

SMART 2014 - Social Media in Academia: Research and Teaching

September 18 - 21, 2014 Timisoara, Romania

Timisoara - City Tour



Timisoara, one of the biggest cities of the country and a very important historical, economical, financial, cultural and scientifically centre, represents the real gate of Romania to Western Europe.

To those who come here, it offers a great number of places where tourists can find more about the past and present, about historical vestiges, about the cultural and scientifically institutions, about the museums and art exhibitions, about theatre and concert places, about the traditional restaurants as well as the new ones. The city of Timisoara is multidimensional and caters for all tastes.



Timisoara's City Hall

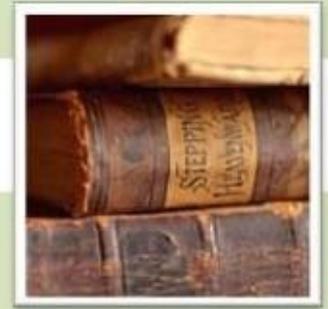
In the past it used to house the School of Superior Trade. It was built in neo-Romanian style with Romanian patterns, between 1924 – 1925.

The Bastion

The remains of Timisoara fortress are known as the Bastion. This fortress was built in “Vauban” system and represented the biggest system of that kind in our country. The Bastion has a massive stature, being built in the Baroque style. It spreads on many of the city streets.



Timisoara's Firsts



The first written document about the “Citadel” dates back to 1266.

1172 - The first indirect documentary attesting of the fortified town of Timisoara;

1212 - The first direct documentary attesting of the fortified town of Timisoara;

1307-1315 - The building of the Castle and of the fortification by the King Carol Robert de Anjou;

1718 - The first elementary school is established;

1735 - The first pharmacy is opened;

1737 - The first hospital (of the merciful monks) is opened;

1753 - The permanent theatrical season (the third town after Wien and Budapest);

1760 - The first city of the monarchy with illuminated streets (with tallow and oil);

1815 - The first library from the Austro-Hungarian Empire is established;

1857 - The first city Romania and of Habsburg monarchy with illuminated streets by gas lamps;

1867 - The first city in Romania where there is a tram with horses;

1869 - The first city in Romania with regular fluvial traffic with passengers;

1884 - The first city in Europe with streets illuminated electrically;

1886 - The first ambulance station from Romania and Hungary appears;

1899 - The first electrical tram of Romania. In this period, Timisoara was called “Little Wien”;

Since 1953 - The only European city with a theatre available in three languages: Romanian, Hungarian and German.

22.12.1989- Timisoara becomes the first free city of Romania.



City of Flowers and Park

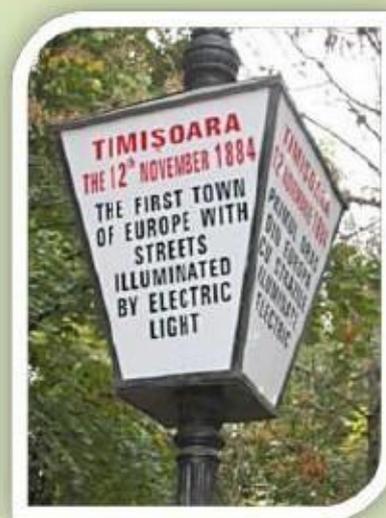
Timisoara is famous as the city of flowers and parks. There are a great number of green areas and one can cross the city by walking from one park into another.



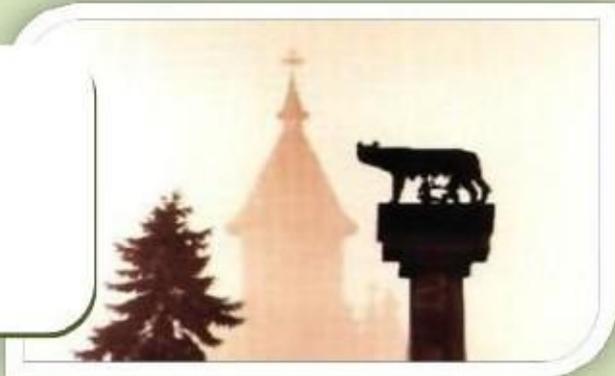
You can discover the special building architecture highlighted by the artistic lighting.

Timisoara was the first Romanian city to introduce public gas lighting in 1857 and the first European city to introduce public light, in 1884.

Timisoara – City of Lights Timisoara



The National Theatre and The Orthodox Cathedral stand proudly in the stately esplanade of the Victory Square in the middle of which rises the statue of Romulus and Remus, also known as the She-Wolf (the statue represents a perfect copy of the Lupa Capitolina of Rome, given to Timisoara by the Municipality of Rome as a symbol of the Romanian's Latin roots)

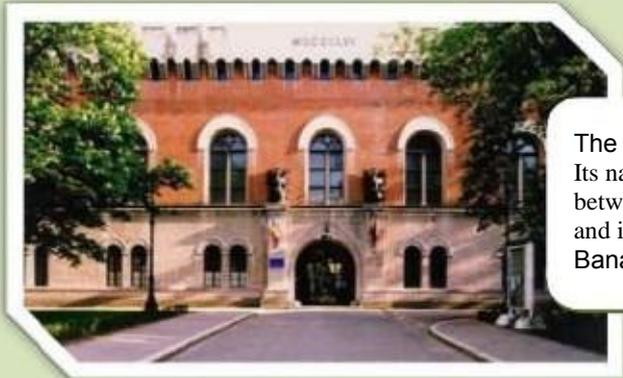


The Metropolitan Cathedral

It was built between 1936 – 1946. Its style blends harmoniously elements of Byzantine and old Romanian Moldavian architecture. It has 7 bells that weigh together 8 tons; each corresponds to a music tone and has an inscription from the Holy texts

The National Theatre

It was built between 1872 – 1875. It was seriously damaged by two fires and was rebuilt, except for the lateral sides. The building seats on 1.600 huge oak pillars.



The Hunyadi Castle

Its name comes from John of Huniade, who was a count of Timis, between 1441 – 1456. In 1849, the building was completely destroyed and it had to be entirely rebuilt. Nowadays, it hosts the Museum of Banat.



The Dauerbach Palace



The Lloyd Palace



The Lofler Palace



The Union Square

The oldest square in the city, built in a baroque style.

The Baroque Palace

It dates back to the 18th century. It was in turns the official residence of the Count of Timis, the headquarters of Banat and Voivodina's governor, the Prefecture headquarters and now hosts the Art Museum.



The Monument of Holy Trinity

In the middle of Union Square, it was made of grit stone in 1740, respects the baroque style and on the low side is adorned with saints.

The Dome

Beyond the amazing outside shape and the works by Wien's master painters on the nine altars, this space also benefits from a special acoustic quality. Therefore, the Dome attracts many lovers of organ music, whenever concerts are being held here.



The Liberty Square

It is one of the oldest squares of the city. You can admire the Old City Hall, St. John Nepomuk's monument, Count de Soro's Palace (known as the Military House), Decebal's bust, the king of the Dacians.