

The Panoramic Tour of Budapest

29 October 2016

09:00 Departure from the conference center

Professional and experienced licensed guide during the tours.

Transportation by a comfortable AC non smoking Luxurious car / Van with professional driver.

17:00 Returning to the hotel

Price: FREE

During the Tour will visit the Historical Places

Hungarian Parliament Building

Heroe's Square

Matthias Church

Budapest City Park

Vaci Street

Buda Castle

Stephen Basilica

Note: Only, the museums entrance fee and lunch will be paid by the participants.

Historical Places Information



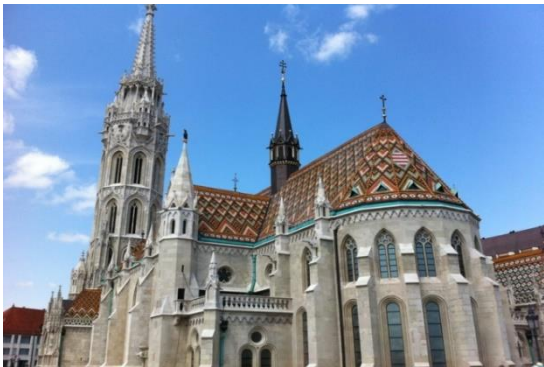
Hungarian Parliament Building

The **Hungarian Parliament Building** also known as the Parliament of Budapest for being located in that city, is the seat of the National Assembly of Hungary, one of Europe's oldest legislative buildings, a notable landmark of Hungary and a popular tourist destination of Budapest. It lies in Lajos Kossuth Square, on the bank of the Danube. It is currently the largest building in Hungary and still the tallest building in Budapest. The Parliament Building is in the Gothic Revival style; it has a symmetrical façade and a central dome. The dome is Renaissance Revival architecture. Also from inside the parliament is symmetrical and thus has two absolutely identical parliament halls out of which one is used for the politics, the other one is used for guided tours. It is 268 m (879 ft) long and 123 m (404 ft) wide. Its interior includes 10 courtyards, 13 passenger and freight elevators, 27 gates, 29 staircases and 691 rooms (including more than 200 offices). With its height of 96 m (315 ft), it is one of the two tallest buildings in Budapest, along with Saint Stephen's Basilica. The number 96 refers to the nation's millennium, 1896, and the conquest of the later Kingdom of Hungary in 896.



Heroe's Square

Heroe's Square is one of the major squares in Budapest, Hungary, noted for its iconic statue complex featuring the Seven Chieftains of the Magyars and other important national leaders, as well as the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier. The square lies at the outbound end of Andrásy Avenue next to City Park (*Városliget*). It hosts the Museum of Fine Arts and the *Műcsarnok*. The square has played an important part in contemporary Hungarian history and has been a host to many political events, such as the reburial of Imre Nagy in 1989. The sculptures were made by sculptor Zala György from Lendava. *Hősök tere* is surrounded by two important buildings, Museum of Fine Arts on the left and Palace of Art (or more accurately *Hall of Art*) on the right. On the other side it faces Andrásy Avenue which has two buildings looking at the square — one is residential and the other one is the embassy of Serbia (former Yugoslavian embassy where Imre Nagy secured sanctuary in 1956).



Matthias Church

Matthias Church is a Roman Catholic church located in Budapest, Hungary, in front of the Fisherman's Bastion at the heart of Buda's Castle District. According to church tradition, it was originally built in Romanesque style in 1015, although no archaeological remains exist. The current building was constructed in the florid late Gothic style in the second half of the 14th century and was extensively restored in the late 19th century. It was the second largest church of medieval Buda and the seventh largest church of the medieval Hungarian Kingdom. The first church on the site was founded by Saint Stephen, King of Hungary in 1015. This building was destroyed in 1241 by the Mongols; the current building was constructed in the latter half of the 13th century. Originally named after the Virgin Mary, taking names such as "The Church of Mary" and "The Church of Our Lady," Matthias Church was named after King Matthias in the 19th Century, who ordered the transformation of its original southern tower. The church was restored to its original 13th-century plan, but a number of early original Gothic elements were uncovered. By also adding new motifs of his own (such as the diamond pattern roof tiles and gargoyles laden spire) Schulek ensured that the work, when finished, would be highly controversial.



Budapest City Park

The **City Park** is a public park close to the centre of Budapest, Hungary. It is a 0.9-by-0.6-mile (1,400 by 970 m) rectangle, with an area of 302 acres (1.2 km²), located in District XIV of Budapest. Its main entrance is at Heroes' Square (*Hősök tere*), one of Hungary's World Heritage sites. The

City Park was the main venue of the 1896 millennium celebrations of Hungary, by which time Andrassy Avenue, Millennium Underground and the Grand Boulevard were built. City Park is a **favorite park** in Budapest, district XIII.. where everyone will find something to do no matter young or old, single or have kids. Take your time, devote at least a whole day to explore this green gem of Budapest. The swamp had been drained and the field was transformed into an **English-style park** in the 18th-19th centuries when the emperor ordered to establish a "National Garden" where people can relax and entertain within green environment.



Váci Street

Váci utca (Váci street) is one of the main pedestrian thoroughfares and perhaps the most famous street of central Budapest, Hungary. It features a large number of restaurants and shops catering primarily to the tourist market. The Lonely Planet says "It's tourist central, but the line of cafés and

shops are worth seeing - at least once. The street opens to Vörösmarty Square. The street is known for bars which employ scam artists aimed at tourists. The scam artists, a female couple ask for directions to a bar and one of them will say it's their birthday. The goal is to trick the tourists inside the bar, then order expensive drinks and let the tourists pay for these expensive drinks. The northern half of the street is lined with **fashion stores**, while the southern half is better known for its **gift shops** and its **bistros** of slightly questionable reputation. The pedestrian street is brimming with **street artists** all year long, and is ornamented with **sparkling Christmas lights** in the winter.



Buda Castle

Buda Castle is the historical castle and palace complex of the Hungarian kings in Budapest, and was first completed in 1265. In the past, it has been called Royal Palace and Royal Castle . Buda Castle was built on the southern tip of Castle Hill, bounded on the north by what is known as the Castle District (Várnegyed), which is

famous for its Medieval, Baroque, and 19th-century houses, churches, and public buildings. It is linked to Clark Ádám Square and the Széchenyi Chain Bridge by the Castle Hill Funicular. The castle is a part of the Budapest World Heritage Site, which was declared a Heritage Site in 1987. Buda Castle and its many courtyards host several **festivals** and events all over the year including an international wine festival, a beer festival, and a folk art festival. Admission to the Castle itself is **free**, (festivals can usually be visited with a day ticket), you'll have to pay **entry fee** to the museums and the Hungarian National Gallery (History Museum, Military History Museum, Pharmacy Museum).



Stephen's Basilica

St. Stephen's Basilica is a Roman Catholic basilica in Budapest, Hungary. It is named in honour of Stephen, the first King of Hungary (c 975–1038), whose supposed right hand is housed in the reliquary. It was

the sixth largest church building in Hungary before 1920. Since the renaming of the primatial see, it's the co-cathedral of the Roman Catholic Archdiocese of Esztergom-Budapest. Today, it is the third largest church building in present-day Hungary. The church is named after Saint Stephen I of Hungary, the first King of Hungary (c. 975–1038), whose "incorruptible" right hand is said to be housed in the reliquary. This is the most important church building in Hungary, one of the most significant tourist attractions and the third highest church in Hungary. Equal with the Hungarian Parliament Building, it is one of the two tallest buildings in Budapest at 96 metres (315 ft) - this equation symbolises that worldly and spiritual thinking have the same importance. According to current regulations there cannot be taller building in Budapest than 96 metres (315 ft). It has a width of 55 metres (180 ft), and length of 87.4 metres (287 ft). It was completed in 1905 after 54 years of construction, according to the plans of Miklós Ybl, and was completed by József Kauser. Much of

this delay can be attributed to the collapse of the dome in 1868 which required complete demolition of the completed works and rebuilding from the ground up. The architectural style is Neo-Classical; it has a Greek cross ground plan.