

**Students Conference and Excursion
15-22 April 2015**

Theme: “Community and Diversity”

Amsterdam-Debrecen-Novi Sad-Sarajevo



Amsterdam-Debrecen-Novi Sad-Sarajevo-Debrecen-Amsterdam

15-22 April

Students Excursion and Conference on “Community and Diversity”

PROGRAM

15th Wednesday

- 8.00 Group gathers at Eindhoven Airport
- 9.35 Departure flight W6 7862 to Debrecen
- 11.50 Arrival to the airport Debrecen
- 13.00 – 14:00 Arrival to the Hotel Euro Panzio (<http://www.europanzio.hu/>) and unpacking.
Address: Euro Panzió. Debrecen, Kéttmalom u. 10
- 14.00 lunch and sightseeing in Debrecen
- 18:00 Dinner

16th Thursday

- 9:00 – 10:00 Introductions and getting to know each other
- 10:00 – 12:00 *Orientation about our trip (historical, political, ethnical information about former Yugoslav states)*
- 12:00-13:00 Lunch
- 13:00 – 15:00 *Orientation about our trip (ecclesiological information about the former Yugoslav states)*
- 15:00 – 18:00 *Presentations of 4 Dutch and 4 Hungarian students about diversity and community in their own contexts*
- 18:00 - Dinner

17th Friday

- 8:00 Departure for our trip (6:00 approximately with 3 short stops at gas stations)
- 14:00 Arriving to Novi Sad and accommodation
 - Students dormitory of PTS (11 students)
 - Downtown Hostel Novi Sad, 2 Njegoseva Street, 21000 Novi Sad, +381 65 25 24 818 (14 students)
 - Hotel Vigor, Jožef Atile 2, 21000 Novi Sad, +381 21 689 4444 (staff and bus drivers)

- 15.30 – Orientation at Protestant Theological Seminary, Lectures and meeting with students with coffee break (Ladislav Repić, dr Nikola Knežević, guest speaker, presentations by students from Netherlands and Hungary) **and**. The program will include sightseeing Petrovaradin Fortress and downtown, meeting with and hearing about EHO's projects, and visit, lectures, presentations at PTS.
- 18.00 Meeting at EHO (Ecumenical Humanitarian Organisation), with Teofil Lehotski and EHO's director Vladimir Ivicjak
- 20.00 Dinner at Roseta restoran
- 20.30 Free activities

18th Saturday

- 8:00 – Breakfast at hotel Vigor, in your dormitory (self-providing), or nearby your hostel downtown.
- 10.00 Sightseeing - Downtown Novi Sad, Petrovaradin Fortress, Sremski Karlovci. Guide: Olivera Savić
- 11.30 Petrovaradin fortress
- 12.30 Sremski Karlovci (Peace Chapel)
- 14.00 Lunch at Restoran Dunav (Restoran by the Danube river bank)
- 16:00 Departure from Novi Sad
- 22:00 Arriving to Sarajevo. Hotel Telal, Abdesthana 4, Sarajevo 71000, Tel:+387 33 532-125

19th Sunday

- 8:00 Sarajevo
- 11.00 Service along with all the Protestant churches in Sarajevo in the Business Center "UNITIC" street address: Fra Anđela Zvizdovića 1.
- 15.00-18.00 City tour with guide, visiting historic, religious, and cultural sites
- 19.00 Dinner at pizzeria-bistro Barbarosa. Address HASANA BRKIĆA 30, SARAJEVO

20th Monday

- 8:00 Sarajevo
- 9.00 -17.00 meetings with
 - - Tomislav Dobutovic and students (Protestant Bible College)
- 12.00 - Amra Pandzo (NGO Small Steps, Muslim community): American Corner Sarajevo, Radićeva 7 Str.
- - Ivo Markovic (Franciscan Community, interreligious choir Pontamina);
- - priest of Orthodox Church
- 19.00 dinner

21th Tuesday

- 8:00 – 17.00 travel from Sarajevo to Debrecen with 3 stops
- Accommodation at Hotel Euro Panzio
- 20.00 *Creative Evaluation and Relaxation*

22th Wednesday

- 9:00 Breakfast and free time
- 11.00 Departure to the airport
- 12.20 Flight departure, Flight number W6 7861
- 14.40 Arrival at Eindhoven airport

Currency of the countries:

Hungarian Forint 1 Euro = 300 Forint (HUF)

Serbian Dinar 1 Euro = 120 Dinar (RSD)

Bosnian Mark 1 Euro = 2 Bosnian Mark (BAM)

Participants Amsterdam-Debrecen Conference
15-22 April 2015

From Amsterdam:

Students:

Ruben van de Belt

Dico Baars

Aris Gude

Hiske Gude-Terpstra

Joren IJzerman

John de Haan

Wilma Blaak

Giel Stomphorst

Joost Gerretsen

Ruben van Wingerden

Quint Bonvie

Maarten Labooy

Eva Bruggeman

Joan Oosterbaan

Roel Blanken

Niels van Esveld

Staff:

Leon van den Broeke

Heleen Zorgdrager

From Debrecen:

students:

Dénes Damasdi

Elemér Dénes

Vitold Nemes

Tamás Vígh

Gergő Kovács

Bettina Juhász

Ágnes Czeglédi-Barna

Dóra Szécsi

Melina Rezes

Eszter Horváth

Staff:

Előd Hodossy-Takács

Péter Pál Czeglédi



Building of Reformed Theological University

Debrecen

Debrecen is the second largest city in Hungary after Budapest. Debrecen is the regional centre of the Northern Great Plain region and the seat of Hajdú-Bihar county. It was the largest Hungarian city in the 18th century and it is one of the most important cultural centres of the Hungarians.

From the 16th century the Reformation took roots in the city, first Lutheranism, later Calvin's teachings become predominant. From 1551 the Calvinist government of the city banned the moving of Catholics in Debrecen. Catholic churches were taken over by the Reformed church. In 1552 the Catholic faith vanished in the city, until 1715 when they regained a church. Several Reformed church leaders like Peter Melius Juhasz who translated the Genevan Psalms lived and worked here. In 1567 a synod was formed in the city when the Second Helvetic Confession was adopted. Famous Reformed Colleges and schools were formed.

Chiefly thanks to the Reformation and the prestigious Debrecen Reformed College, founded in 1538, Debrecen has been the intellectual and cultural centre of the surrounding area since the 16th century. Over the centuries the College was transformed into a University. The University of Debrecen, as it is now called, is a widely recognized work of architecture (mostly thanks to its main building). The university has many departments and is a major research facility in Europe.

The Debrecen Reformed Theological University (in Hungarian: Debreceni Református Hittudományi Egyetem, DRHE) originates

from the Debrecen Reformed College (founded in 1538). The Reformed Theological University is one of the Hungarian centres for Protestant theological training, with a major interest in training ministers for the Reformed Church in Hungary. In September 2011 the Ferenc Kölcsey Teacher Training College of the Reformed Church integrated into the University. The DRHE is in association with the University of Debrecen.

The Reformed Great Church or Great Reformed Church in Debrecen (Hungarian: Nagytemplom) is located in the city of Debrecen. It stands in the city centre, between Kossuth square and Calvin square. It is the symbol of the Protestant Church in Hungary, and it is because of this church that Debrecen is sometimes referred to as "the Calvinist Rome".



Novi Sad

Novi Sad (Serbian Cyrillic: Нови Сад) is the second largest city in Serbia, the administrative seat of the province of Vojvodina and of the South Bačka District. It is located in the southern part of the Pannonian Plain, on the border of the Bačka and Srem regions, on the banks of the Danube river, facing the northern slopes of Fruška Gora mountain.

According to the 2011 census, the city has a population of 250,439,[2] while the urban area of Novi Sad (with the adjacent urban settlements of Petrovaradin and Sremska Kamenica) has 277,522 inhabitants.



The city was founded in 1694, when Serb merchants formed a colony across the Danube from the Petrovaradin fortress, a Habsburg strategic military post. In the 18th and 19th centuries, it became an important trading and manufacturing centre, as well as a centre of Serbian culture of that period, earning the nickname of the Serbian Athens. The city was heavily devastated in the 1848 Revolution, but it was subsequently restored. Today, Novi Sad is an

industrial and financial centre of the Serbian economy, as well as a major cultural center.

Novi Sad is a typical Central European town. There are only a few buildings dating before 19th century, because the city was almost totally destroyed during the 1848/1849 revolution, so the architecture from 19th century dominates the city centre. Around the center, old small houses used to dominate the cityscape, but they are being replaced by modern multi-story buildings.

Ethnic groups in the municipal area of Novi Sad, according to the 2011 census:

Group	Municipal area	In percent
Total population	341,625	100%
Serbs	269,117	78.79%
Hungarians	13,272	3.88%
Slovaks	6,596	1.93%
Croats	5,335	1.56%
Romani	3,636	1.06%
Others	43,669	12.78%

Sarajevo

Sarajevo is the capital and largest city of Bosnia and Herzegovina, with an estimated population of 369,534. Moreover, it is also the capital of the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina entity, the capital of the Republica Srpska entity, and the center of the Sarajevo Canton. Nestled within the greater Sarajevo valley of Bosnia, it is surrounded by the Dinaric Alps and situated along the Miljacka River in the heart of Southeastern Europe and the Balkans.



Sarajevo is the leading political, social and cultural center of Bosnia and Herzegovina, a prominent center of culture in the Balkans, with its region-wide influence in entertainment, media, fashion, and the arts.

Until recently, the city was famous for its traditional cultural and religious diversity, with adherents of Islam, Orthodoxy, Judaism and Catholicism coexisting there for centuries. Due to its long and rich history of religious and cultural variety, Sarajevo was sometimes called the "Jerusalem of Europe" or "Jerusalem of the Balkans".

In 1914, it was the site of the assassination of the Archduke of Austria that sparked World War I. Seventy years later, it hosted the 1984 Winter Olympics. For nearly four years, from 1992 to 1996, the city suffered the longest siege of a city in the history of modern warfare (1,425 days long) during the Bosnian War.

Sarajevo has been undergoing post-war reconstruction, and is the fastest growing city in Bosnia and Herzegovina.

Sarajevo Walking tour (19 April)

The city that is commonly associated with the siege in the 1990s has plenty more to offer. Join us in a journey through the past where the guide will reveal the small and big secrets of this city and introduce you to the mysticism of Sarajevo streets and alleys. The tour will take you to the main sights of Ottoman and Austro-Hungarian architecture and will show you a unique line where East meets West. Learn about the assassination that triggered First World War and discover why Sarajevo is called European Jerusalem.

Tour spots:

- City Hall/National Library
- Spite House
- Sarajevo fortresses
- Streets Bravadziluk and Kazandziluk (old handcrafts)
- Sebilj
- Street Saraci
- Morica han (caravan-saray)
- Ghazi Husrev Bey's Mosque and Maddresah
- Clock tower
- Sarajevo Assassination 1914
- Ghazi Husrev Bey's Bazaar
- Sephardic neighbourhood and synagogues
- Cathedral of Holy Hearth of Jesus
- Synod Orthodox Church

Important telephone numbers

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*Amsterdam, VU
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&

*Protestant Theological
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