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# Draft Programme

## APRIL, 19 SUNDAY

All Day Arrival of Participants

## APRIL, 20 MONDAY

(Venue: Rector's Office – room 2.3, 2nd floor)

11.00 – 12.30 Registration  
Welcome drink  
Welcome by vice-rector (TBC)  
Presentation of UNIZD

12.30 – 14.00 Lunch

14.00 – 16.00 Participants' presentation (5 - 7 min)

16.00 – 18.00 City tour

**EVENING FREE**

## APRIL, 21 TUESDAY

(Venue: Rector's Office – room 2.3, 2nd floor)

10.00 – 11.30 Internationalisation  
and mobility session

11.30 – 12.00 Coffee break

12.00 – 13.00 Lecture given by  
Prof. Zvezdan Penezić Ph.D

13.00 – 14.30 Lunch

14.30 – 16.00 Networking with Erasmus coordinators session

**EVENING FREE**

## APRIL, 22 WEDNESDAY

(Venue: Rector's Office – room 2.3, 2nd floor)

9.00 – 11.00 Individual visits / meetings (optional)

11.30 – 12.00 Coffee break

12.00 – 13.00 Branding of the University  
in the International Environment

13.00 – 14.30 Lunch

14.30 – 15.30 Tour of the University

**EVENING FREE**

## APRIL, 22 THURSDAY

**ALL DAY EXCURSION**

## APRIL, 19 FRIDAY

(Venue: Students' Club – Božo Lerotić)

**STUDENTS' DAY**  
10.00 – 11.30 Coffee break in Students' Club: "Božo Lerotić"  
ESN presentation  
Meeting with the incoming students, former and prospective Erasmus student.

12.00 – 13.30 Lunch

# History of Zadar

The history of Zadar is very long and very turbulent, but the city would rise up every time to prove that its spirit cannot be destroyed.

Zadar is an Illyrian settlement and as such, it dates back to the 9<sup>th</sup> century BC. After 59 BC, when it becomes a Roman municipium and shortly afterwards a colony of Roman citizens it is mentioned under the name Jader (Jadera). The Romans start forming the city as a typical Roman city two thousand years ago on the peninsula, where the "old city" is still situated. Throughout centuries, as the rulers of Zadar change, the name of the city changes as well, even though it remains similar to its initial form, Jader. So, the Greeks call Zadar Idassa (Jadasa), the Romans Jadera and the Venetians Zara, but finally it is named Zadar in 1947.

As the Roman Empire starts falling apart, Zadar deteriorates in particular during the Migration Period, with low point in the 5<sup>th</sup> and 6<sup>th</sup> century. From the 6<sup>th</sup> to 11<sup>th</sup> century Zadar is a part of the Byzantine Empire. It becomes the administrative centre of Dalmatia which represented a threat to Venice, making it one of the biggest opponents of Zadar throughout the centuries.

In the 11<sup>th</sup> century Zadar is a part of the Croatian lands for the first time, with Croats becoming the majority of the population. The period between the 11<sup>th</sup> and 14<sup>th</sup> century, when the first Croatian university is founded in Zadar, is considered Zadar's Golden Age. Despite constant threats, Zadar is flourishing in every aspect at the time.

The Venetians finally manage to get hold of Zadar in the 15<sup>th</sup> century, when Ladislaus of Naples sold them the city of Zadar and it remains under Venetian rule until the end of the 18<sup>th</sup> century. Zadar's economic role is diminished and the city has to face two additional threats: the plague and the Ottomans (Turks). After a brief French rule at the beginning of the 19<sup>th</sup> century, Zadar becomes a part of Austrian Empire turning into a splendid, vibrant Dalmatian city yet again.

In the 20<sup>th</sup> century, Zadar is under Austrian, Italian, Yugoslav and finally Croatian rule. Heavy bombardments during the WWII destroyed more than half of the historical centre and the end of the 20<sup>th</sup> century is marked by a series of attacks during the Croatian War of Independence.

Today Zadar is the administrative, tourist and cultural centre of the region called the region of national parks and islands, since it includes four national parks and 1200 km of a picturesque sea coast with 300 small and large islands, peaceful and untouched bays and about fifty attractive tourist destinations.





# Visit our city Zadar

## What to see



### St. Anastasia's Cathedral

An attractive Romanesque cathedral – the biggest in Dalmatian – built during the 12th and 13th centuries. Two attractive rosettes decorate the front portal, and a gallery of blind arches the flanks, with a ledge above them providing seating for pigeons to look down on the throngs on Kalelarga.



### St. Francis's Church & Franciscan Monastery

Consecrated in 1280, Saint Francis's is the oldest Gothic church in Dalmatia, also displaying fine Renaissance and Baroque work, and containing some very important artworks.



### The Riva

Riva means waterfront. Until the 19th century, the space you see here was occupied by an outer ring of fortifications, needed to keep invaders at bay. The Riva is beautifully planted with lawns, flowers and palms. It is the site of the stunning University building, and a great place to stroll either in the evening or even to have a dip by day.



### Statue of Špiro Brusina

The Handsome fellow staring at a shell in front of the University is none other than Špiro Brusina. Born in 1845, he was an expert in natural sciences and founder of Ornithology in Croatia. He was also a zoologist, explorer, and a cultural and public official.



### The greeting to the sun

Witness this unique chance to see the latest project in Zadar called a Salute to the sun by the architect Nikola Bašić, who represented Croatia at the 11th Venice Biennial in 2008.



### Roman ruins and St. Donat Church

Imposing and austere, yet absolutely harmonious and original in form, it is not surprising that the pre-Romanesque St. Donat is taken as the very symbol of Zadar and an image of the unique spirit of Dalmatia.



### Five Wells Square

During the 16th Century, the Venetians helped the city withstand Turkish sieges by building a large drinking water cistern with five ornamental wellheads. When the Turkish threat ended, a park was built on top of the nearby bastion, and nowadays the attractive stone-flagged park serves as the perfect gathering point for skateboarders.



### University of Zadar

Zadar is an ancient European university city. As early as on 14 June 1396 in Dominican monastery in Zadar the university Studium generale, later called Universitas Jadertina was founded. The University of Zadar is the largest fully integrated university in Croatia.



### The Sea Organ

Another installation designed by the architect Nikola Bašić that transforms waves into various melodies.



### Land Gate

The main entrance into the city – from the little Foša harbour built in 1543. It is considered one of the finest monuments of the Venetian rule in Dalmatia, and has the form of a triumphal arch with a central passage for vehicles, and two smaller side arches for pedestrians. It is decorated with motifs such as St Chrysogonus (Zadar's patron Sant and the symbol of the city) on his horse, and the Shield of St Mark (The coat of arms of the Republic of Venice). Previously, the area had been highly defensive, with a surrounding moat.



# Restaurants and cafes

## Bruschetta

Quality products from the Zadar region, the range of food is varied from several types of bruschetta, to fish and meat carpaccio, as well as different types of pizza and pasta.

Mihovila Pavlinovića 12  
Tel (+385 23) 31 29 15  
Prices: 60-110kn

## Cut Pizza

In every corner of the city you can find little food shops that offer delicious cut pizza at cheap price.

## Bistro Gourment Kalelarga

This bistro offers great seasonal foods, such as asparagus dishes, a great variety of wines and delicious sweets.

Široka ulica1  
Tel (+385 23) 23 30 00  
Prices: 60-150kn

## Callegro

It has the most beautiful view at the old Roman Forum.

Široka ulica 18

## Pet Bunara

This restaurant offers delicious contemporary dishes, like ravioli safran and cold white fish with artichokes or classical Mediterranean meals.

Stratico ulica  
Tel (+385-23) 22 40 10  
Prices: 60-180kn

## Croccante

It offers fresh croissants and scrumptious toast.

Široka ulica 14

## Trattoria Canzona

Delicious Mediterranean food. Meal sizes and prices are proportional.

Stomorica 8  
Tel (+385-23) 21 2 0 81

## Illy Concept Bar

Indoor and outdoor seating, a nice place to relax and have a conversation.

Ruđera Boškovića 4

# HOW TO GET TO ZADAR?

## BY PLANE

The International Zadar Airport is located in Zemunik (12 km from Zadar) and offers flights to Zagreb (the main Croatian airport) and to large number of European cities directly from Zadar. Information about flight schedules and destinations can be found on the official web site of Zadar Airport [www.zadar-airport.hr](http://www.zadar-airport.hr).

## BY BUS

Buses connect Zadar with all larger cities in Europe: Ljubljana, Trieste, Vienna, Zürich, Munich, Rotterdam and others.

### ZADAR BUS STATION – LIBURNIJA d.o.o.

Ante Starčevića 1  
23 000 Zadar, Croatia  
Web: <http://www.liburnija-zadar.hr/>  
Phone: +385(0)60 305 305  
E-mail: [liburnija-zadar@zd.t-com.hr](mailto:liburnija-zadar@zd.t-com.hr)

## BY TRAIN

This may be the most difficult way of reaching Zadar, because Zadar is connected by train to Zagreb and the rest of Europe through the city of Knin.

### ZADAR RAILWAY STATION

Ante Starčevića 4  
23 000 Zadar, Croatia  
Phone: +385(0)23 212 555  
E-mail: [putnicki.prijevozinformacije@hznet.hr](mailto:putnicki.prijevozinformacije@hznet.hr)

## BY FERRY

The ferry port in the city centre connects Zadar with Ancona (Italy) and some ferry ports on Croatian islands and harbours (Rijeka, Dubrovnik, Pula etc.). Information about schedules and destinations can be found on the official web sites of Jadrolinija [www.jadrolinija.hr](http://www.jadrolinija.hr) and Mia Tours Agency [www.miatours.hr](http://www.miatours.hr).



## University of Zadar and International Relations Office

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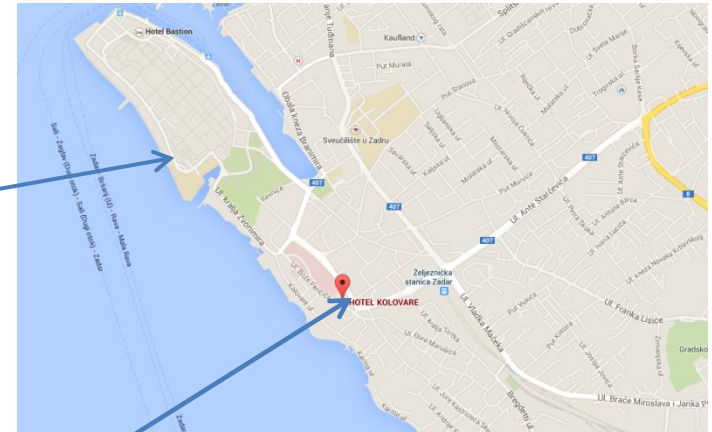
## BY CAR

Zadar can be reached by car using the highways A1 from direction of Zagreb or A6 from direction of Rijeka or driving down the coast from Rijeka. More information about the situation on the highways and maps can be found on [www.hak.hr](http://www.hak.hr).

The approximate distance in kilometres between Zadar and some European cities:

- Zagreb 270 km • Trieste 300 km
- Graz 520 km • Vienna 705 km
- Berlin 1400 km • Milan 700 km
- Munich 800 km • Paris 1700 km

## OLD TOWN



**If you fly to Zadar you can take the bus (25,00 HRK one way ticket) to the main bus station or the city centre. A taxi ride from the airport will cost you approx. 150,00 HRK (20 Euros).**

**If you need roadside assistance or in case of an accident, call at +385/1987 HAK - Croatian Auto-club which operates 24 hours daily. For road information and advice call +385/62 777 777.**