


ARAD

• MY WONDERFUL CITY




Luca Bundik, 6th grade, LNI Arad



The Mures River
crosses the city from
east to the west.

Climate - continental-
moderate, with slight
Mediterranean
influences.

Total population: 176064 inhabitants
out of which 82.6 % are Romanians,
12,9 % Hungarians,
1.7 % Gypsy,
1.3 % Germans,
0.3 % Serbians,
0.2 % Slovaks,
0,15% Bulgarians, other 0,85%.



Arad county in
Romania



Arad is an industrial city of some 170000 population at the western edge of Romania, close to the border with Hungary.

Straddling the Mures River and occupying parts of both Crisana province and Banat, Arad traces its history back to the 11th century.

Today, Arad is an important industrial center and transportation hub, as well as home to two universities, a Romanian Orthodox theological seminary, a training school for teachers, and a music conservatory.

THE OLD CITY

Although it is a city of transition, Arad has often been compared to several large European cities, even having the nickname "Little Vienna".

Why?

Because most of the buildings we find on the streets of Arad are imposing. Here are found over 100 buildings from the nineteenth and twentieth centuries, inscribed in the cultural heritage of Romania. The central part of the city is very organized and orderly, with a predominantly wide Boulevard, and the buildings you found on both sides of the boulevard have diverse architecture, including baroque, neo-baroque, eclectic and neo-gothic or secession style.



Important moments in the history of Arad

Arad municipality is one of the oldest settlements in Romania and the archaeological discoveries testify traces of life since the Neolithic Age. Excavations made for the foundations of the Astoria Hotel found a human skeleton from the Bronze Age.

The first Dacian settlements appear in the 1st millennium BC. The Dacian settlement in the south of the Micălaca district was conquered by the Roman troops between 101 and 102. During the Second Dacian War (105-106), the Emperor Trajan conquered territories north of Mureș River, making them part of the Roman Dacia.

In the 10th century the Hungarians began their expansion in Transylvania, one of the main access routes being the valley of Mureș. Ruler Glad, under the threat of the Hungarian expansion, built a fortress at Vladimirescu-Schanzen, which the Hungarians conquered and destroyed in the middle of the tenth century.

The Arad area has been first mentioned back in 1028 in documents relating the fights of the native population against the Hungarian feudal kingdom.

19th century

- In 1834 it was declared a "free royal town" by Emperor Francis I of Austria.

- The revolution from 1848 is the first major historical moment linked to the city of Arad. Under the siege of the Hungarian revolutionary army, the imperial troops of the garrison in the fortress bombed the city for nine months, daily.
- In the spring of 1849, the revolutionary army succeeds to occupy the fortress for 46 days before the Russian and Austrian imperial army to encircle and force the Hungarian army to surrender.
- The Austrian troops incarcerate in the fortress 500 officers of the revolutionary army, most of them being sentenced to death. Among them, 13 generals of the Hungarian army were executed on the 6th of October 1849. Therefore, the city of Arad can be considered the place where the Hungarian revolution was defeated.

- Another major historical event the city of Arad is linked to is the 1918 Great Union.
- In the autumn of 1918, after the dissolution of the Austrian Empire, the headquarters of the Romanian National Central Council moves to Arad.
- A Hungarian delegation led by Oskar Jaszi came to Arad to negotiate with the Romanian representatives. After three days of discussions, between November 13th -15th, Iuliu Maniu expresses the firm decision of the Romanians: the total separation of Transylvania from Hungary and the Union with Romania.
- The Romanian National Central Council prepared the Assembly at Alba Iulia and on the 1st of December 1918, when the Union of Transylvania to Romania was proclaimed.



PAST

PRESENT





Since
1812

Pedagogical School- first school in the Romanian language from Transilvania



Since
1783

The Fortress



Since
1874

THE STATE THEATER



Since
1884

The Cultural Palace

A walk through the city





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