. Surely you know Charles bridge but what about the Railway bridge just a few hundred meters walk away from Charles bridge.

Situated **at Výtoň** right under **Vyšehrad**, this bridge doesn't really have an official name, though it's commonly called **the Vyšehrad railway bridge**. On the site of this bridge there used to be an original one built **between 1871 - 1872**, which was part of the single track line **between Franz Joseph Train Station**, today's **Main Train Station**, and Western Train Station (today's Smíchov Train Station).



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Today's bridge is 69,9 meters long and 8,1 metres wide and there is also a sidewalk for pedestrians. The view of **the St Peter and St Paul Church at Vyšehrad** from the bridge or boat is one of the most exquisite sceneries in Prague.

**Task:** How many bridges does Prague have?

### 47) [Take a ferry](#)

To cross Vltava you can take a metro or a tram, you can walk but you can also take a FERRY.

**Task:** Take a photo during the ferry ride.

### 48) [Břevnov Monastery](#)

Did you know that the [Břevnovský klášter](#) (Břevnov Monastery) is the first Benedictine male monastery in Bohemia? It was founded in the early 990s by Adalbert of Prague. A legend describes the origin of the monastery's name according to a beam (břevno in Czech) lying in the fountain at which Boleslav II and St. Vojtěch met. The monastery was rebuilt around the year 1040, and then again in early-Gothic style around 1300. It was plundered by the Hussites and then again during the Thirty Years War. Today's Baroque complex was realized gradually in the years 1708 - 1745 according to a project of Kryštof Dientzenhofer and his son Kilián Ignác.

The monastery has gone through numerous historical upheavals. After the German occupation of Czechoslovakia in 1938, the monastery was seized by Wehrmacht forces during World War II and finally expropriated by the Communist Czechoslovak government in 1950. Abbot Anastáz Opasek (1913–1999) was condemned for high treason and espionage in a show trial, the monastery was dissolved and the remaining monks were deported in 1946.

The complex was used until 1990 by the StB, after the Velvet Revolution, was thoroughly repaired from 1991 until its 1000-years-jubilee in 1993. In 1997 it was visited by Pope John Paul II and was elevated to the rank of an Archabbey.

If you would like to know more about the history of the monastery go to this [website](#) and get lost in the images of monks silently whispering their prayers.

Visit an extensive garden adjoining the monastery, where the abbot's summer house named Vojtěška is located, with a chapel above the fountain (the start of the Brusnice Stream), where the monastery was founded. Besides Vojtěška look for an orangery in the garden which has been totally rebuilt together with the gardens in 2009-2012.

The monastery is also well known for the oldest tradition of beer brewing in the Czech Republic. The brewery of the Břevnov Monastery has been interrupted several times throughout history, however it boasts of a rich production of beer under the name Břevnovský Benedict today. You can taste the art of the monastery brewer at the window.

**Task 1:** What anniversary the Břevnov Monastery Brewery celebrates this year?

**Task 2:** Find a statue at the monastery courtyard - who is standing next to the Saint? How many stars does the Saint have on his halo?



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**Task 3:** Take a picture of you with any interesting detail in the Břevnov Monastery and its surroundings.

### 49) The New World

[The New World](#) is a picturesque quarter located in Hradčany district, close to Prague Castle, yet still hidden out of tourist routes. Even locals barely know about the existence of this tiny quarter with cute small houses. It is still possible to see cannonballs from Prussian occupation in house walls. Look up!

You can take absolutely great pictures here, grab a [cup of coffee](#) (one of the best in Prague) and let your mind wander through the images of medieval Prague.

**Task:** What is the name of one of Prague's small theatres whose summer scene is based in this area?

### 50) [Národní třída](#)

On November 17, 1989, the National street became the site of brutal intervention by the ruling Communist authorities, against defenceless college students. Their peaceful manifestation ended up in a face-off, whose dramatic developments, especially the brutality of special police divisions and arrests of the protesters brought revulsion and a welling-up of civic unrest. The memorial plaque at Kaňkův dům half way down Národní street is a constant reminder of how the Velvet Revolution began.

**Task:** Finish the day with one of the best ice creams in Prague. Cross the road and look for Creme dela Creme. Take a picture and tell us what is your favourite flavor.

Please, click [here](#) to open the map and see the screenshots below.

