



Otázka: Vsetín

Jazyk: Angličtina

Přidal(a): Martina

Vsetín is situated in Eastern Moravia along the Bečva river. The Bečva river is in Rožnov and Vsetín. Their confluence is in Valašské Meziříčí. Vsetín has about 30 thousands inhabitants. Vsetín is a hilly region and the highest mountain is Čertův Mlýn (Pustevny).

1) HISTORY

The first historic records reporting (historické záznamy) of Vsetín originated in documents dated 1297-1308 and relate to the beginning of settlement in this area.

The process of colonization in course (v průběhu) of 13th and 14th centuries created the structure of the settlement. Then „clearing“ colonization (16th century) – it means that they cut woods because they wanted to enlarge the farm land.

In the 15th century was built a **fortified** settlement in the centre of today's Upper Town. Then it was re-built into a castle at the beginning of 17th century.

In 1609 Albrecht of Wallenstein (a well-known Emperor's commander) married a rich widow Lukrecia Nekšová of Landek. That is the way how he became the owner of Vsetín.

He called up Jesuits to Vsetín and initiated (inišiejtyd:)) – a strict re-catholitization among serfs (mezi, poddaní). Religious suppression was the key reason for long-term Wallachian rebellions during Thirty Years War.

About 200 participants (účastníků) of rebellion were executed in 1644. Vsetín and villages were burned out. Refugees from Valašské Meziříčí settled Lower Town. In 1708 Hungarian rebels attacked the town and burned it almost to ashes. It took decades until Vsetín recovered from that damage. In 19th century Upper and Lower Towns merged.

Half of 19th century was industrial revolution. The first Vsetín factories were Sugar factory, steam saw mill (parní mlýn), factory producing matches and glass works founded in 1868. Since the 70th of 19th century Vsetín has become an important centre of industrial production of bent-wood furniture in the factories of „Jacob and Josef Kohn“ and „Thonet Brothers“ which belonged to the top world companies of this kind.

(for industries was important wood)

Bubelova knife factory, Josef Soušedík Mez, Tez.

2) TOWN WALK

CHURCH

Svoboda Square is in front of our grammar school

- Liberation Memorial – **dedicated** to the victims of both world wars.
- Hotel
- Secondary school

Park Pan's Garden is the largest park in town

- Victims of communism
- Pond
- 18th meridian

Upper town



- Roman-Catholic church – The Vsetin Church of the Virgin Mary dates back to the Baroque period of 1683. Earl Jiri Illeshazy donated a new chateau (šetou:)) to the Catholic Church to build a new church. Some elements of the castle have been preserved, such as the corner rondels with the shutters or the console of the former chateau balcony. The church tower was given today's Baroque character. The church is located of the Upper Square.
- Castle – houses Museum of the Vallachian Region
- Execution monument – it commemorate execution from 1644
- Maštaliska – one of the oldest buildings
- Law court – modern building
- Old Town Hall – there is gallery and soe offices
- New Town Hall – It has been converted into a hotel. ??
- baroque statues – In the small park

Palacký street

- monument to T.G. Masaryk
- Elementary Art School
- two evangelical churches – standing nearly side by side and reach the cemetery.
- Cemetery
- Jewish cemetery
- Observatory
- Občanská záložna-Mikoláš Aleš

Lower Square

- Commercial Bank – functionalist building
- former Roderger department store – functionalist building
- Public Library

3) SPORTS FACILITIES

- Indoor / outdoor swimming pools



- Sokolovna
- Bowling alley
- Tennis courts
- Football pitch
- Lapač stadium
- Minigolf
- Squash
- Cycling tracks

4) EDUCATION

- 7 basic schools
- 6 secondary school
- MGV – 1928

5) SHOPPING

- Shopping centre Ohrada
- Jednota department store
- Supermarkets
- Markets
- Shops

6) CULTURE

- Cinema Vatra
- Cultural Centre
- Lidový dům
- Galleries
- Vsetínský krpec
- Vsetínské záření



7) SURROUNDINGS