





EVROPSKÁ UNIE Evropský fond pro regionální rozvoj



WELCOME GUIDE FOR INTERNSHIP STUDENTS

College of Polytechnics Jihlava

2011











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GENERAL INFORMATION ABOUT THE CZECH REPUBLIC

Capital city:	Prague
Land area:	78, 866 square kilometres
Official language:	Czech
Population:	10, 3 million
President of the Czech Republic:	Václav Klaus
Currency:	1 Czech crown (Kč/CZK)
Climate:	The Czech Republic is located in the mild climate
	zone. Summers are hot and winters are cold. The
	average temperature in summer is around 20°C
	and in winter around - 5°C.
Exchange rate:	1€ = 25 CZK









THE COLLEGE OF POLYTECHNICS JIHLAVA



Tolstého 16 586 01 Jihlava Czech Republic www.vspj.cz

The College of Polytechnics is the first public college of non-university type in the Czech Republic. It offers Bachelor studies of accredited programmes. The general objective of the study within the accredited pragrammes is to provide those interested with the possibility of obtaining career-related education with practical outcome.

A Bachelor degree (Bc.) is awarded upon successful completion of the programme, including state leaving exam and the presentation of a final project work.

The College does not comprise of faculties. The courses of instruction are organized by individual departments and by the Institute of Life-Long Learning.

The College was established by the Act No 375/2004 of the coll on the foundation of the College of Polytechnics Jihlava as of 3rd June 2004. It was the first public college of the so-called non-university type. The first programmes of study were accredited: Finance and Management, and Travel/Tourism. In Bachelor programmes the credit system is compatible with ECTS.

The continuing Life – Long Learning programmes include the University of the Third Age.









WHAT TO DO AFTER ARRIVAL TO JIHLAVA?

You can find your bus or train connection on the following web pages: <u>http://jizdnirady.idnes.cz/vlakyautobusy/spojeni/</u> (English and German version available).

The way from the railway station to the school:

The trolleybus B, BI (from the railway station) goes directly to the stop Kino Sokol (Cinema Sokol). This stop is next to the College of Polytechnics.

The way from the bus station:

This way is very easy for you. The bus station is next to the College of Polytechnics.

You can come to the International Office after your arrival. There we can provide you with general information about work place, accommodation etc.

Office hours of International Office: Monday – Wednesday: 9 – 12:30

14 – 15:30

Arrival time

We advise to arrive to Jihlava between 8 and 15 hour. In this time there will be someone who will show you the accommodate you. It is recommended to come a few days in advance before the internship period starts.

Accommodation

Accommodation for internship students is provided by College of Polytechnics Jihlava in the frame of the project. We try to arrange an accommodation according to the work place of the students or near the city centre.











WELCOME TO VYSOČINA REGION

The name of the Vysočina Region derives from the name of the Českomoravská vrchovina (Bohemian-Moravian Highlands), a hilly, undulating countryside situated between the two historic lands of the Czech Republic. Vysočina reaches over 800 metres in altitude, in the two distinct mountain ranges of Žďárské vrchy in the north of the region and Jihlavské vrchy in the south-west. The main European water-shed, echoing the former frontier between Bohemia and Moravia, divides the region into two parts almost equal in area. Vysočina borders the South-Moravian Region to the east, the South-Bohemian and Middle Bohemian Regions to the west, and shares a border with the Pardubice Region to the north-east.

With mean annual temperatures of 5-7 degrees centigrade, Vysočina is one of the colder regions of the Czech Republic. The original virgin forest was transformed by human activity into an undulating cultivated steppe, with low hills and valleys and a wealth of woods and groves. A mass of cultivated forest covers most of the highest areas of the region. The many streams form a number of ponds, which fulfil functions from economic to recreational to landscaping.

Vysočina boasts its pristine environment. The natural as well as the transport conditions in the region have attracted mainly businesses that do not pollute the environment. Any new investments are based on established strict environmental standards. The D1 motorway can clearly be identified as the most serious air-polluting factor in the region; compared with other regions, soil contamination is negligible in Vysocina. The region may be regarded as an island of health wedged between the three urban centres of Prague, Brno, and Vienna. This is why, among other reasons, the Vysočina Region was the first to become a member of the Association of Healthy Towns and Regions, and acquired the official title "The Healthy Region".

Natural conditions scattered the population of Vysočina into over seven hundred towns and villages, interconnected by a rich web of roads. Small villages near the local centre, which is usually a quiet small town with a population of three to ten thousand, are typical of Vysočina. There are only four towns with population over twenty thousand; Jihlava, the regional capital, has a population of fifty thousand. The increasing standards of living and mobility lead to the expectation that this situation will prove to be an asset.

Vysočina is a great place to live, work, do business, or just visit.



EUROPEAN TERRITORIAL CO-OPERATION AUSTRIA-CZECH REPUBLIC 2007-2013 Gemeinsam mehr erreichen. Společně dosáhneme více.







UNESCO SITES within Vysočina region (the Highlands)

Telč



The town of Telč, deservedly regarded as one of the most attractive towns in the country, is best known for its square lined with town houses displaying Renaissance facades and sitting atop gothic arcading. The two surviving gates, baroque fountains, and statues complete the townscape. The chateau and the square form and exceptionally valuable architectural site, a fact, recognised by UNESCO in 1992. The original Gothic castle, rebuilt in the late

16th century into a striking Renaissance chateau, is one of the best-preserved architectural complexes in the Czech Republic. The interior with its wooden coffered ceilings, period furniture, collections of historic wapons and art is of particular value. The courtyard and the halls of the chateau are popular venues for classical music performaces. The chateau is surrounded by a park and in one of the wings there is a museum which traces the history of the town and the development of various trades, crafts and industries.

Žďár nad Sázavou



Zdar nad Sazavou is situated at the frontier of Bohemia and Moravia in a picturesque region of Bohemian-Moravian Highlands in the centre of the protected landscape area of Zdarske vrchy (hills).

At the beginning of the 18th century an architectural style unparalleled in the rest of Europe developed in Bohemia. Known as Baroque Gothic

because it involved the transposition of Gothic elements into Baroque form, it was the style in which the Church of St. John of Nepomuk on Zelena hora (Green Hill) was built in the years 1719 to 1722 near the town of Žďár nad Sázavou.



The pilgrimage church at Green Hill is a unique work of art and indisputably the most original and individual building designed by the brilliant Bohemian-Italian architect Jan Blažej Santini-Aichl in the Baroque Gothic style. It is a building that escaped the conventional architectural rules and nostrums of the time, and it impresses even the modern eye as quite exceptional, with its complex interconnecting spatial forms, the dynamism of its volumes, and the upward lift that defies the weight of the masonry.

Třebíč



The district town of Třebíč with 40 000 inhabitants is situated on both banks of the Jihlava River on the foothills of the Czech-Moravian Highlands. The origin of the town (in the mid 13th century) is linked with the foundation of the Benedictine monastery in 1101. The monastery became a significant centre of spiritual, cultural and economic life. Also, the town coat-of-arms has been derived from the Benedictine order. It is a red shield

with three capes in a silver beam. The abbey Church of the Ascension of the Virgin Mary was built on the premises of the monastery (which is a castle nowadays) in the second and third quarters of the 13th century. At present, the Romanesque-Gothic basilica known all around the world is consecrated to St. Procopius. The preserved Jewish Town is worth visiting without any doubt. The most valuable building is the newly reconstructed New Synagogue with restored wall paintings. Another significant sight is a large Jewish Cemetery with 3000 gravestones the oldest of which dates back to 1625. The dominating feature of the town is the Town Tower (72 m) whose outside gallery is open to public. Charles Square with its area of 2, 2 hectares belongs to the largest ones in Central Europe.

The northern and western parts of Třebíč surroundings are environmentally the cleanest areas in the Czech Republic. The picturesque scenery of the foothills of the Czech-Moravian Highlands offers lots of possibilities for easy hikes and walks. The unique cultural sights and the exceptional care of the town were rewarded in 2000 when the Jewish Town and the Jewish Cemetery together with the area of the Basilica of St. Procopius were nominated by the Czech Republic to be included in the prestigious register of the world cultural and natural heritage of UNESCO.









WELCOME TO JIHLAVA

The ancient town of Jihlava is one of the historic gems of the Czech Republic. It was founded in the period 1237 - 1239 by Wenceslas I, upon the discovery of silver lodes in the local ore. Downtown Jihlava is comprised of well-preserved houses of all periods and styles dating as far back as the 14th and 15th centuries. In 1982, the historic heart of Jihlava - consisting of 582 buildings with 214 cultural artifacts of monumental value, there of 70 monuments of 1st category -was declared a municipal historic preserve. Surrounded by more than 3 km of ancient walls, the historic heart of Jihlava is gradually regaining its original appearance, thanks to gradual restoration of individual structures.

Jihlava today is an important administrative, commercial, industrial, and cultural centre for the territory situated in the Northwest part of Southern Moravia. Upon the enactment of the amended constitutional law on independent organizational territories, already approved, Jihlava became the capital of the region.

Situated on the main East-West route, Jihlava has a convenient geographic location and good transportation accessibility from any place of the Czech Republic.











History of Jihlava

In the middle of a wide hilly region, rich on forests and lakes, known as Bohemian-Moravian Highlands, lies an ancient town called Jihlava, the oldest of among Bohemian mining towns (550 metres above sea level, 88 sq. km, 50,000 inhabitants).

Towards the end of the 12th century, according to historic sources, a Slavic settlement dominated by St. John-the-Baptist church was founded on the hills over the Jihlava River. The village became a starting point for the colonizers of the region. Their colonizing endeavors picked up extraordinary speed at the break of the 13th century, as silver lodes were found underground. The ensuing silver rush brought miners, tradesmen, and merchants from all over Europe.

The small village could no longer accommodate so many settlers or their needs, so a new town was founded on the opposite river shore.

The generous layout of the new town testifies of the community's great wealth, evidently accountable to mining activities. Three major clerical projects were built almost concurrently: the St. Jacob The Greater Parish Church and the monastery estates of the Minorites and Dominicans. The town's prosperity was ensured by a set of royal privileges which enabled Jihlava to become one of the most powerful towns in the Bohemian Kingdom. Massive walls protected the town and stone houses with pillared arcades enclosed the town square. The town had a license to die-stamp coins.

The importance of silver mining declined towards the end of the 14th century: for one, the richest lodes of pure silver had been exploited, and, for the other, an earthquake and subsequent flooding devastated the mines. However, by then, well-developed commerce and trades ensured the town's economic prosperity - especially textile production that was to become the town's major industry for three centuries.

The town is a municipal reserve of its own right - Jihlava's unique juxtaposition of Gothic, Renaissance, and Baroque architecture is bound to be a genuine treat to every fan of monumental art and ancient history.









Historic places in Jihlava

The Historic Town Square



Measuring 36, 653 square metres in size, Jihlava's town square is one of the largest historic areas of its kind. The geometrical street plan of the town, with a large rectangular square in the middle, was determined by the building code issued by King Přemysl Otakar II in 1270. At that time, most of the houses surrounding the square had arcades in front. These disappeared around the middle of the 14th century.

The houses had a spacious area on the ground floor, called maas-house, where the master of the house could conduct his trade or commerce. Several days a week, the maas-house premises would be used as pubs, as most houses at the square held a brewing license.

St. Jacob's Church



Visible from afar, the steeples of this church dominate the town. It is a 3-aisle church with a long presbytery and two steeples in the front. The construction of the church began in the first half of the 13th century.

In May 1725, the church was consecrated and became a parish church. Its original height had to be gradually reduced to 54 metres, because it started to lean sideways. In 1563, a bell called "Zuzana", was suspended in it. Measuring 82 metres in height and weighing 7,086 kg, it is the second largest bell in Moravia.

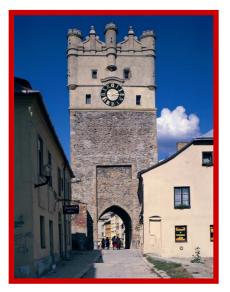








The Holy Mother's Gate



A characteristic symbol of Jihlava, this town gate is the only one preserved of the original five medieval portals surrounding the town. It was built at the beginning of the second half of the 13th century during the construction of the town and its fortification system.

From 1508 to 1509, the original tower that used to top the gate was taken down to be replaced by a new late-Gothic gate with a tall spiky portal. Following a major fire in 1551, the gate was given a Renaissance addition in the form of the fourth and fifth floor, thus reaching its current height of 24 meters.

The Catacombs



Jihlava's underground passages are a significant part of the town's ancient architecture. These catacombs, second in length in the Czech Republic, after Znojmo, are situated directly below the old section of the town. Their total length is 25 km, covering an area of 50,000 sq. m.

The multiple-level catacombs or corridors are cut into hard rock. They are found under almost all the houses in the historic center of Jihlava,

which has been declared a municipal conservation area. They were cut as storage places for the goods of the merchants owning the houses.

The first level of the catacombs can be accessed from basements at about two to four metres below the street level; the second level lies about four to six metres below the street level. The underground corridors are 0, 8 - 2, 5 metres wide and 1, 2 - 3, 5 metres high. In the middle of each corridor, there is a shallow gutter to drain all the water collected from the walls or trickled down from the surface.









Virgin Mary's Ascension Church of the Minorite Order



Although the facade of the church, visible from the street, is in the Baroque style, the church conceals one of the oldest structures of Jihlava. This 3-aisle basilica with a short perpendicular bay and a long chancel was built shortly after 1250, showing a strong influence of a style which is characteristic for Austrian Cistercian structures.

The outer walls, the vaulted aisles, and the three massive arcades form the oldest parts of the structure. Its mid-14th century steeple is a technical rarity: instead of standing on its own foundations, as usual, it is supported by the cross vaulted dome of the church.









CULTURE IN JIHLAVA

Theaters

Horácké Theatre Komenského 22, 586 01 Jihlava www.hdj.cz

Theatre Na kopečku Brněnská 54, 586 01 Jihlava http://divadlo.plj.cz

Bobo Theatre Brněnská 46, 586 01 Jihlava

Museums

The Museum of the Highlands Masarykovo nám., 586 01 Jihlava http://muzeum.ji.cz/

Gustav Mahler´s House Znojemská 4, 586 01 Jihlava http://www.gustavmahler2010.cz/Mahler-Odkazy.aspx

Cinemas

Cinema Dukla Jana Masaryka 20, Jihlava http://www.kinodukla.cz

CineStar

Hradební 1, Jihlava (in shopping centre City park) http://cinestar.cz/en/jihlava/

ZOO

Zoo Jihlava

Březinovy sady 10, Jihlava http://www.zoojihlava.cz/index.php?menu=7&jazyk=en











Clubs

College Centrum (Student's club) Pub, concerts, parties Jiráskova 6, Jihlava

Soul music club Pub, concerts Tolstého 1566/23, Jihlava

Falešná morálka (Music club) Concerts Křižíkova ul., Jihlava

Fine Club Dance club Březinova 4248/62, Jihlava

Music Bar Ponorka (Music club) Discos, parties Mostecká 10, Jihlava

Country Club Pub, billiard, bar Březinova 4248/62, Jihlava

Music club "Dělňák"

Concerts, parties, balls Žižkova 15, Jihlava

New Fabric Club

Disco, concerts, parties Křižíkova 17, Jihlava

Pub bar Jupík

Oldies, discos Březinova 62/4690, Jihlava

Ultima club Concerts, DJ's parties Žižkova 98, Jihlava









LEISURE TIME AND SPORT ACTIVITIES

Aquapark Vodní ráj

Indoor and outdoor swimming Romana Havelky 5a, Jihlava www.vodniraj.cz

Sport Centrum

Świmming pool, sauna, fitcentrum, bowling Evžena Rošického 6, 586 01 Jihlava

Sport Club Jihlava

Judo, carate, box, floorball, modern gymnastic, oriental dancing, latin dancing, paintball Okružní 2, 586 01 Jihlava

TJ Sokol Bedřichov Gym Sokolovská 122c, 586 01 Jihlava

TJ Start Indoor sports Romana Havelky 1, 586 01 Jihlava

Tennis Club ČLTK Mostecká 28, 586 01 Jihlava

Tennis Centrum, a.s. Mostecká 24, 586 01 Jihlava









INSTITUTIONS

Banks in Jihlava

The currency of Czech Republic is the Czech crown (Kč/CZK). The following denominations are used: notes: 50, 100, 200, 500, 1000, 2000, 5000 (Kč) coins: 1, 2, 5, 10, 20, 50 (Kč)

Komerční banka (Commercial Bank) Palackého 46, 586 01 Jihlava Matky Boží 9, 586 01 Jihlava www.kb.cz

Česká spořitelna (Czech Savings Bank) Křížová 1, 586 01 Jihlava http://www.csas.cz

GE Money Bank

Masarykovo náměstí 50, 586 01 Jihlava http://www.gemoney.cz

ČSOB

Masarykovo náměstí 14, 586 01 Jihlava www.csob.cz/bankcz/en/

Exchange Office

Benešova Street

Opening hours:	Mon – Fri:	10 am – 5 pm
	Sat:	9 am – 12 pm

Post Office

Masarykovo náměstí 14, 586 01 Jihlava

http://www.cpost.cz

The basic price of a stamp: CZK 10,-.











EMERGENCY CALLS

General Emergency calls	112
Fire Brigade	150 (+420 950 271 111)
Ambulance	155 (+420 567 571 245)
Police	158 (+420 974 266 111)
Metropolitan Police	156 (+420 567 167 500)









HEALTH INSURANCE

Students arriving from EU member states should ensure that they request a European Health Insurance Card (EHIC) from their local health authorities, therefore issued in their home countries. Standard medical treatment is obtainable free of charge. The health care costs are carried by the chosen Czech health insurance fund. Your European Health Insurance Card (EHIC) has to be submitted to the attending physician. If you do not have either of these documents, the physician can insist on cash payment. The EHIC entitles you only to coverage of the costs of medical care in the Czech Republic and Czech doctors are instructed to try to ensure that you need not leave the country earlier than you planned as a result of medical problems. The health care depends on the length of the stay in the Czech Republic.

Other kinds of medically related care, e.g. non-urgent treatment, or medically assisted transport home following serious illness or injury, are not covered, and for these eventualities the insurance company recommends you take out extra medical or commercial travel insurance with an insurance provider in your home country.

Standard dental care is generally covered by the health insurance system. If you need treatment by a specialist, the general practitioner will refer you to one. In urgent cases visitors can go to hospital with the EHIC directly. Transport to the hospital is covered by the insurance system and is provided free of charge. It is also necessary to present your EHIC in case of urgent medical transport or in case of treatment by a doctor from the emergency service.

If the doctor has to issue a prescription, he/she should also give a copy of Certificate of entitlement. For some medicines the patient must make some financial contribution while some groups of the drugs are free of charge for the patient. The non-prescription drugs and medicines are only sold in pharmacies.

Students from non-EU countries are not covered and they therefore must have a valid international medical insurance plan, or they must expect to pay cash for all medical care.

! DON'T FORGET TO ARRANGE A TRAVEL INSURANCE !









OTHER INFORMATION

Public transport in Jihlava

Ticket Office

Masarykovo náměstí 10, 586 01 Jihlava, www.dpmj.cz (Web pages in English are not available) The tickets are available in the Ticket Office. You need study confirmation from receiving institution (The College of Polytechnics) if you want to buy a discount student transportation card. If you want to buy ticket in a bus, it costs more money.

Mobile Phone

In our country there are few mobile operating agencies: Vodafone, T-Mobile, O2. In their shops there are mobile cards available.

T-Mobile	400 crowns per card	200 crowns for free is available
Vodafone	200 crowns per card	200 crowns for free is available

Train and bus

ICOM Transport, a.s. (Bus station) Jiráskova 1424/78, 586 01 Jihlava, http://www.icomtransport.cz/en/ The bus station is situated next to the college building.

Student Agency

http://www.studentagency.cz/index.en.html

Information about train and bus connection: www.idos.cz (English version available)

Tourist Information Centre

Masarykovo náměstí 2, 586 01 Jihlava http://tic.jihlava.cz/en/











Holidays in 2011 year:

1st January	New Year's Day
25th March	Easter Holiday
1st May	Labour Day
8th May	Liberation Day
5th July	Cyril and Methodius
6th July	Jan Hus Day
28th September	Czech Statehood Day
28th October	Czechoslovak Statehood Day
17th November	Fight For Freedom and Democracy Day
24th December	Christmas Eve
25th December	Christmas Holiday
26th December	Christmas Holiday

Basic prices of food

2 crowns
20 crowns
18 crowns
30 crowns
from 10 to 20 crowns
10 crowns
20 - 35 crowns
40 crowns
30 crowns
25 crowns
12 crowns











A FEW BASIC CZECH WORDS

Good morning!	Dobrý den!
Good evening!	Dobrý večer!
Hallo!	Ahoj!
Goodbye!	Nashledanou!
ticket	lístek
roll	rohlík
bread	chleba
milk	mléko
ham	šunka
beer	pivo
cheese	sýr
butter	máslo
coffe	káva
tea	čaj
bus/train station	autobusové/vlakové nádraží
to pay	platit
shop	obchod
shopping	nakupování
Nice to meet you!	Těší mě, že vás poznávám!
Thank you!	Děkuji!
Please!	Prosím!
Have a nice day!	Přeji pěkný den!
See you!	Měj se!









We are looking forward to meeting you at the College of Polytechnics Jihlava!

The Team of SOP project of the College of Polytechnics Jihlava