



REGIONAL CENTER FOR TALENTED YOUTH BEOGRAD II



EGe 
**European Geography
Olympiad**



REGIONAL CENTER FOR TALENTED YOUTH BEOGRAD II

Center for Talents emerged as a compelling necessity for guiding talented individuals in the fields of natural, technical, social and humanistic sciences. The Center serves the need for the development of domestic science, technological and other funds of knowledge based on our own research work and application of results-based national development programs in all work areas. This approach is imposed by modern international research and development, as well as market processes, and the global struggle for competitive products, services and knowledge. Modern tendencies - maximum use of natural resources, compliance with the requirements of preservation and environmental protection, restructuring and modernization of the economy, rapid development of food production, energy, electronics, metallurgy, chemical industry, information technology - imposed the necessity of systematic detection, identification and stimulation of gifted individuals. In order to respond to current challenges of the modern education system and especially the implementation of the Programme of encouraging and training young researchers, the Center for Talents supports the work with gifted individuals in various scientific fields. The work of the Center is aimed at revealing and identifying talented individuals and, with the involvement of the scientists as teachers and mentors, providing gifted students with the conditions for their development in the scientific area of interest. Through implementation of the planned program assignments, Center for Talents strives to make a valuable contribution to the development and promotion of science through discovering talented children and supporting their engagement in scientific research.

Program activities:

- **Recognition and identification of gifted individuals** is achieved through
- **Implementation of the professional and education program** is aimed at introducing children to the methods of scientific research and to multi-disciplinary and inter-disciplinary approach to solving scientific problems
- **Implementation of research programs** relies on the cooperation with institutes, universities, schools and other scientific and educational institutions and professional societies of scientific and teaching staff in order to create favourable personnel and material conditions for work in the field of natural, technical, social and humanistic sciences
- **Provision of teaching materials and professional books and journals** streams to encourage creativity and enable students to rely on technical and scientific literature for their research work
- **Presentation of the results achieved by the talented students** is mainly achieved through organizing the City competition and collaboration in organizing the Republic competition, but also through organizing and participating in conferences, symposiums, competitions, festivals and exhibitions
- **Monitoring the development and promotion of talented individuals** realized by the use of the information system over a long period of time

” European Geographic Olympiad“

The name of the competition is: “European Geographic Olympiad”
“European Geographic Olympiad” was created from the competition
“Balkan geographic olympiad”, which started operating in 2015.
extends the continuity of the competition”Balkan geographic
olympiad“

The “European Geographic Olympiad” is founded by the
Regional Center for Talents Youth Belgrade,
Faculty of Geography of Belgrade University,
Institute of Gifted and And Talent Children & Youth Belgrade
The competition is domiciled in the municipality of Belgrade, Serbia.
The competition is established for an indefinite period of time.

The aims of the Olympiad are to:

- A. It allows young people from different countries, social contacts and thus contribute to the understanding among nations.
- B. stimulate active interest in geographical and environmental studies among young people;
- C. helps in highlighting importance of geography as a science among young people,
- D. helps students as guidelines for participation at higher levels of competition in geography.

Members of the Steering Committee” European Geographic Olympiad“

Cristina Parvu



Danijel Lilek



Nikola Srzentić





**” European Geographic Olympiad“
2020**

ONLINE

PARTICIPATING COUNTRIES



AZERBAIJAN

BELORUS

BELGIUM

BULGARIA

BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA

CZECH REPUBLIC

LITHUANIA

ESTONIA

REPUBLIC OF MOLDOVA

KAZAKHSTAN

RUSSIA

SLOVENIA

TURKEY

SERBIA

SCHEDULE

29 AUGUST	9.30 am	Connection to the platform
29 AUGUST	9.45 am	Greetings from the organizers to the participants
29 AUGUST	10.00 am	Field work test
29 AUGUST	11.30 am	Pause - rest
29 AUGUST	12.00	Multimedia test
29 AUGUST	12.20	Pause - rest
29 AUGUST	13.30	Written test
29 AUGUST	14.30	End of work
30 AUGUST	14.30	Connection to the platform
30 AUGUST	15.00	Announcement of results

**Working time in the
CENTRAL EUROPEAN TIME ZONE**

JUNIORS 12-15 YEARS OLD

Matěj Šmehýl	Czechia
Marek Dřínovský	Czechia
Adam Martin Rek	Czechia
Rune De Clercq	Belgium
Nore De Moor	Belgium
Julie Jonk	Belgium
Miloš Samardžić	Bosnia and Herzegovina
Svjetlana Prodanović	Bosnia and Herzegovina
Marija Pantelić	Bosnia and Herzegovina
Elmin İsmayilov	Azerbaijan
Huseyn Huseynli	Azerbaijan
Lamiya Namazova	Azerbaijan
Maksim Borovec	Lithuania
Matas Udrėnas	Lithuania
Ugnius Žagarys	Lithuania
Atanas Ivanov	Bulgaria
Zvezdemir Penev	Bulgaria
Nikoleta Stoynova	Bulgaria

Pavel Zhukov	Russia
Ian Nekrashevich	Russia
Andrey Okhlopkov	Russia
Alina Lilek	Slovenia
Smiljanić Sven	Slovenia
Maja Cvetkova	Slovenia
Petar Mihajlovic	Serbia



SENIORS 16-19 YEARS OLD

Raphaël Cardoso	Belgium
Elias Vissers	Belgium
Stijn Beckers	Belgium
Jürgen Öövel	Estonia
Oliver Mõttus	Estonia
Maivo Sirelbu	Estonia
Jakub Vojtěch Roule	Czechia
Martin Mlečka	Czechia
Lukáš Pulec	Czechia
Dzmitry Shpartau	Belarus
Dzianis Rabchuk	Belarus
Dzmitry Mikhasko	Belarus
Rustam Valeyev	Republic Of Kazakhstan
Medet Tegistay	Republic Of Kazakhstan
Almas Iskendirov	Republic Of Kazakhstan
Kamran Rzazade	Azerbaijan
Mustafa Bayramli	Azerbaijan
Elvin Huseynli	Azerbaijan

Fatih Žgalj	Bosna i Hercegovina
Almedina Dugić	Bosna i Hercegovina
Ahmed Čomor	Bosna i Hercegovina
Objeleanscaia Daria	Republic of Moldova
Patlatîi Adelina	Republic of Moldova
Roxana Mehryar-Rad	Republic Of Moldova
Teodor Kostov	Bulgaria
Antonio Georgiev	Bulgaria
Daniel Dimitrov	Bulgaria
Simas Kontrimas	Lithuania
Gabija Vasiliauskaite	Lithuania
Julius Nikolajevs	Lithuania
Berkay Dobooglu	Turkey
Erencem Özbey	Turkey
Serhat Özfistikçi	Turkey
Mete Hergul	Turkey
Elena Agapova	Russia
Dmitrii Fomin	Russia
Konstantin Astakhov	Russia

Vid Kavčič	Slovenia
Anže Rom	Slovenia
Nika Vrlinič	Slovenia
Mihajlo Đorđević	Serbia
Luka Đurović	Serbia
Stevan Kulić	Serbia
Vasilije Pantelić	Serbia
Mitar Arsovic	Serbia
Ilija Vitosevic	Serbia
Miloš Pavlović	Bosnia and Herzegovina
Ana Marija Ristić	Bosnia and Herzegovina
Ivana Ivanović	Bosnia and Herzegovina



TEAM LEADERS

Azerbaijan	Yashar Seyidaliyev
Azerbaijan	Mahir Sarkarli
Belarus	Liudmila Fakeyeva
Belgium	Hendrik Meersman
Belgium	Jan De Smet
Bosnia and Herzegovina	Sead Srna
Bosnia and Herzegovina	Dragan Ilić
Bulgaria	Desislava Temelkova
Bulgaria	Dimitrina Dokimova
Czechia	Radek Durna
Czechia	Hana Svobodová
Estonia	Anu Printsman
Lithuania	Angelė Pakamorienė
Lithuania	Rytas Šalna

Republic Of Kazakhstan	Aisulu Kalimurzina
Republic of Moldova	Panfiliu Maria
Russia	Nikita Mozgunov
Russia	Anna Romashina
Slovenia	Vesna Fabjan
Slovenia	Danijel Lilek
Turkey	Mesut Suzer
Turkey	Recep Kaya
Serbia	Tamara Bogdanović
Serbia	Saša Mihajlović



ORGANIZING COMMITTEE



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PhD student of the
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SUPPORTERS



Belgrade City Government

PROSCOM
PROFESSIONAL SERVICES - COMMUNICATIONS



University of Belgrade
Faculty of Geography



Telekom Srbija

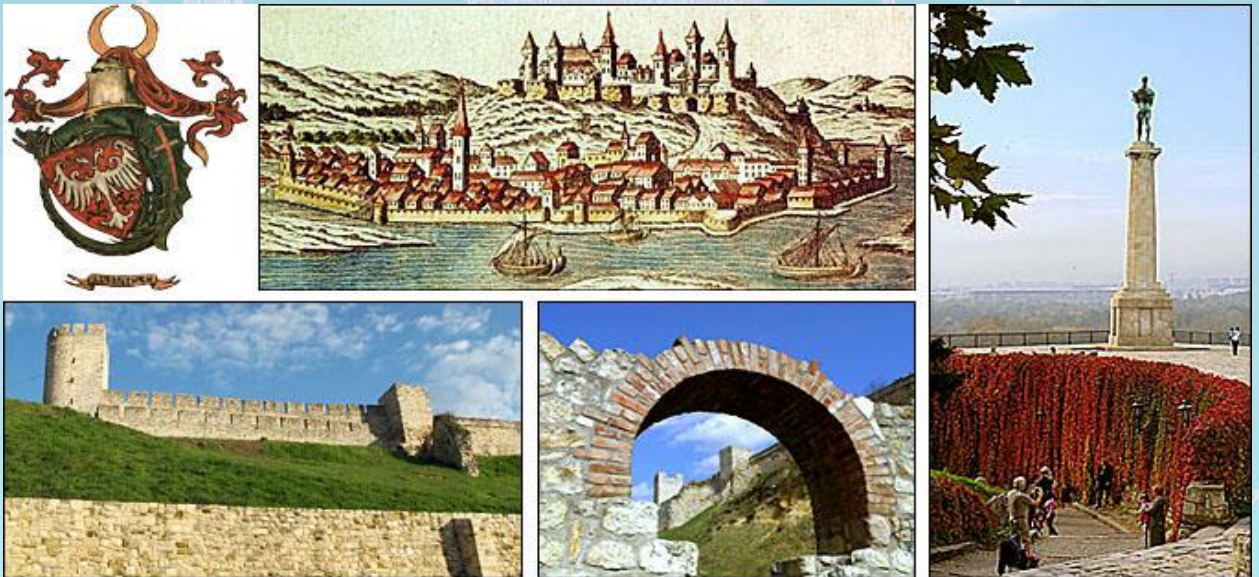


Attractions Belgrade



Belgrade Fortress

Belgrade Fortress stands on top of a cliff overlooking the confluence of the Sava and the Danube. This is the last raised ground in the Balkan Peninsula before the vast stretch of flatland of the Pannonian Basin, extending all the way to Central Europe. The Fortress controls the access to the Pannonian Basin and the navigation on the Sava and the Danube, a position of outstanding strategic importance, accounting for its role as a border fortress throughout much of its history. It served to guard the border between the Roman Empire and barbarian lands across the Danube and the border between the Ottoman and Austro-Hungarian Empires, to name a few, which explains why it was so often destroyed, rebuilt and redesigned. The Romans were the first to build a fort at this site in the late 1st century as the HQ for the IV Roman Legion - Flavia Felix. Its remnants are barely visible today. Belgrade Fortress consists of the Upper Town, Lower (or Water) Town and Kalemegdan Park. The present layout of the Fortress took shape in the late 18th century, but there used to be many more buildings within its walls that had perished in different battles.



Upper Town expanded further and was fortified with a new system of defensive walls with triangular ravelins and bastions. Today these ramparts conceal many secluded spots for couples in love. The most recognisable attraction in Upper Town is The Victor, the symbol of Belgrade, a male figure cast in bronze, with a sword in his right hand and a pigeon in his left.

The Upper Town also contains the Military Museum and the first Masonic temple in Belgrade, which presently serves as the Gallery of the Natural History Museum.

KALEMEGDAN PARK was developed as late as 19th century on a plateau between the Belgrade Fortress and settlements that was kept bare in order to better spot the approach of the enemy. During the Ottoman rule, it was also the site of a slave market and a scaffold. The park features numerous sculptures, a bandstand, "Cvijeta Zuzorić" Art Pavilion, the Zoo, amusement park and a playground for children.

Knez Mihailova Street

Belgrade is a truly impressive city! There are so many exciting places for you to see and interesting things to do that you will hardly have any time to rest when you are there.

Situated on the banks of two great rivers, the Sava and the glorious Danube, the city offers its charm to visitors from all over the world, who often wish to come back and enjoy its charisma once again.

Once you have arrived in the city center, take a tour round the entire city so you can find your bearings and get a taste of this fantastic city's atmosphere.

However, one of the places that will definitely catch your attention is the high street called KnezMihailova.

Located in the very city center, between Terazije and Kalemegdan, it looks like a typical high street, crowded with people and decked out with all the usual shops. But only at first glance.

The first thing that makes the strongest impression in KnezMihailova is perhaps its architecture, which is a mixture of classic and modern style.

Influential families built their outstanding mansions there in the late 19th century. Also, this busy pedestrian zone in Belgrade is home to many cultural sites like the Serbian Academy of Sciences and Arts, Goethe Institut, Instituto Cervantes, Centre CulturelFrançais and many others, including book shops and galleries.



Besides its architecture, there is something special about this street that cannot be found elsewhere, particularly in summer. Approaching KnezMihailova, you can hear laughter and voices, along with clinking of glasses from the outdoor cafés and restaurants.

There is a friendly, relaxed atmosphere as tourists or Belgraders enjoy their midday meal or just a drink.

The Church of Saint Sava, the Orthodox heart of Belgrade

The Church of Saint Sava is not only the largest Serbian Orthodox church, it is the largest Orthodox place of worship in the Balkans and one of the largest Orthodox churches in the world.

A true display of grandeur and Christian splendour

Holding a dominant position in the cityscape of the Serbian capital, the church of Saint Sava is perhaps the most monumental edifice in Belgrade. It is visible from any approach to the city.

Belgrade cityscape

The following facts only bear witness to the sheer magnitude of the Temple:

Its total height reaches an astounding 82 m with the dome being 70 m high and the main gold plated cross giving it an additional 12 m height.

The central dome is 4,000 ton heavy and its lifting was the greatest achievement of the construction process. The lifting itself took 40 days.

There are more than 49 bells in the bell towers and over 18 gold plated crosses on the itsdomes. With a surface of 3,500 m² on the ground floor, the Temple can receive an amazing 10,000 people at any time. It also has four galleries of 1720 m² on the first and second floor.

Upon its completion, the interior will be decorated with a multitude of mosaics. The central dome will be adorn with a monumental mosaic of Christ Pantocrator.

The outside is nothing less impressive as the Temple's surface is covered with white marble and granite, which add to its appearance of a beautiful beacon of faith. However, it's magnificence is not in its size, but in what it represents to the Serbian people.



“Tasmajdan park Belgrade”

Tasmajdan Park (colloquially called Tash) is the second largest park located in the very heart of Belgrade. In the past fifty years, it has become one of the all-time favourite playgrounds of the capital and a popular gathering, leisure and recreation spot. As was the case with other parts of Serbia, the long, interesting and, at times, peculiar history hasn't bypassed Tasmajdan either.

The name of the park and its neighbourhood is of Turkish origin. The “word taş” means stone, whereas “maden” means a pit, so Tasmajdan is really nothing more than a loanword for a quarry. Indeed, Tasmajdan has been the main extraction point of stone used in the city, and later on saltpeter as well. Natural tunnels in rock have served as shelters to both citizens and authorities, or as storage rooms and hideouts.

Turks were not the first to discover this abundant source of building materials. Namely, Tasmajdan has been in use for at least two millennia before their arrival – since Roman times. The limestone from Tashmaydan is the building block of practically all sarcophagi, which are scattered around town, and every single stone built into the Belgrade Fortress was dug and shaped here.





Nikola Tesla Museum

It was founded in 1952, and opened for the public in 1955. The Museum holds the entire personal bequest of Nikola Tesla. The archive materials of the Nikola Tesla Museum consist of the Personal Holdings of Nikola Tesla and a collection of photos. Within the Personal Holdings, which represents the valuable part of the archive, there are the original documents of a rich Tesla's correspondence with his cousins, renowned scientists, and companies. There are also kept the original Tesla's works, patents, and patent documentation, plans, and drawings.

The Nikola Tesla's Museum holds about a 1000 items, classified in nine collections - four collections of technical nature, two collections of personal Tesla's belongings, and three artistic collections. The largest number of the Museum items is in the personal bequest of Nikola Tesla. The permanent exhibition is displayed on the ground floor and divided in two parts. The first part informs us about the biography of Nikola Tesla, and the second part presents his scientific work with the major inventions and with several mockups that are used for demonstration purposes. The urn containing Nikola Tesla's ashes is kept in the Museum.

The Museum library contains 786 book holdings, 323 titles of periodicals, collection with about 50,000 newspaper clippings, as well as major holdings of monographs and serial publications about the life and work of Nikola Tesla and related areas from the field of his work. The library materials are primarily used by the Museum staff, but also by other users outside the Museum for elaboration of scientific works and studies. The Museum also has its own publications – all the books published by the Museum are about Nikola Tesla, his life and work and they were published in Serbian and in English. It is possible to arrange a previously appointed specialized tour of the Museum with the lectures of the curator for groups of over 10 persons. Souvenirs and photos, badges, posters, a guide in English and in Serbian, and other publication of the Museum can be bought in it.



Avala Tower

The Avala TV tower is a telecommunication and observation tower located at mount Avala in the southern suburbs of Belgrade. With a height of 205 meters it is currently the tallest tower in Belgrade, Serbia and the Balkans. On a sunny day the views stretch up to 100 kilometers offering breathtaking panoramas of the city, the surrounding hills, towns, roads and rivers, as well as to the Pannonian plain in the north.

The Avala Tower was a symbol of pride and a famous landmark, not only of Belgrade and Serbia, but of the former Yugoslavia too.

The tower was designed by architects Uglješa Bogdanović and Slobodan Janjić, and engineer Milan Krstić. Construction started on 14 October 1961 and was completed four years later in 1965. The tower weighed 4,000 tons. It was the only tower in the world to have an equilateral triangle as its cross section, and one of very few towers not perched directly into the ground, but standing on its legs. The legs formed a tripod, the symbol of Serbian tripod chair. It is one of the small number of towers to be constructed in that manner.

The Avala Tower was destroyed on 29 April 1999 in the NATO bombings. The tower was one of the last buildings to be destroyed before the end of the NATO operation. A special bomb was used to destroy the tower. The blast was one of the loudest explosions heard throughout Belgrade during the bombings.

In 2004, Serbian Radio Television commenced a series of fund-raising events in order to collect money to construct the building once again at the same place where it stood before destruction.





Avala is a mountain in the south-eastern corner of the city, overlooking Belgrade and it is providing a great panoramic view. When you travel to Belgrade we recommend if the time allows, a day trip to Avala, which entered a circle of protected green areas of Belgrade and it is a traditional picnic resort for its residents. The entire area of the mountain belongs to the Belgrade City area and has good traffic connections, so if you start at the center of the city, you will need about 45 minutes to get there by car. There are also many memorials on the site that you should visit on your Belgrade Tour.

The most magnificent monument that will catch your attention is the Monument to the Unknown Hero, dedicated to the unknown Serbian soldier from World War I. It was sculptured by Ivan Mestrović in the form of with 8 caryatids and it was completed in 1938.

Almost a hundred years have passed since the unknown hero was killed, a soldier who became a synonym for all the victims of Serbia in the World War I. After the terrible European conflicts in the second decade of the twentieth century, which killed more than ten million people, many European capitals have introduced monuments to unknown heroes, who were a symbol of all casualties during military destruction.

Our hero was killed by Austrian howitzer missiles in 1915, at the top of Avala, where he was originally buried. Several years after the war, only the old wooden cross marked his grave, and the invaders left writing on it, in the German language "Unknown Serbian soldier rests here".



Serbia is famous as a country of good food

Some of the Serbian specialties will be available for tasting after the folklore concert.



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