

Romania

Official Name: Romania derives from the Latin **romanus**, meaning "**citizen of Rome**"

Location: (Southeastern) Central Europe

Area: 92,043 sq. miles (238,391 sq. km)

Population: 19,334,000

Capital: Bucharest

Climate: Temperate

Form of State: semi-presidential
democracy based on a bicameral

Parliament: the Chamber of
Representatives or "Chamber of Deputies"
and the Senate

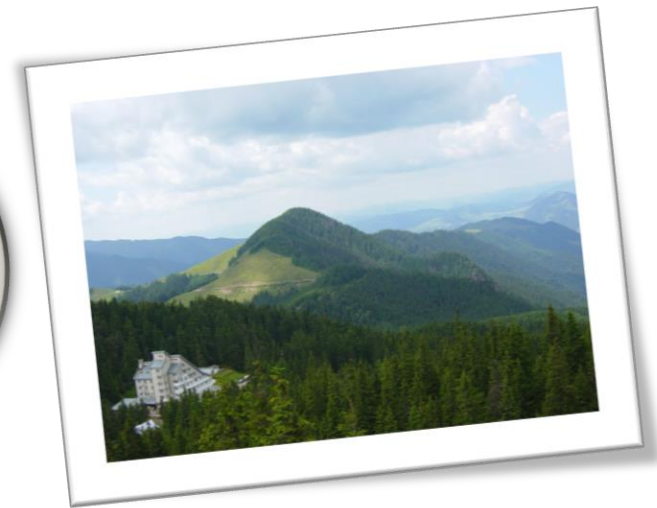


BUCOVINA

Bucovina is a Romanian region situated in the northern part of Moldavia. The name of Bucovina dates back to its annexation by the Habsburgs in 1774 and it means a land covered by beech forests.

Bucovina is a region with a varied landscape and an extremely rich relief, ranging from mountains and hills to fields, valleys, rivers, streams and lakes.

The climate is, broadly speaking, temperate continental, but the physical conditions have created two major subcategories: the mountain and the plateau climate.



Bucovina Monasteries

The painted churches of Northern Moldavia are 8 Romanian Orthodox churches in Suceava County, Romania:

- built approximately between 1487 and 1532
- since 1993, they have been listed by **UNESCO** as a World Heritage Site

With their exterior walls entirely covered in 15th and 16th century fresco paintings, directly inspired by Byzantine art, these 8 churches in Northern Moldavia are **unique in Europe**.



Church of the Beheading of St. John the Baptist of the Arbore Monastery (*built 1502*)



Church of the Assumption of the Virgin of the former Humor Monastery (*built 1530*)



Church of the Annunciation of the Moldovița Monastery (*built 1532*)

Church of the Resurrection
Sucevița Monastery (*built 1583*)



Church of St. George
Vononeț Monastery (*built 1487*)



Church of Exaltation of the Holy Cross
Pătrăuți (*built 1487*)



Church of St. Nicholas
Probota (*built 1530*)



Church of St. George
Suceava (*built 1522*)

The Black Ceramics of Marginea



Marginea Ceramics is already a well-known brand. Historians date the beginning of pottery at Marginea in 1500. Pottery appeared due to the necessity of storing food. The pottery had its role in the primitive society development because it made possible the storage of food. Imagine your kitchen without these ordinary objects!

HUȚULII

“Mysterious and reserved, just like the places where they have «planted» their roots, Huțulii remain a mystery for the traveler in search of knowledge ... an obscure ethnic group.”

Casian Balabașciuc - "Huțulii - strange stories"

Despite their fame of lonely people, Huțulii have an impressive range of traditions and customs, which are based on family life and forest. The Hutuls` traditions are closely related to the most important events in human life. Each of these moments is celebrated through a certain ritual.



Occupations and Crafts



Huțulii have a simple life style, always close to nature and to the landscape which surrounds them and seems to have shaped their character.



Câmpulung Moldovenesc

The town is situated in a picturesque area, on the river Moldova, at the foot of Rarău Mountain (621 altitude), 70 km away from Suceava. In 1441 the town was for the 1st time mentioned in documents. The fresh air and the landscape make it a comfortable health resort.



“The Art of wood” Museum



It presents a rich ethnographic material which reveals the skills of the inhabitants along the centuries concerning the processing of the wood, as well as some wood carvers' artistic works.



“Ion Țugui” Collection



It is a less usual collection that contains over 4500 wooden spoons (from Romania & from some other countries in the world), over 1300 sewing models, carpets and old coins.





Traditionally, during the first hours after dark on Christmas' Eve is the time for children to go caroling and the adults stay home to greet them. As they go caroling from house to house, the children receive treats like candies, fruit, baked treats and sometimes even money in appreciation of their performance and as a sign of holiday good will.

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TRADITIONS

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Egg decoration is very popular in the Romanian tradition. The painted eggs are a testimony of the Easter customs, beliefs and habits, representing an element of spiritual culture characteristic to Romania and the nearby countries.

In **Bucovina**, more than anywhere else, painting eggs is raised to the art level. The folkloric motifs used can be found in all the Romanian symbolism: the sun, the leaf and, as a reconfirmation of our christianity, the cross.



International Festival of Folklore “Bucovinean Meetings”



Each year, in July, at Câmpulung Moldovenesc gather artistic bands from different European countries in which romanians live.



FESTIVALS

Câmpulung Film Fest invites every year, at the end of August, two countries: one from Europe, the other a non-European country. This festival represents a unique challenge in the Romanian film festival scene, focusing on cultural richness and diversity.



International Film Festival “Câmpulung Film Fest”