

Burgas

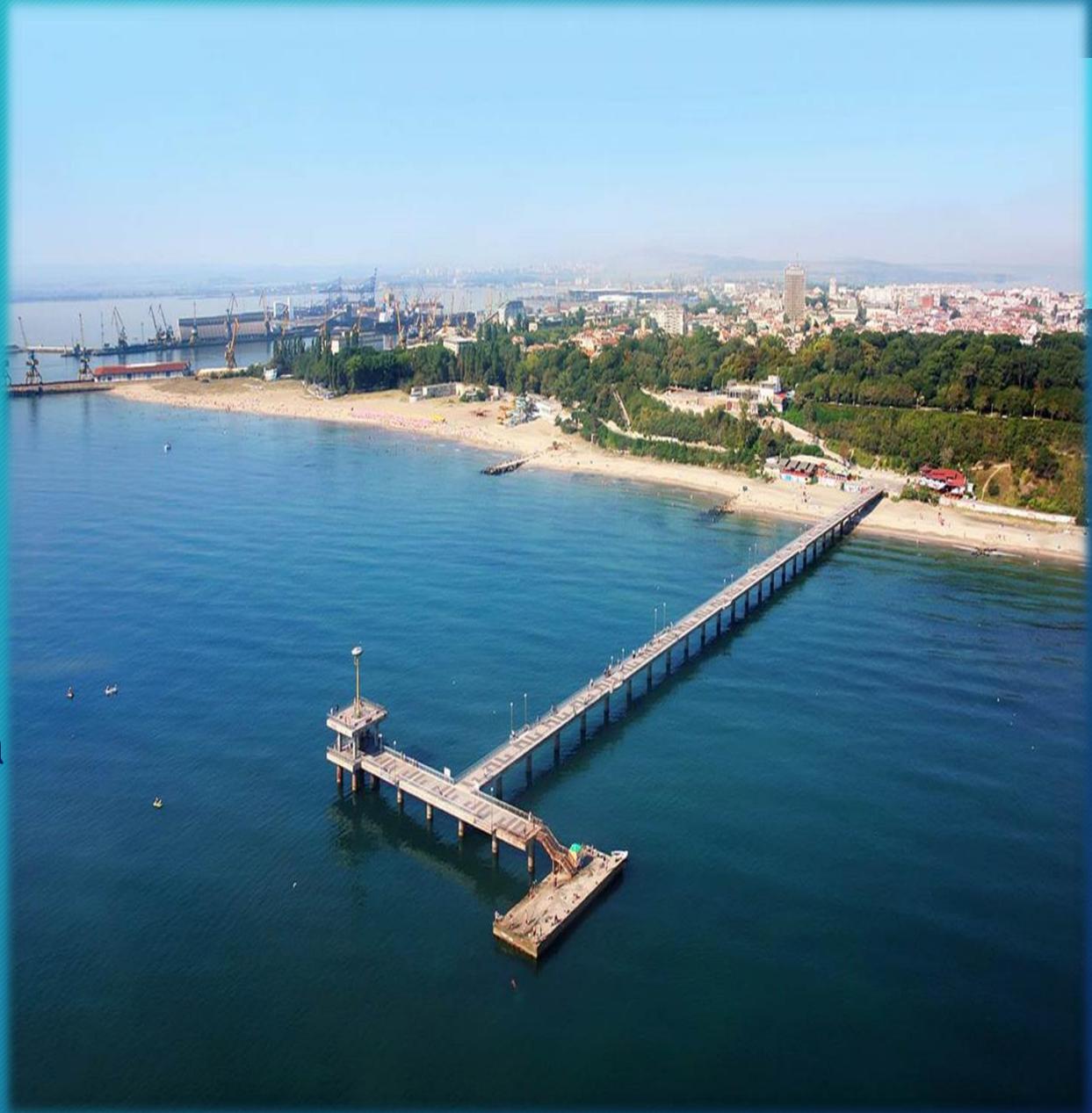


Co-funded by the
Erasmus+ Programme
of the European Union





- Burgas, is the second largest city on the Bulgarian Black Sea Coast
- Burgas is located in southeastern Bulgaria
- and Burgas is the fourth-largest city in Bulgaria after Sofia, Plovdiv, and Varna
- with a population of 202,694 inhabitants





In the 17th century it was known by the names Pyrgos and Burgos. After the first inhabitants of the region were Thracians.



The area of Burgas today is between the three lakes Mandrensko, Burgasko Atanasovsko and Black Sea is called "The crossroads of the most ancient civilizations."



The port of Bourgas is the largest Bulgarian seaport. The airport has the largest number of sunny days in Europe.



Tourist sites - Sea Garden



the bridge of
Burgas

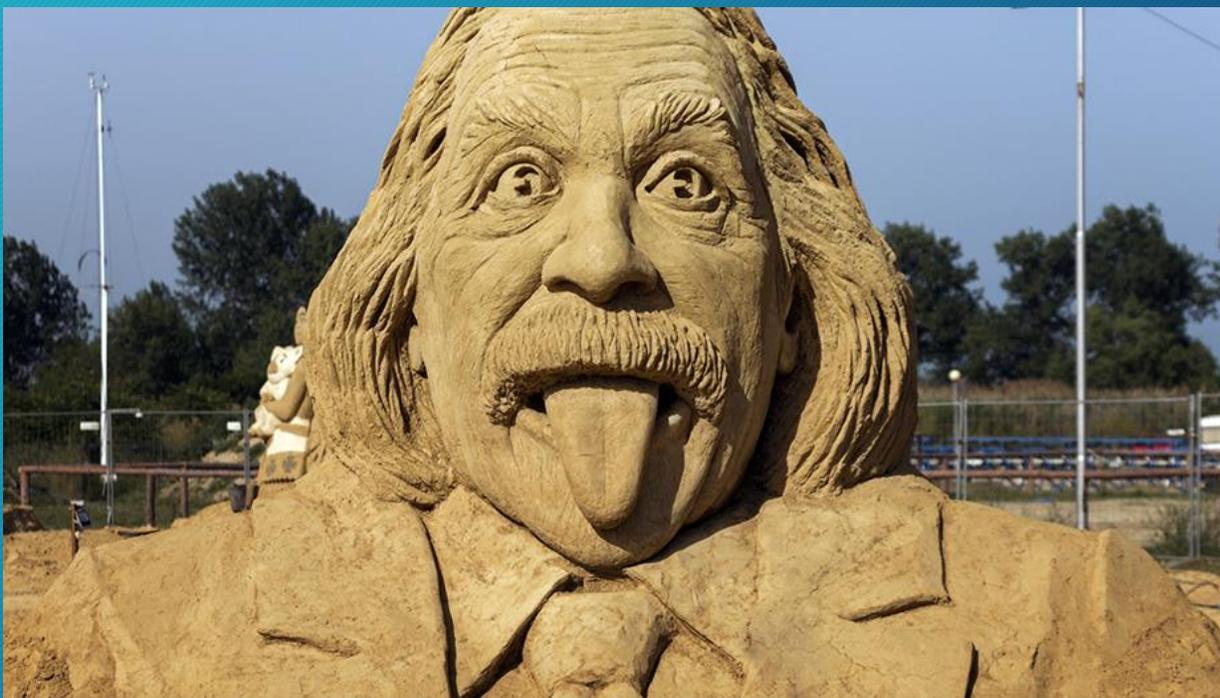


the Pantheon



• Cultural Center "Sea Casino"

Every year in Burgas there is a museum of beautiful sand figures



Every year in Burgas there is a museum of beautiful sand figures



Every year in Burgas there is a museum of beautiful sand figures

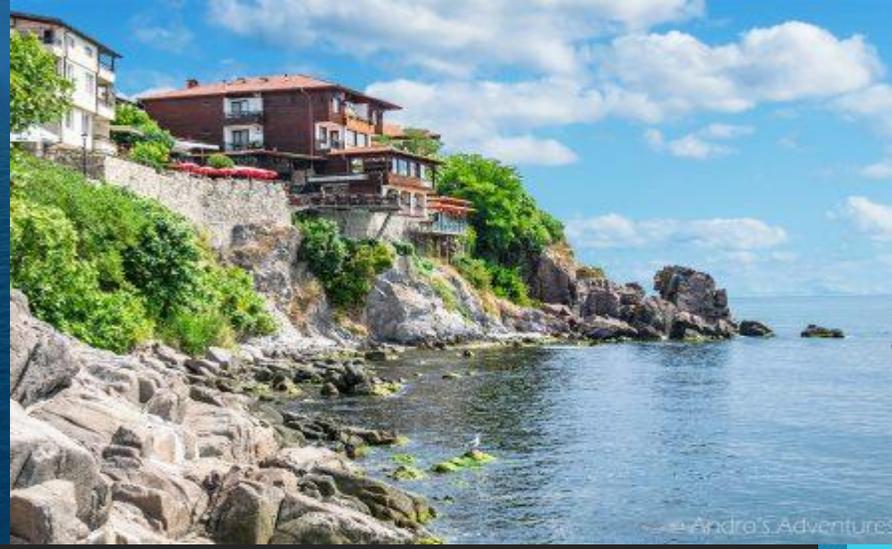


Every year in Burgas there is a museum of beautiful sand figures



Every year in Burgas there is a museum of beautiful sand figures





Sozopol





Sozopol is a town in southeastern Bulgaria on the Black Sea. The population is 6428 people.

The city is the eighth largest settlement in Burgas District and is the administrative center of Sozopol Municipality.



Sozopol's name thru the years

- The first name of the city is Antea. It was later changed to Apollonia in honor of the ancient Greek god Apollo. During the Ottoman period, the name was changed to the Turkish Sizebolu or Sizeboli. After the Liberation, the Bulgarian form Sozopol became popular.



Here are some pictures from the old town of Sozopol:



This is undoubtedly one of the most fabulous places in Bulgaria! The castle "In love with the wind" is not exactly in Sozopol, but in the nearby village of Ravadinovo, only 5 km. from the Old Town.



The marina gives Sozopol a dignified appearance of a modern seaside town. With the exception of the anchorages in the Black Sea cities, in Bulgaria there are not many large ports for luxury sea vehicles, which is why the Sozopol marina has become a landmark.



Thank you for the attention!



Cyrillic alphabet

interesting facts



Co-funded by the
Erasmus+ Programme
of the European Union

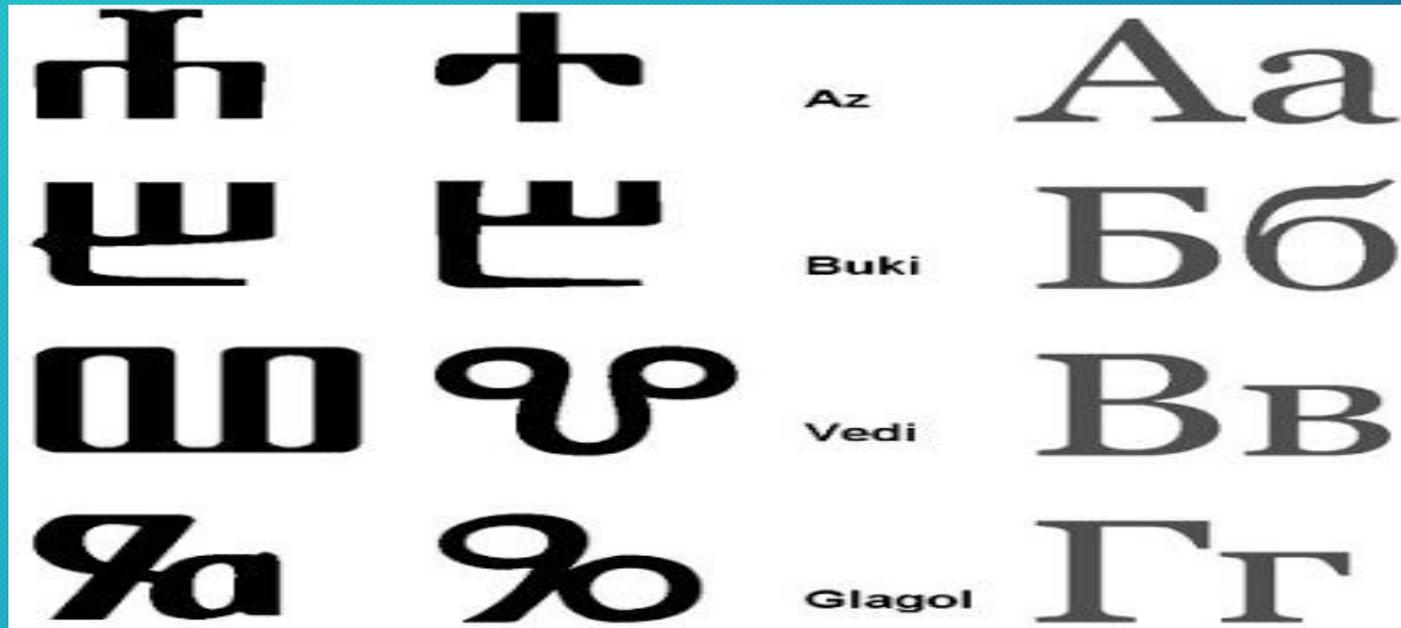
The Cyrillic alphabet was created in the Preslav Literary School at the end of the 9th or the beginning of the 10th century.



The place where this happened is not more than 50 kilometers from Targovishte. So close to us

In the original Cyrillic there are 44 letters for the 44 sounds in the Old Bulgarian language. For each sound there is a sign - the only one in the world giving this opportunity.

Today the Bulgarian Cyrillic alphabet has 30 letters.



Each letter in Cyrillic has its own name and meaning. For example: А - "I" (I), В - "beeches" (letters), С - "lead" (I know), D - "verbs" (words, I speak), Е - "good" (good, kindness) ... This makes it easier for students to remember the alphabet.

а - a	б - b	в - v	г - g	д - d	е - e
ж - zh	з - z	и - i	й - y	к - k	л - l
м - m	н - n	о - o	п - p	р - r	с - s
т - t	у - u	ф - f	х - h	ц - ts	ч - ch
ш - sh	щ - sht	ъ - a	ь - y	ю - yu	я - ya

Each letter in Cyrillic also corresponds to a numerical value. For example: A - 1, B - 2, C - 3, etc.

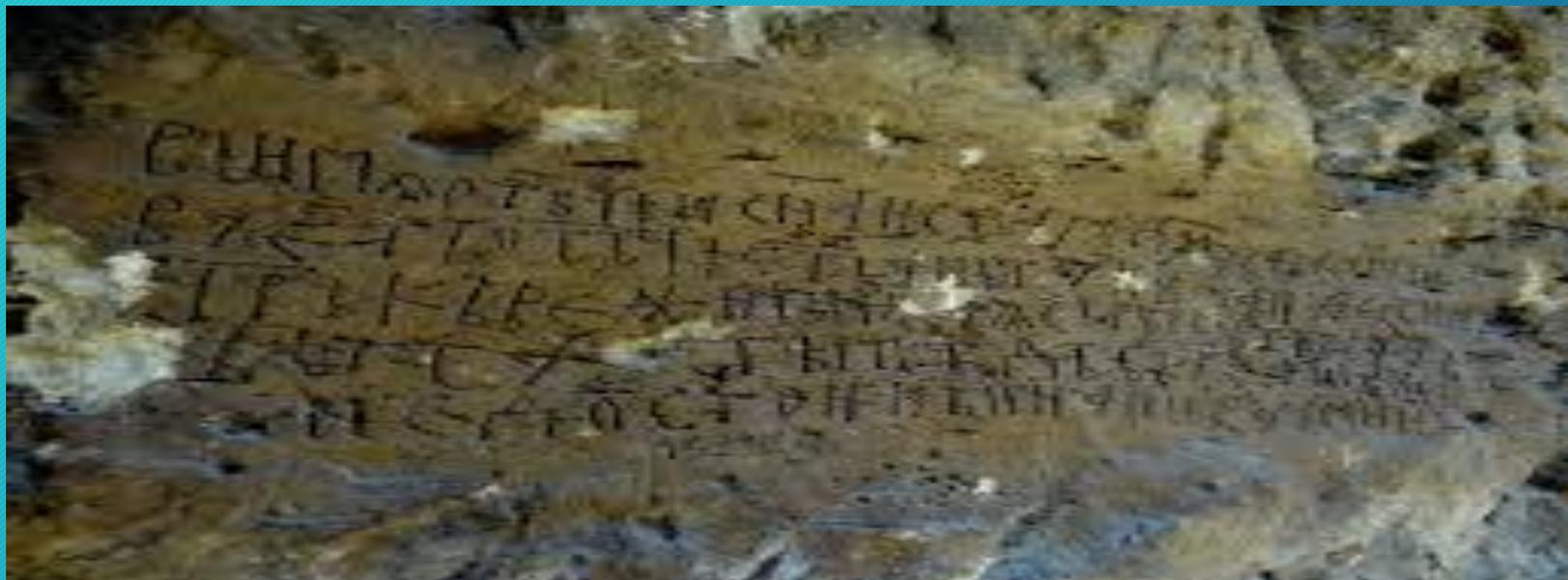
numbers	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
units	Α alpha А аз	Β beta В веди	Γ gamma Г глаголи	Δ delta Д добро	Ε epsilon Е есть	Ϝ digamma З зело	Ζ zeta З земля	Η eta И ижеи	Θ theta Ѳ фита
tens	Ι iota І иже	Κ kappa К како	Λ lambda Л люди	Μ mu М мыслите	Ν nu Н наш	Ξ xi Х херь	Ο omicron О онь	Π pi П покой	Ϙ qoppa Ч червь
hundreds	Ρ rho Р рцы	Σ sigma С слово	Τ tau Т твердо	Υ upsilon У оукъ	Φ phi Ф ферт	Χ chi Х херь	Ψ psi Ψ отъ	Ω omega Ω отъ	Λ sampi Ц цы

www.64g.ru

The Cyrillic alphabet is used as the official alphabet by 23 countries.

- Bulgaria, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bashkortostan, Russia, Serbia, Belarus, Montenegro, Buryatia, Dagestan, Ingushetia, the Kabardino-Balkaria Republic, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Macedonia, the Republic of Mari, Mongolia, the Republic of Mordovia, Tatarstan, Tuva, Tajikistan, Ukraine, Chechnya, Chuvash Republic.
- 300 million people use Cyrillic alphabet.

The earliest inscription in Cyrillic is from 931 and is located in a cave monastery near the village of Krepcha - again near to Targovishte....



Until the end of the 70s of the 19th century, the Cyrillic alphabet was also used in Romania

Тѣтъль нѡстрѣ, кѡреле ѣщѣ ѿ чѣрюрѣ: сфѣцѣскъсе
нѣмеле тѣѣ: Вѣе ѿпърѣцѣѣ тѣ: Фѣе вѡѣ тѣ, пре кѣмь ѿ
чѣрю, шѣ пре пѣмѣнтѣ. Пѣйтѣ нѡстрѣ чѣ де тѡѣте
зѣлеле, дѣнеѣ нѡѣѣ ѣстѣзѣ. Шѣ не ѣртѣ нѡѣѣ датѡрѣѣле
нѡстрѣ, пре кѣмь шѣ нѡѣѣ ѣртѣмь датѡрѣнѣнѣѣѣ
нѡцѣрѣ. Шѣ нѣ не дѣче пре нѡѣѣ ѿ нѣспѣтѣ. Чѣ не
нѣзѣвѣѣѣ де чѣель рѣѣ. Вѣ ѣтѣ ѣѣте ѿпърѣцѣѣ, шѣ
Пѣтѣрѣ, шѣ мѣрѣрѣ ѿ вѣчѣѣ, ѣмѣнѣ.

After the Latin and Greek alphabets, the Cyrillic alphabet is the third official alphabet in the European Union.



Thank you for
your attention !



Co-funded by the
Erasmus+ Programme
of the European Union

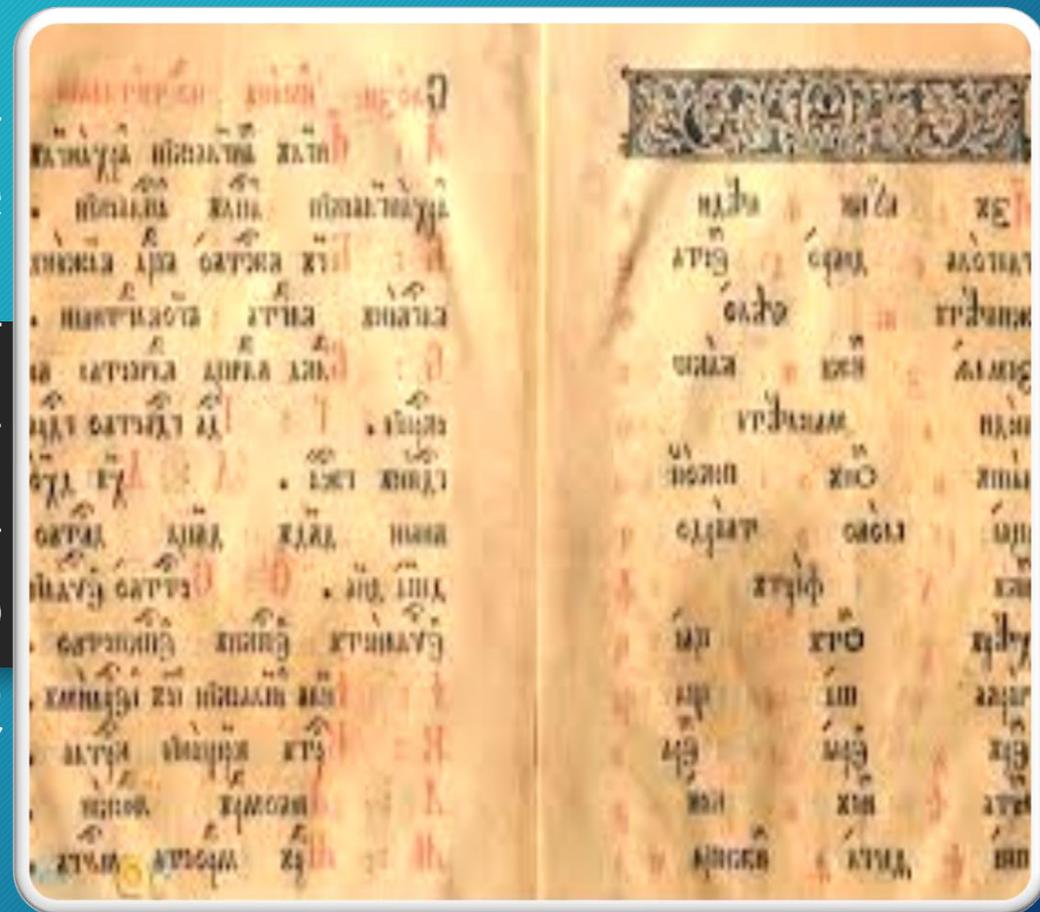
THE GLAGOLITIC AND CYRILLIC ALPHABET



In the past, Bulgarians were required to preach in Greek, but thanks to the brothers St. Cyril and St. Methodius who wrote the first Bulgarian alphabet (the Glagolitic alphabet), everyone was able to understand the sermons.



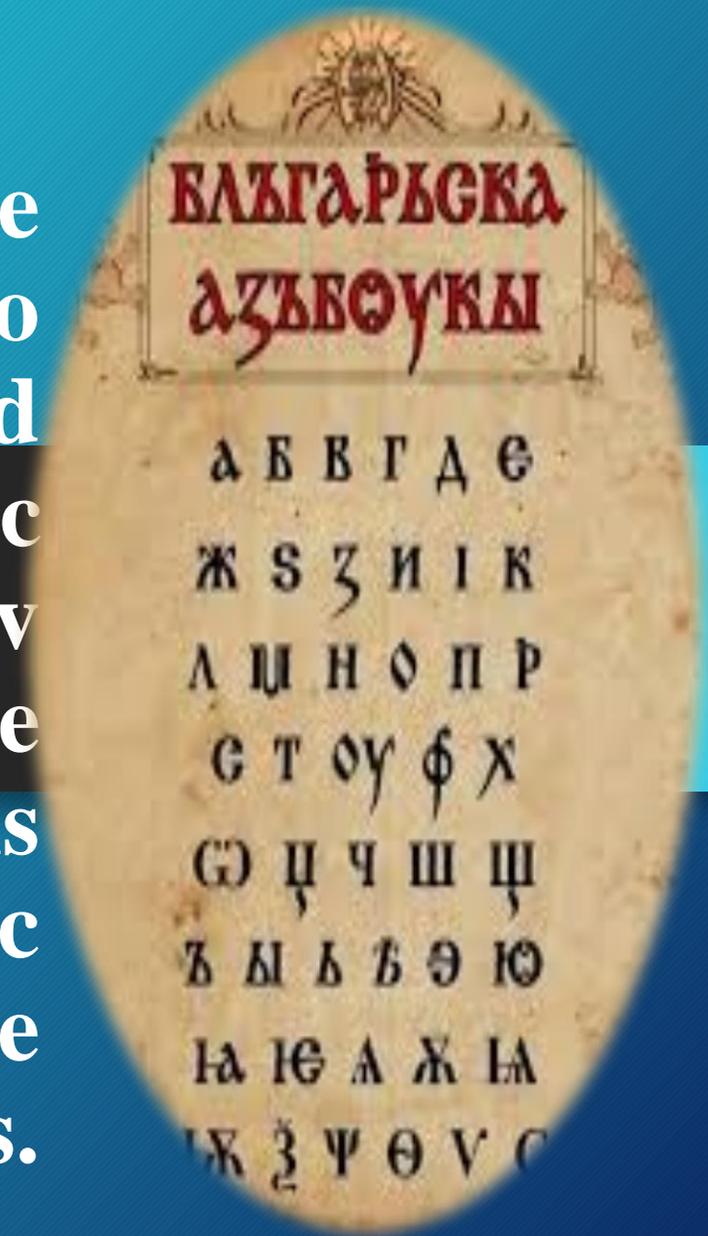
Glagolitic is the first Bulgarian alphabet created by the brothers Cyril and Methodius in the period from 855 to 862 and was used to translate church literature from Greek into Bulgarian. It is also the first known Slavic alphabet.



The first translations of church literature were written in Glagolitic, which St. Cyril, St. Methodius and their students also used, and the first Bulgarian original works were also written in Glagolitic.



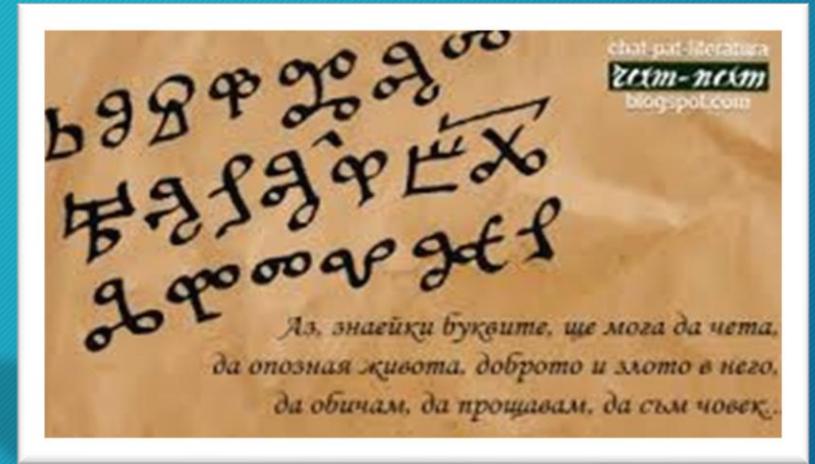
The Cyrillic alphabet, together with the Glagolitic alphabet, is one of the two alphabets used in the writing of the Old Bulgarian literary language. The Cyrillic alphabet was created in the Preslav literary school at the end of the 9th or the beginning of the 10th century. It is believed that the creator of the Cyrillic alphabet is Kliment Ohridski, one of the students of St. Cyril and St. Methodius.





Nowadays, the Cyrillic alphabet is widespread both among the southern and eastern Slavic peoples, and among some non-Slavic peoples in Russia. The Cyrillic alphabet is the basis of the official script of Mongolia and in some republics of the former Soviet Union, and until the end of the 1970s it was also used in Romania.

The Glagolitic alphabet and, therefore, the Cyrillic alphabet borrow a system of the alphabet from Egyptian hieroglyphs.



In the Kingdom of Croatia, Dalmatia and Bohemia, the Glagolitic alphabet was first used, followed by the Cyrillic alphabet.



The word „alphabet“ comes from the first two letters and their pronunciation.



The earliest open inscription in our lands, written in Cyrillic, is from 931 in a cave monastery near the village of Krepcha in Bulgaria.

In 2007, Cyrillic became only the third official alphabet of the European Union after the Latin and Greek alphabets.



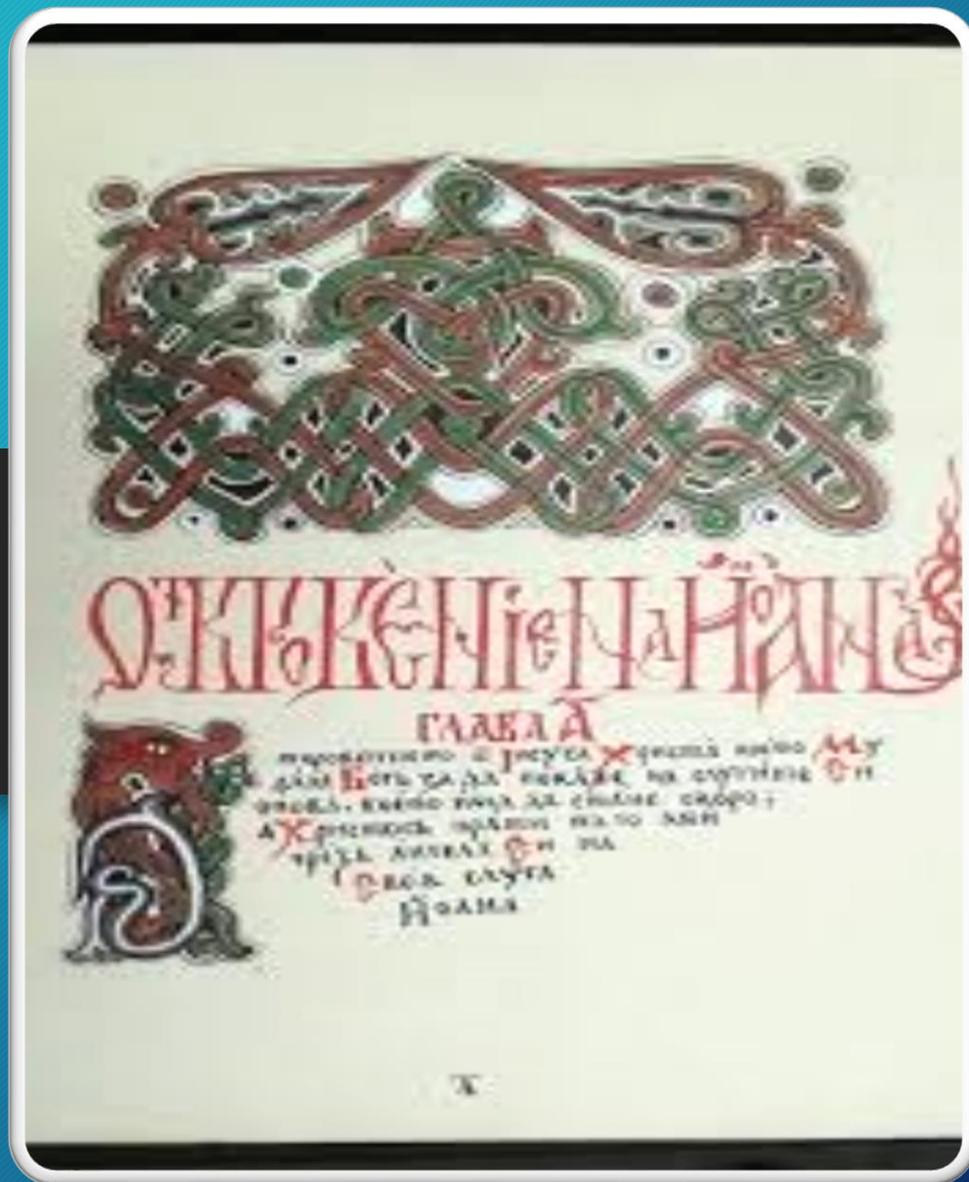
And although it is not a scientific fact, but rather a statement – the Cyrillic alphabet is incorrectly known around the world as the „Russian alphabet“ – an injustice, probably due to the prosaic reason that the Russian people are the most numerous who use it.



Today, the Cyrillic alphabet is used by about 300 million people worldwide. Apart from Bulgaria, the alphabet is official in Belarus, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Kyrgyzstan, Northern Macedonia, Mongolia, Montenegro, Russia, Serbia, Tajikistan, Ukraine, and until 2018 in Kazakhstan. Decades ago, the alphabet was used in Turkmenistan, Uzbekistan and Azerbaijan and others.



THANK YOU
FOR YOUR
ATTENTION





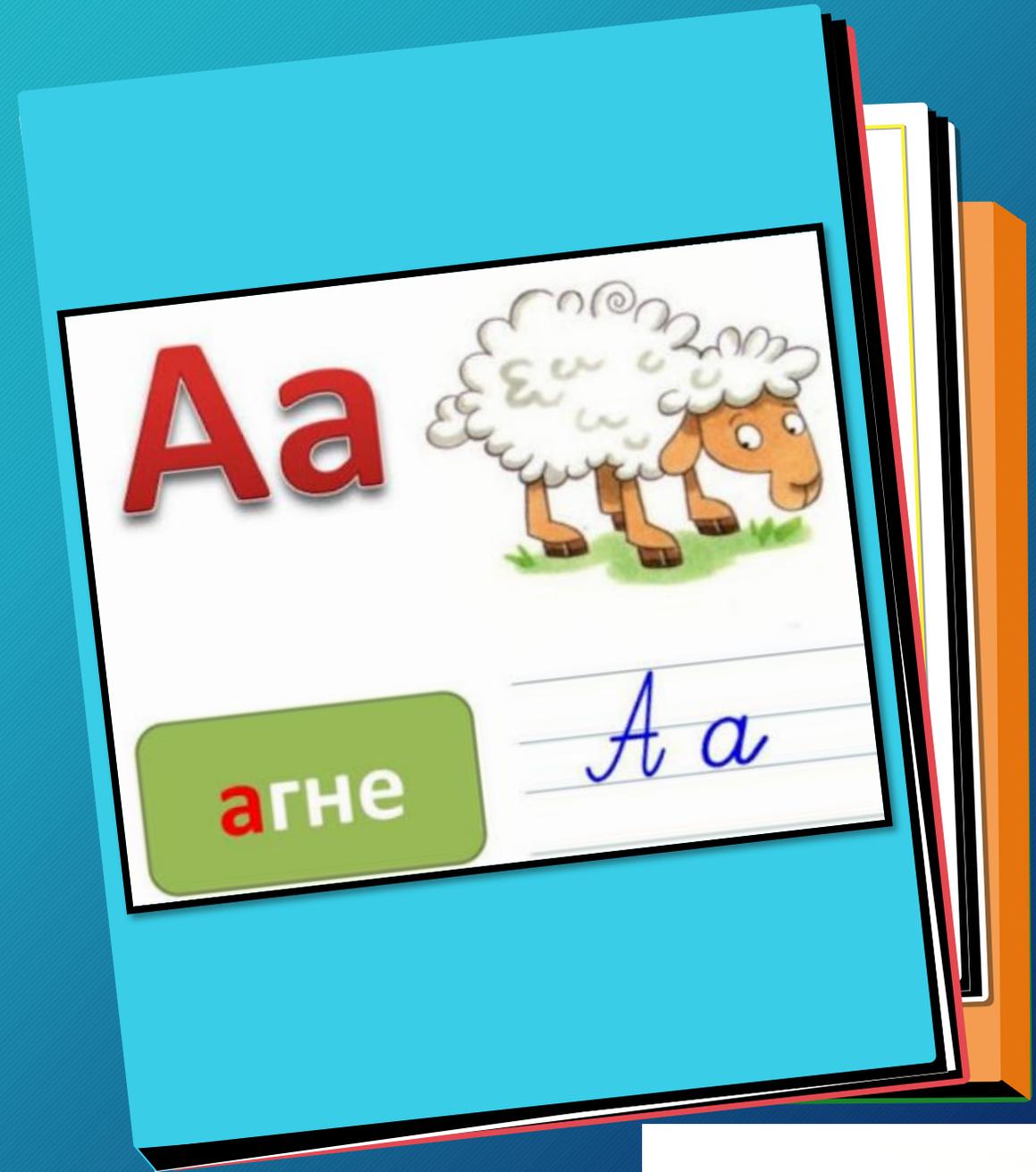
Co-funded by the
Erasmus+ Programme
of the European Union



Bulgarian Alphabet



The first letter in the alphabet is A



Б б



Бб



Бб

барабан

В В

ВВ

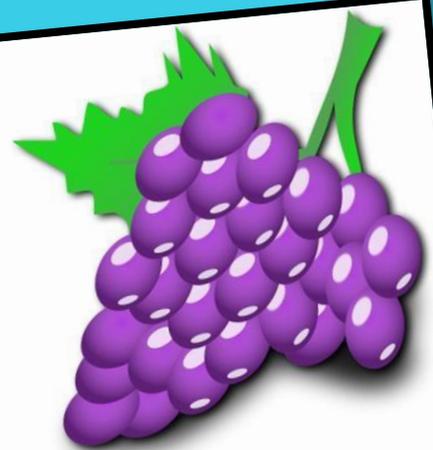


Вв

Велосипед

Г Г

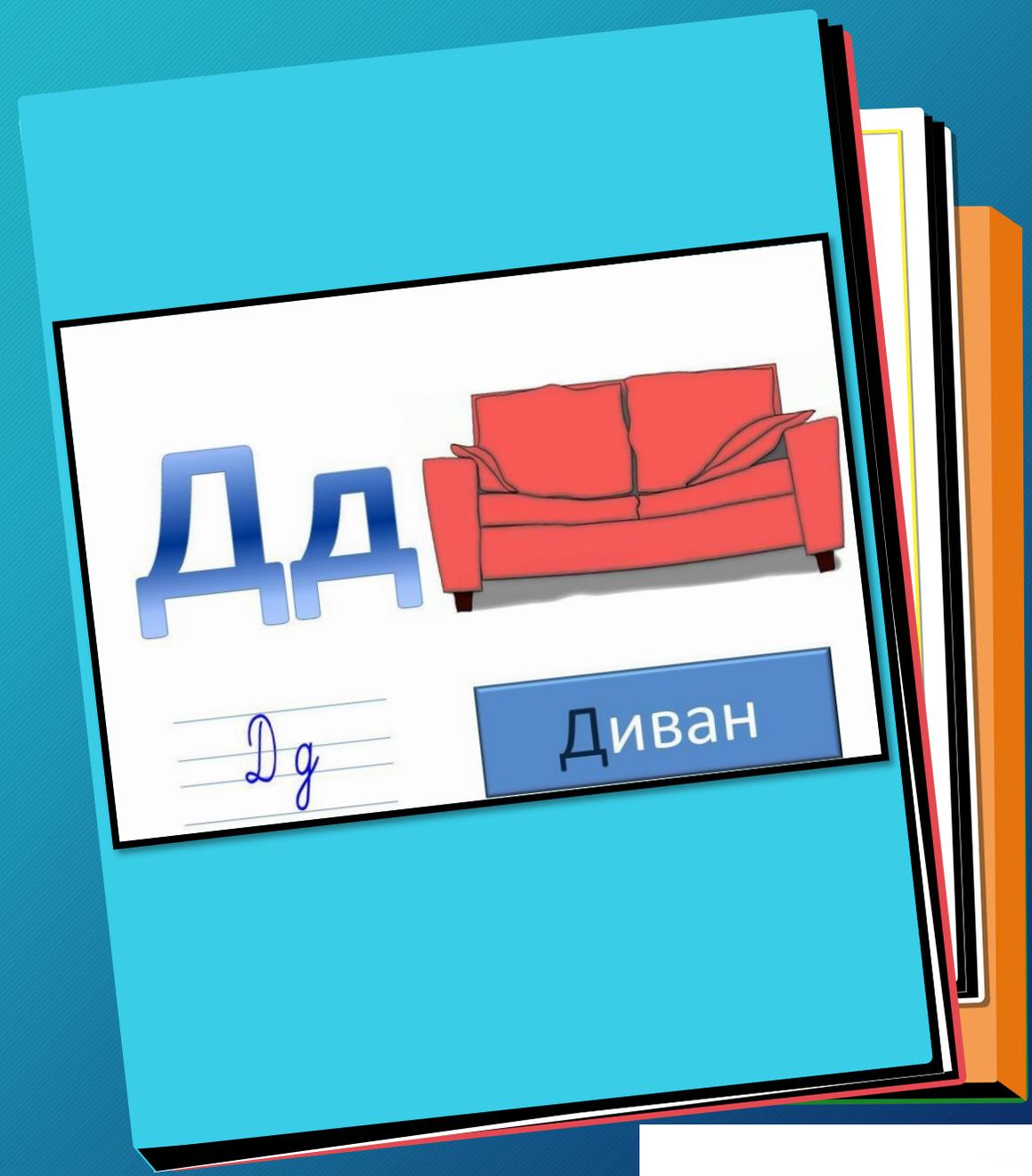
Г Г



Г г

Грозде

Д д



E e



Ж ж



З з

З з



З з

зебра

И и

И и



индианец

и и

Й й



К к



Л л



M M



Н Н

Н Н



Н н

Ножица

О о

О о



оХЛЮВ

О о

П п

П п



П п

прахосмукачка

P p

Pp



Pp

Робот

С с



СЛОН

Сс

T

T

T t



T t

таралеж

у у

уу



уста

уу

Ф ф

Ф ф

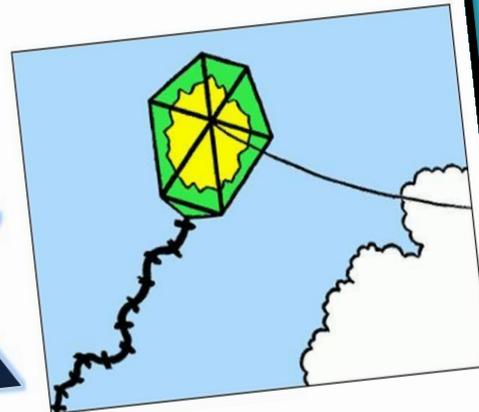


Ф ф

фотоапарат

Х х

Х х



Х х

хвърчило

Щ щ

Ц ц



Цу цу

Цигулка

Ч ч

Чч



ч ч

Черешки

Ш

ш

Ш ш



Ш ш

шапка

Щ щ



Ъ ъ



Б б



Ю ю

Ю ю

ЮТЯ



Я я

Яя

ябълка





Latin equivalents of Bulgarian letters



Co-funded by the
Erasmus+ Programme
of the European Union

Cyrillic	Romanization	Pronunciation
А а (<i>a</i>)	a	a as in "cat"
Б б	b	b as in "bug"
В в (<i>e</i>)	v	v as in "vet"
Г г (<i>g</i>)	g	g as in "good"
Д д (<i>d, g</i>)	d	d as in "dog"
Е е	e	e as in "best"
Ж ж	zh	s as in "treasure"
З з	z	z as in "zoo"
И и (<i>i</i>)	i	i as in "machine"
Й й (<i>y</i>)	y	y as in "yes" or "way"

К к	k	k as in "make"
Л л (<i>л</i>)	l	l as in "call" or "lend"
М м	m	m as in "man"
Н н	n	n as in "normal"
О о	o	o as in "order"
П п (<i>п</i>)	p	p as in "pet"
Р р	r	r as in "restaurant"
С с	s	s as in "sound"
Т т (<i>т</i>)	t	t as in "top"
У у	u	oo as in "tool"

Ф ф	f	f as in "food"
Х х	h	ch as in Scottish "loch"
Ц ц (<i>ц</i>)	ts	ts as in "fits"
Ч ч	ch	ch as in "chip"
Ш ш (<i>ш</i>)	sh	sh as in "shot"
Щ щ (<i>щ</i>)	sht	sht as in "shtick"
Ъ ъ	u or a	u as in "turn"
Ь ь	y	y as in "canyon" (soft sign)
Ю ю	yu	yu as in "youth"
Я я	ya	ya as in "yarn"



MADARA

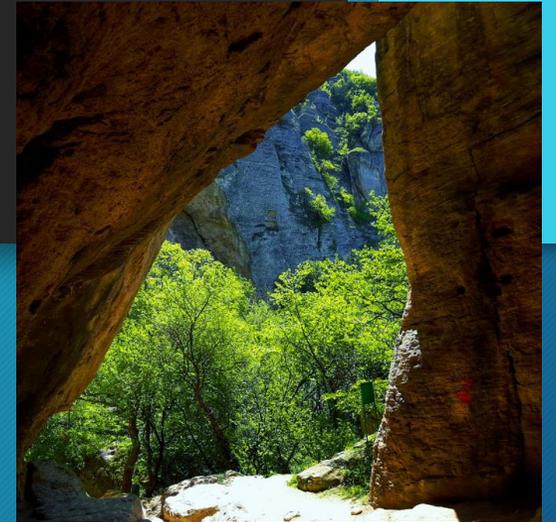
Madara Horseman

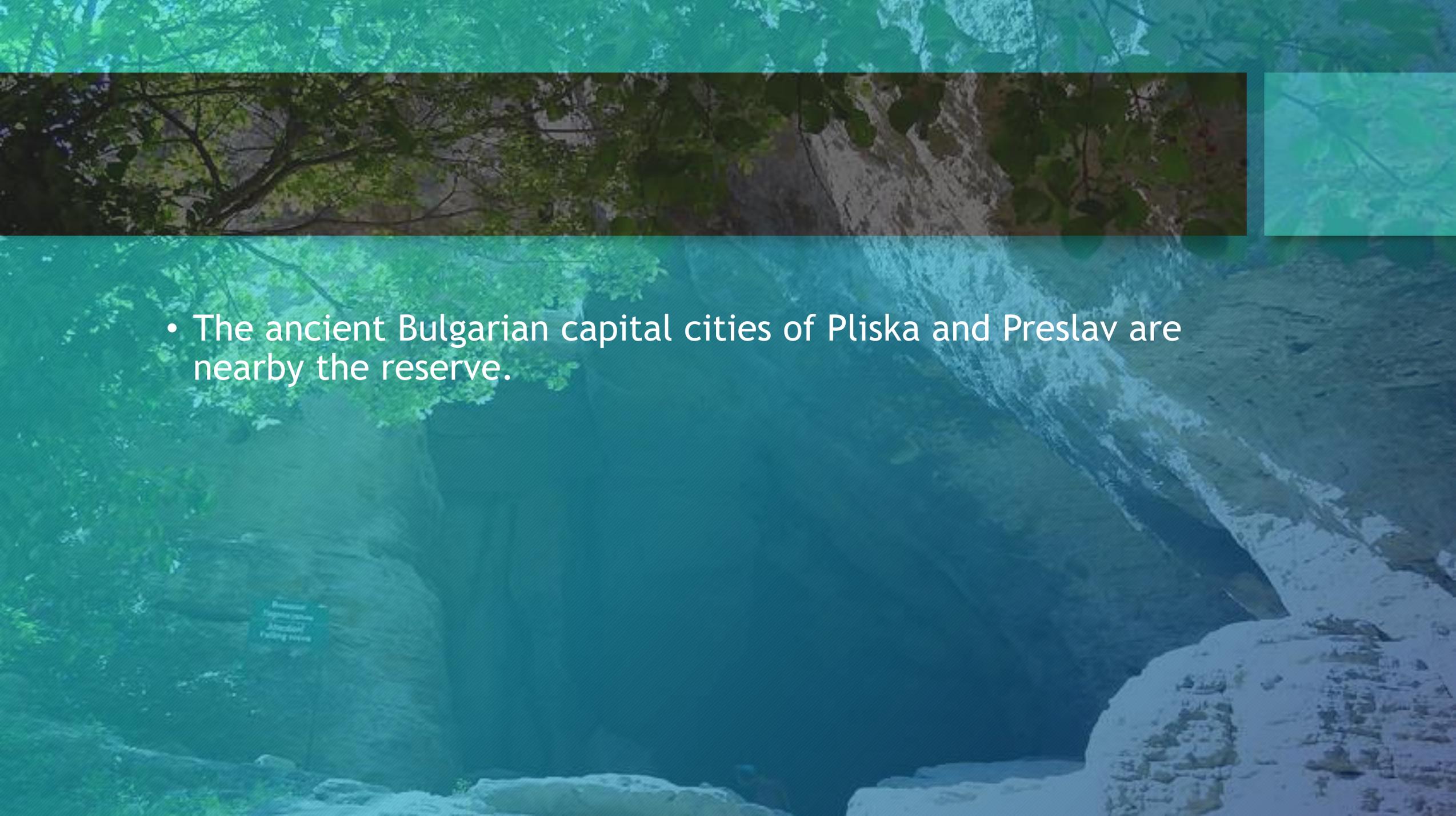


Co-funded by the
Erasmus+ Programme
of the European Union

Madara

- Madara is a national, historical and archaeological reserve, situated in northeastern Bulgaria.



- 
- The ancient Bulgarian capital cities of Pliska and Preslav are nearby the reserve.



Madara horseman

- The relief depicts a majestic horseman.
- It is of almost natural size
- The relief was declared a monument part of the world cultural heritage by UNESCO in 1979.

- This is a monument from the times of the First Bulgarian Kingdom (681-1018).



- One of the inscriptions on the rock reads about the relations between the Bulgarian Khan Tervel and the Byzantine Emperor Justinian in 705.











Nessebar and Pomorie - some of
the best places in Bulgaria for
summer holiday



Co-funded by the
Erasmus+ Programme
of the European Union

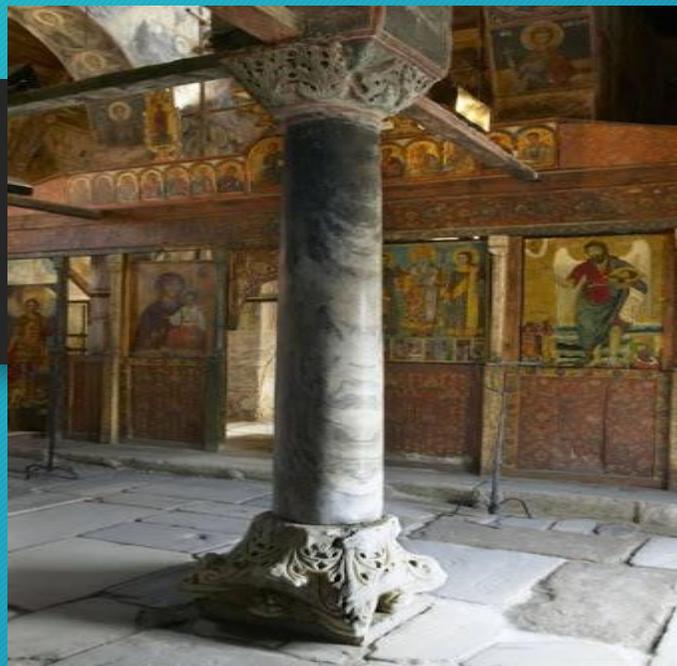
Nessebar

Nessebar is a town, located in southeastern part of Bulgaria. It is located in the Municipality of Nessebar, Burgas, next to the north with the largest Bulgarian Black Sea resort Sunny Beach, and to the south near the town of Pomorie. The town is the administrative center of Nessebar municipality.



The Nessebar municipality and its center have a rich cultural and historical heritage. The material and spiritual culture of the Thracians, antiquity, the Middle Ages and the Bulgarian Revival has been preserved in the town of Nessebar over the centuries. There, Municipal Dance School, 10 community centers. On the territory of the municipality there are 103 cultural monuments of which: Medieval churches - such are “ St. Stefan” and “St. Spas” , the Basilica of Eleusa, the Old Metropolis and others.

“St. Stefan”



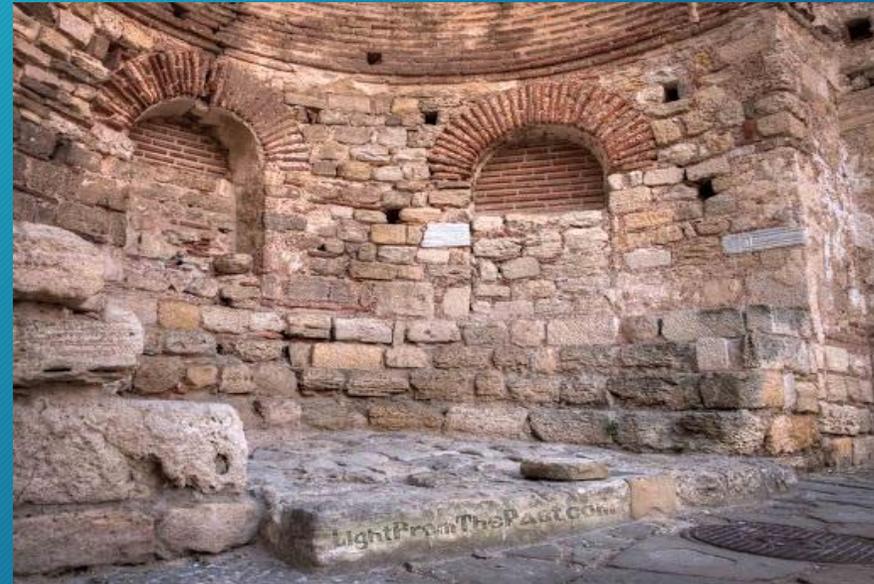
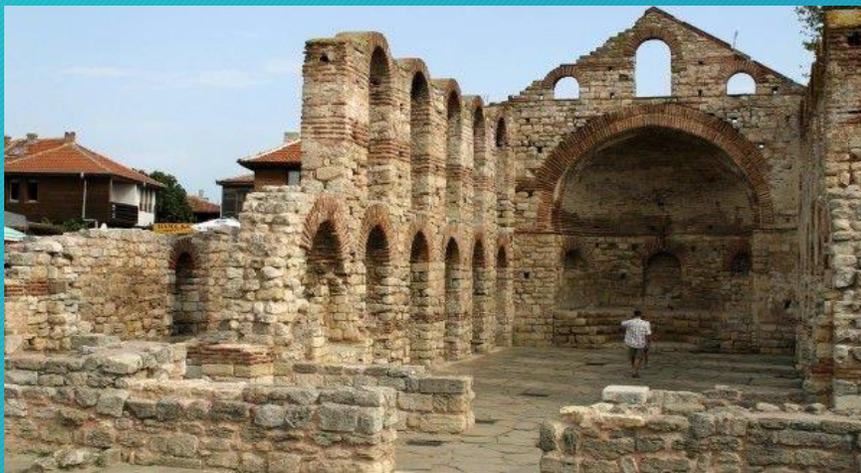
“St. Spas”



The Basilica of Eleusa



The Old Metropolis



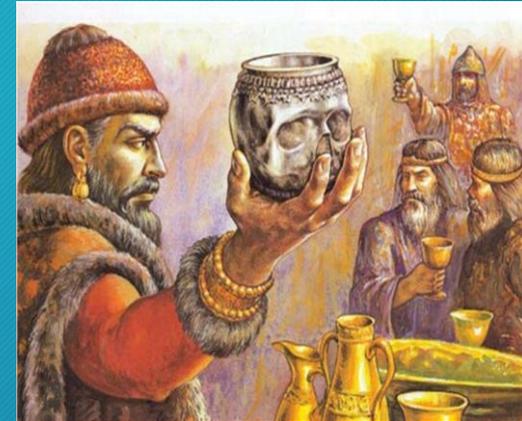
History

The peninsula of Nessebar - the ancient city of Mesembria, called in the late Middle Ages Mesemvria and later Nessebar, was inhabited thousands of year ago, at the end of the Bronze Age. The ancient Thracians called it Melsabria, which means “city of Melsa”, the legendary founder of the village. Mesabria has two convenient ports - south and north, where to this day are many remains of ancient vessels.

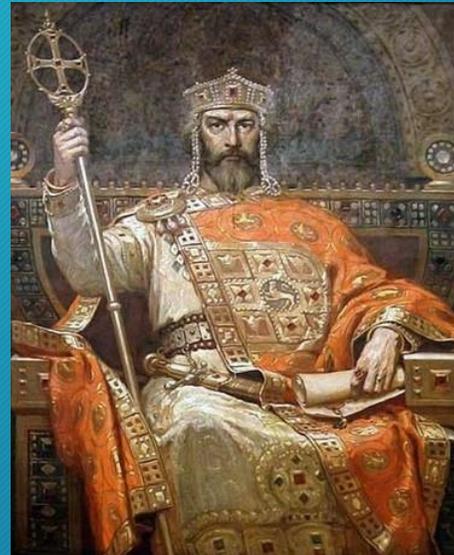


The city first became part of the Bulgarian state in 812, when Khan Krum stormed and conquered it, and Slavs and Bulgarians settled here. Nessebar, as the Slavs called the city, remained in Bulgarian hands for a long time, during the reign of Tsar Simeon the Great.

Khan Krum



Tsar Simeon the Great





WORLD WIDE
TRAVEL TIPS

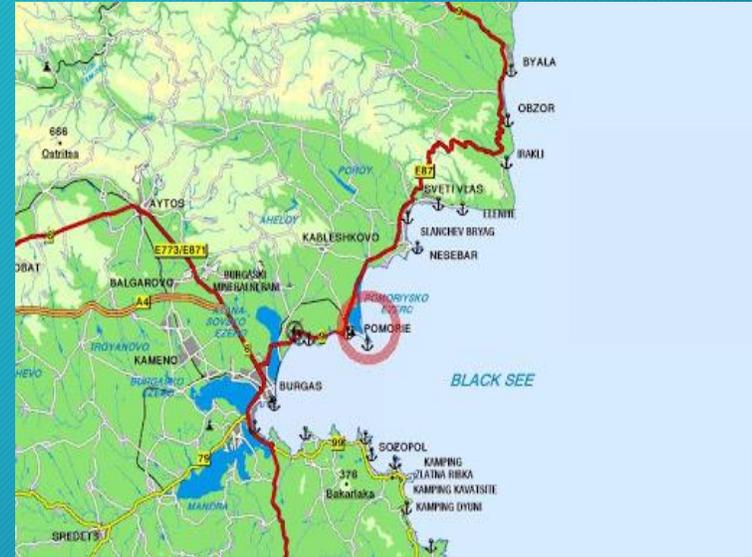
Pomorie

Pomorie Municipality is located between the municipalities of Burgas, Aytos, Ruen, Dolni Chiflik and Nessebar. To the east it borders the Black Sea. It is located 20 km from Burgas and 18 km from the resort of Sunny Beach.



History

The city was founded as a Greek colony named Anhialo at the end of the 5th century BC. Most of its citizens were Thracians. It reached a particularly great heyday under Roman rule. It became an episcopal center. Now there are few old buildings because Pomorie (Anhialo) was destroyed and set on fire. In 1934 his name was changed to Pomrie



Landmarks

Salt Museum

The museum of Salt in Pomorie was open on September 7, 2002. It was established with the financial support of the European Union through the Phare program in the implementation of the projects “All for Salt” - 2001 - 2002 and “Developments of the Museum of salt in Pomorie as a completed object of cultural tourism” - 2004 - 2005





The monastery “St. George Victorious”

The monastery “St. George the Victorious” is located in the new part of Pomorie. It is the only active male monastery on the Black Sea coast. The temple holiday is May 6 - St. George is Day is also a holiday of the town of Pomorie







PLISKA & VELIKI PRESLAV



Co-funded by the
Erasmus+ Programme
of the European Union

Pliska was the first capital of the First Bulgarian Empire during the Middle Ages and is now a small town in Shumen Province



MODERN PLISKA

The ruins of the city of Pliska lie 3 km north of the modern village of Pliska. The site of the city is currently a National Archaeological Reserve. Ruins of the Great and the Small Palace, the strong stone fortifications and the Great Basilica, used both as a royal church and as a national patriarchal cathedral, can be seen in the reserve.

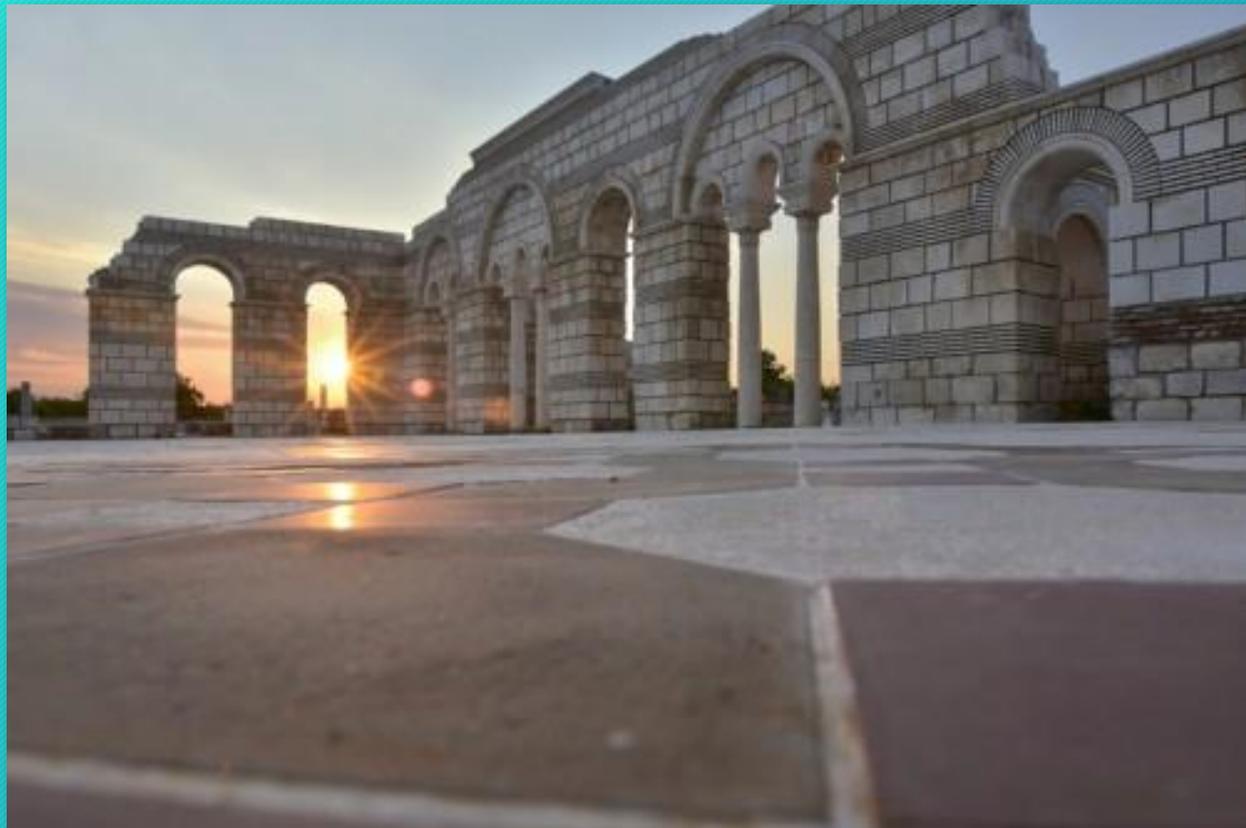


www.bulgariatravel.org



Pliska preserves the remains of specimens of early Christian buildings. But the pride of the city, of course, was the Great Basilica, the largest Christian building on the Balkan Peninsula.





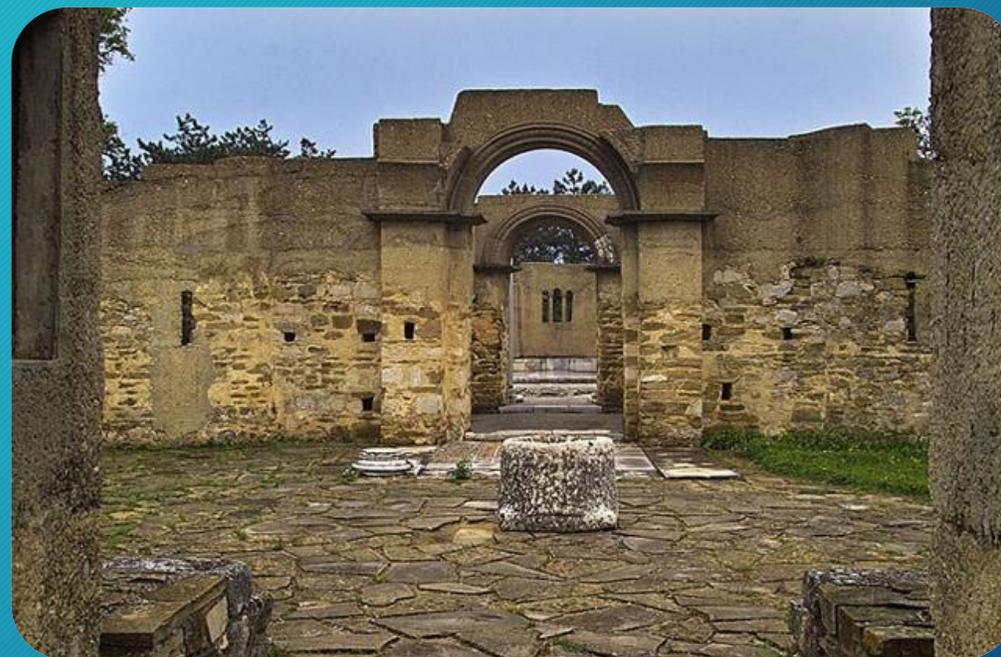


GREAT PRES LAV

The modern Veliki Preslav or Great Preslav , is a city and the seat of government of the Veliki Preslav Municipality , which in turn is part of Shumen Province . A former village, it assumed the name of the medieval capital in 1878 and became a town in 1883. As of December 2009, it has a population of 8,951 inhabitants.



Preslav was the capital of the First Bulgarian Empire from 893 to 972 and one of the most important cities of medieval Southeastern Europe. The ruins of the city are situated in modern northeastern Bulgaria, some 20 kilometres southwest of the regional capital of Shumen, and are currently a national archaeological reserve.



The palaces were built on a high plateau. The impressive remains of a palace complex consisting of two monumental buildings – Big Palace and Western Palace, have been preserved to this day.



In medieval Bulgaria, Preslav became one of the most beautiful and grandeur towns in Southeastern Europe where significant monuments of the culture of Pliska and Preslav were later discovered. veliki Preslav National Historical-Architectural Reserve is one of the 100 Tourist Sites of Bulgaria.







© Can Stock Photo

Thank you for your attention



VELIKI PRES LAV



Co-funded by the
Erasmus+ Programme
of the European Union

The town was founded decades before it was declared for a capital – probably in the beginning of the IX-th century.

Preslav was heavily fortified and developed. Following the official Christianisation (in 864) many Orthodox churches were built in Preslav, which bespeaks about the vast number of the population and the gradual growth of the town.



The massive fortifying walls, the important place of the town in the military and administrative system of the state and also the Christian tradition that was present in those places during the late Antiquity are the most important reasons that account for the choice of Preslav as the new capital of Christian Bulgaria.



In less than a century, Preslav turned into one of the most beautiful and prospering cities in then Europe. The Bulgarian capital could have been a rival of Constantinople with its magnificent palaces, temples and impressive buildings, linked with streets, squares and covered passages.



Today, part of the brilliance of the former capital is preserved in Veliki Preslav Archaeological Museum

The fine examples of Preslav painted ceramics, the marble architectural details and the tens of inscriptions in stone and ceramics tell us about the literary and educational activities there; about the splendour of Preslav palaces and the fine taste of the town's population. In the treasury of the museum you can enjoy the exceptional Preslav golden treasure that remind us of the words of John the Exarch: „...with your own eyes only you can really be astonished at this beauty...” .



The world-famous gold necklace from the 10th century Preslav Gold Treasure from Veliki Preslav, capital of the First Bulgarian Empire. Photos: Veliki Preslav Museum of Archaeology. The Preslav Gold Treasure was discovered by accident on April 11, 1978, in an area located right to the northwest of the ruins of the city of Veliki Preslav.



When talking about Veliki Preslav, a large part of the public still have the impression that the city was built entirely by Tsar Simeon. In fact, this is only partly true. Although the Bulgarian ruler carried out a number of reforms and changed its appearance, there had previously been a settlement built on it, which was part of the defense system of the Bulgarian state.





THANKS
FOR WATCHING

A3 ❤️ ВЕЛИКО ТЪРНОВО

Veliko Tarnovo

The Magical Fairytale Town



Co-funded by the
Erasmus+ Programme
of the European Union

Veliko Tarnovo & Tsarevets

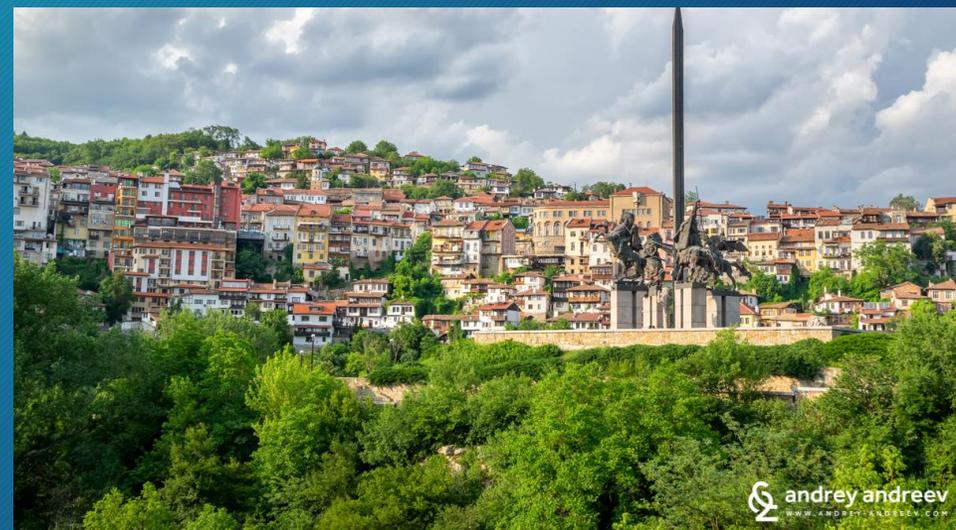
Veliko Tarnovo is one of the oldest cities in Bulgaria with five thousand years of history..

If you have never been to Bulgaria before, this is certainly one of the country's must-see destinations.

Veliko Tarnovo was built on three hills: Tsaravets, Trapezitsa, and Sveta Gora. Its attractive landscape has the Yantra River running through it.

This small, picturesque city is home to one of Europe's grandest medieval monuments, the Tsaravets Fortress. It was once the most important fortification of legendary Tarnovgrad - the capital of the Second Bulgarian state. This fortification stood unconquerable for centuries with its three rings of fortification walls and the man-made abyss just below the main entrance.

The earliest tracks of life on Tsarevets hill date back to the late halcolite era, some 4200 years BC. Later the hill was a home of Thracian tribes and settlements.



Veliko Tarnovo & Tsarevets

The first Bulgarian settlement was established around 8th century on the grounds of the old Byzantine fortress. The major development of the hill happened during the Second Bulgarian state. In 1185 when Tarnovo was declared the capital of the Second Bulgarian Empire, Tsarevets became its principal fortification and home of its aristocracy. For more than 200 years the city bustled with political, economic and cultural activity and was one of the largest cities of Southeast Europe, while the fortress was the most important one in Bulgaria.

In the northernmost part of Tsarevets there is an outcropping over the Yantra River, known as the Execution Rock. From the 11th to the 14th century, traitors of the state were thrown from it into the river, and in the 16th century a monastery was built there.

Besides Tsarevets Fortress, Veliko Tarnovo contains orthodox churches, museums, and a charming old town paved with cobblestones.



Samovodska Charshia

Samovodska Charshia (market) is where the people came to sell their home-grown produce in the second half of the 19th century. The marketplace flourished and spread down the quaint and cobbled Rakovski street, encompassing various inns, bakeries and pastry shops and traditional craft workshops. The whole area underwent serious restoration in the mid 1980s to recreate the bustling marketplace of the early 20th century. In among the beautifully renovated houses from the pre- and post-liberation period the visitor can find workshops for pottery, weapons, copper working, wood carving, weaving, icon painting, Turkish sweets and a bakery.





General Gurko Street

The cozy street General Gurko in Veliko Tarnovo is not the most touristy part of the town but is among the ones with best preserved authentic style.



Mini Bulgaria Park

The Mini Bulgaria Park is an open-air attraction at the foot of the Tsarevets fortress.

The Park has 1.25 ha territory which hosts the most well-known objects worth seeing of Bulgaria: Memorial church of the St. Alexander Nevsky Cathedral, the Ivan Vazov National Theatre, the Monastery of Saint Ivan of Rila, the Bachkovo Monastery, temples and castles of Bulgaria.

The Museum of Illusions

The Museum of Illusions in Veliko Turnovo turns the notions of reality and shakes the confidence in one's own eyes!

A memorable meeting of science and entertainment in 500 square meters is one of the most amazing museum in Veliko Tarnovo. We have prepared over 70 illusions, both optical and physical, that will take you to a new world: holograms, 3D paintings, a levitating orb, an inverted room, an Ames room, and more.





"Sound and Light"

Only here will they show interactive Veliko Tarnovo 100 years ago and an artistic copy of the Tsarevets fortress of sand with the audio-visual spectacle "Sound and Light"



“Tsarevgrad Tărnov”

Unique for Bulgaria and the Balkan Peninsula tourist attraction, which opened its doors in Veliko Tırnovo on February 16, 2013.

The “Tsarevgrad Tărnov” multimedia visitor center, also known as “museum of wax figurines”, is located on hill in the heart of the old city nearby Tsarevets. In the museum, sculptures and paintings depict the historical personalities and memorable events during the Second Bulgarian Kingdom. Different sides of social life in medieval Bulgarian society is depicted - leaders, clergymen, noblemen and craftsmen, soldier class, meșteșugari.

Visitors may experiment the rich history of the Tarnovgrad city as a symbol of royalty, glory of soldier and spiritual power.

The visitors' center contains 29 sculptures located on two floors.





ика Велико Търново



MIROSLAV MOMINSKI

Trapezitsa fortress

Trapezitsa hill is the second most important fortress in Veliko Tarnovo. The fortress was recently renovated and open for visitors.

The funicular

There is a funicular which connects the town's periphery to its centre and allows better sightseeing opportunities within a year.

The funicular consists of cabins with a capacity for each to fit 16 standing and seated people. They are suspended on a 400-metre long cable that connects a car park just outside of the city, in the foot of the Trapezitsa Hill, to the centre of the city. It takes ten minutes to get from one point to the other.





THANKS FOR WATCHING

Creator: Dzhuneyt Mustafov



TARGOVISHTE – OUR TOWN

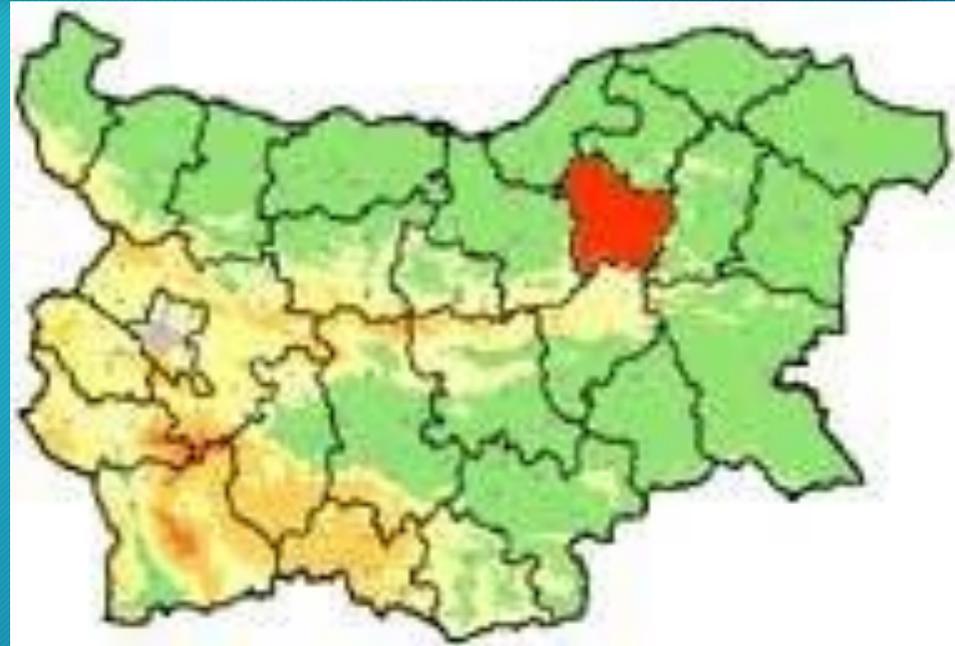


Co-funded by the
Erasmus+ Programme
of the European Union



Location

- Targovishte is located in the northeastern part of Bulgaria.



Town symbols

- Every town has their own meaningful symbols. These are the symbols of ours:
 - Anthem
 - Coat of arms
 - Motto



Targovishte's anthem

- Our country, Bulgaria , has an anthem, but most of the towns, including Targovishte have their own ones.



Coat of arms

- Just like we already said about the anthem, here with the coat of arms is the same. Bulgaria has one, but there are towns who have their own ones. Here is ours:



Motto

- The town's motto is written on our coat of arms and it says „I was, I am, I will be”.



The annual fair

- The fair takes place every spring and it lasts one week. There are many different types of food whether sweet or salty , concerts with different performers every night , exposition and the best thing -swings that children absolutely love.



Missionis

- Now Missionis is just an ancient town but back in time it was a part of Targovishte. Nowadays Missionis is located 4 miles from our town.



Marinata hole

- The name of the cave is based on a lot of different legends and stories. The most famous legend says that they wanted to convert a girl Mara to Islam. She hid in a cave and that's why nowadays the cave is called „Marinata hole”



The White Horse

- The White Horse is created on 06.07.1914. The most interesting thing about it is that it's not created by humans. Nature created it. On this day there was a very strong storm that caused a flood. Then the white horse took shape.



Mladost hut

- The hut is located about 5 miles from our town. If you go there on the weekend you will meet a lot of people there because they use their weekends to relax.



Park „Borovo oko”

- Borovo oko is a park with playgrounds, benches, flowers, restaurant, lake and of course a lot of peace. It definitely is the most beautiful destination in our town.



Slaveykovo school

- Slaveykovo school is now a museum , but if you go there the people who work there will explain to you some very interesting things about what it was like to go to school before.



- There are things that our town is famous for. These are some of them:



The magic curtain

- The magic curtain is an international festival of performances for children.



- There are many schools for extracurricular activities where a lot of talented children go.



Thank you for your
attention!



АЛБУМ

„Моят роден град - търговище“

ALBUM “ My hometown - Targovishte”



Co-funded by the
Erasmus+ Programme
of the European Union

Култура / Culture

Читалище “Напредък” / Library



Художествена галерия / Art Gallery



Театър / Drama Theater

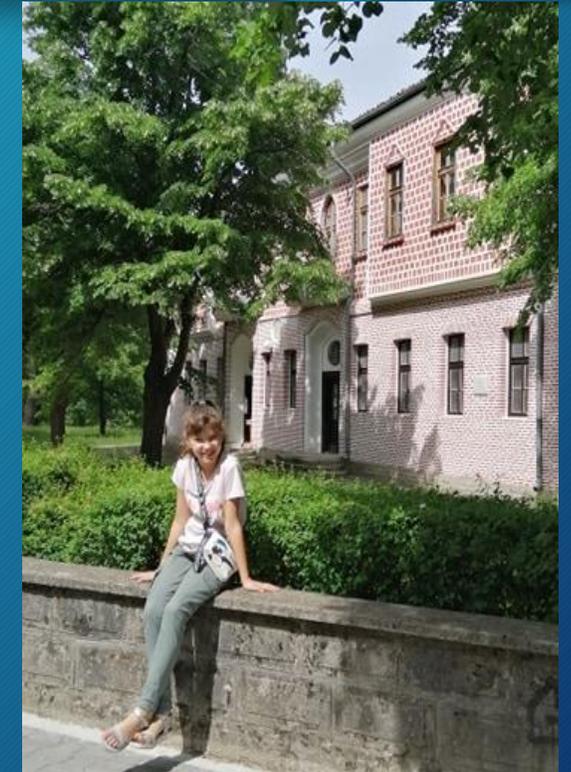


музеи / museums

археологически музей
Archaeological Museum

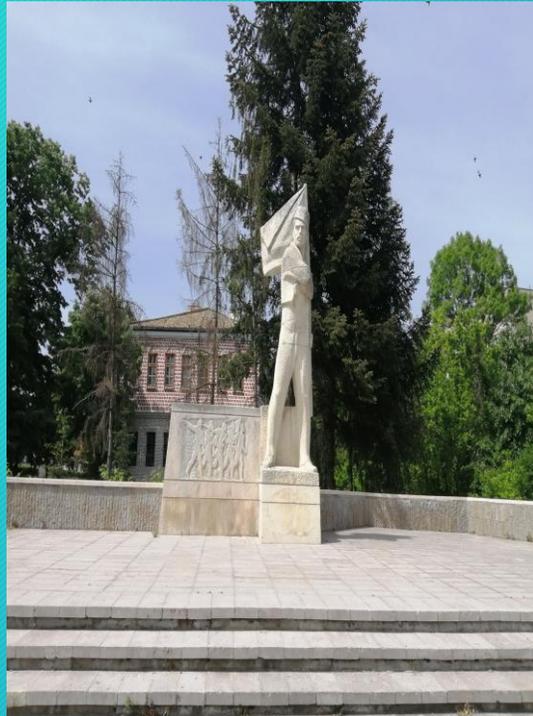


славейковото училище
the OLD school



паветници / monuments

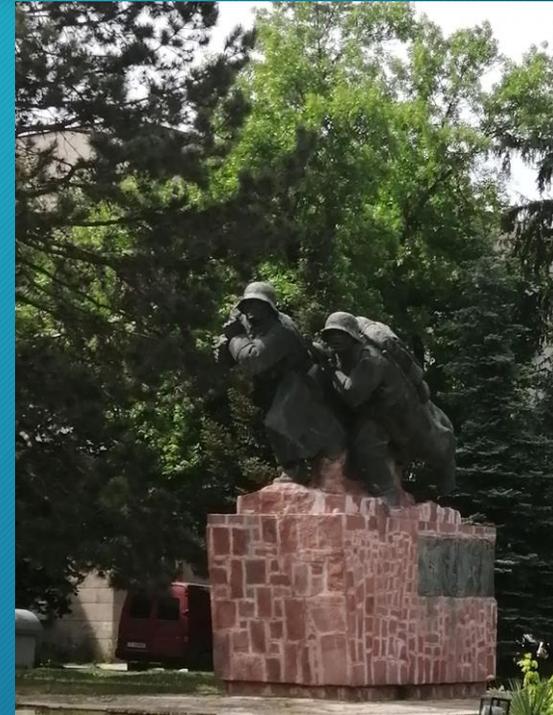
никола симов-курото
Nikola Simov-Kuroto



Ген. казимир ернрот
Gen. casimir ernroth



войнишки Паметник
military monument



паметници / monuments

бюст-паметник
михайл петров

Mikhail Petrov



скульптура
на стефан куцаров

bust-monument of
Stefan Kutsarov



бюст-паметникна
на симеон филипов

Simeon Filipov



Архитектура / Architecture

Revival houses in the neighborhood "Varosha"

ВЪЗРОЖДЕНСКИТЕ КЪЦИ В КВАРТАЛ „ВАРОША“



архитектурни паметници
architectural monuments

DSK Bank
банка ДСК

Agricultural Bank
земеделска банка



Администрация / Administration

община / Municipality

областна админ. / regional administration

съдебна палата / courthouse



Храмове / Temples

църква „Успение Богородично“
Church of the Assumption



църква „Св. Иван рилски“
Church of St. Ivan Rilski ”



Сахат джамия
Sahat Mosque



Други забележителности / Other sights

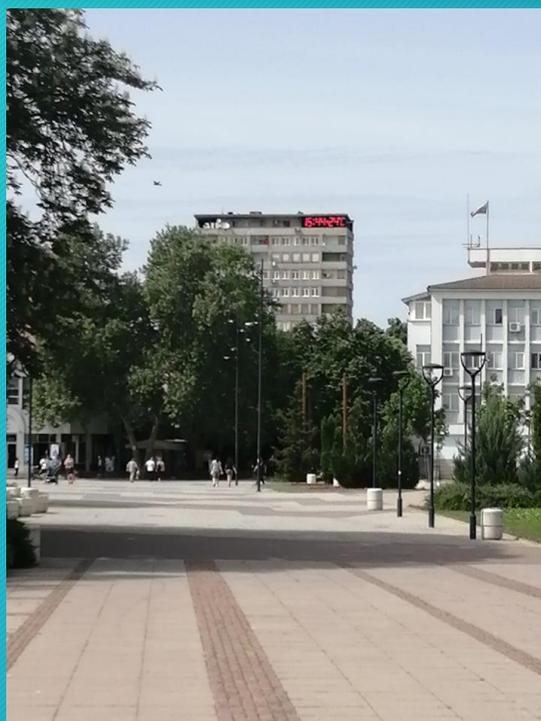
езеро „борово око“
Square "freedom"

Площад "свобода"
plastic "rooster"

пластика "петел"
Mural "sow well"

Стенопис „сей добро“

lake "pine eye"



СНИМКИ ОТ МИНАЛОТО / photos from the past

