

MACEDONIA



ABOUT THE COUNTRY

Location: Macedonia is a landlocked country in the heart of the Balkan Peninsula
Population: Over 2 million
Language: Macedonian
Capital city: Skopje
Climate: warm, dry summers and autumns; relatively cold winters with heavy snowfall
Currency: Denar 1€ = 61.5 den.
Learn more: www.macedonia-timeless.com.mk

NATIONAL TRADITIONS

Holidays: 07.01 Christmas , 01.05 Labor day, 08.09 Independence day
Food: Tavce Gravce , Ajvar ,Plenty traditional dishes
Sweets: Plenty traditional sweets
Drinks: Rakija , Vino , Mastika
Other: -

ADVANTAGES

- ...
- ...

IADS MEMBER INFO

Type of membership: country
Association: Macedonian dental students' parliament
Address: Vodnjanska 17 1000 Skopje , Macedonia
Telephone: +38923115647
Website: www.dentitia.org.mk
Contact: sojuznastudentipostomatologija@yahoo.com
Registration date at IADS: ...
Number of Dental schools: 1
Number of students: ...

NEO CONTACT DETAILS:

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University/School: University "st" Kiril I Metodij" faculty od Dentistry Skopje

EXCHANGE PROGRAMME GENERAL INFO

Available cities/universities:	Skopje
Best period for exchange:	During the whole studying year except around NY
Exams period:	February , June , September
Exchange duration:	1-2 weeks
Language requirements:	English
Deadline for applications:	2 months in advance
Form of application required:	IADS application with NEO signature and school stamp
Deadline for confirmation:	1 month in advance
Type of exchange:	Bilateral/Unilateral
Bilateral contracts:	
Number incomings accepted per year:	Relative
Clinical work possibilities:	Depends on the students' expertise
Social program:	Organized by NEO
Estimated cost of exchange:	
- accommodation:	if bilateral for free if unilateral around 15€ per day
- food:	lunch costs around 5-6 €per person
- pocket money:	around 15 € per day
- spare time costs:	cinema 2-3 €, disco 4-5 €
Insurance deposit system requirements:	not yet
Insurance policy requirements:	
Sponsorship possibilities:	
Remarks:	If there are students who like to accommodate foreign students, sometimes even unilateral exchange goes with free accommodation.

EXCHANGE PROGRAM DETAILED INFO



OHRID (Macedonian: Охрид,) is a city on the eastern shore of Lake Ohrid in the Republic of Macedonia. It has about 42,000 inhabitants, making it the seventh largest city in the country. The city is the seat of Ohrid municipality. Ohrid is notable for having once had 365 churches, one for each day of the year, and is referred to as the Macedonian Jerusalem. The city is rich in picturesque houses and monuments, and tourism is predominant. It is located southwest of Skopje, west of

Resen and Bitola, and east of Elbasan and Tirana in Albania. In 1980, Ohrid and Lake Ohrid were accepted as a World Heritage Site by UNESCO.

There is a legend supported by observations by Ottoman traveler from 15th century, Evlia Celebia that there were 365 chapels within the town boundaries, one for every day of the year. Today this number is significantly smaller. However during the medieval times, Ohrid was called Slavic Jeruzalem. Places worth visiting:



Church of St. Sophia, Church of St. Panteleimon, Church of St. John at Kaneo, Church of St. Clement, Church of St. George, Church of St. Zaum, Church of St. Naum, Church of St. Petka, Church of St. Stephan, Vestiges of basilicas from the early-Christian time, e.g. Basilica of St. Erazmo (4th century), Museum of Slavic writing culture (18th century), Antique Theatre.



Ohrid lake is one of the oldest lakes in the world with over 2000 endemic species that live only in Ohrid Lake. The city and the lake are under protection of UNESCO . The Ohrid lake is nominated on the new elections for the Seven World wonders this year. During the whole year Ohrid is full with tourists from all over the world. Great beaches and night life. Awesome hotels , restaurants, parks etc. In Ohrid was formed one of the oldest Universities in the world ever.

SKOPJE is the capital and largest city in the Republic of Macedonia, with more than a quarter of the population of the country, as well as its political, cultural, economic, and academic centre. It was known from the Roman period under the name Scupi. The city developed rapidly after World War II, but this trend was interrupted in 1963 when it was hit by a disastrous earthquake. Today Skopje is a modern city with a wide range of cultural monuments.

Skopje is located on the upper course of the Vardar River and is located on a major north-south Balkan route between Belgrade and Athens. It has 506,926 inhabitants (2002 census), and is a major centre for metal-processing, chemical, timber, textile, leather, and printing industries but has suffered many closures since 1991. Industrial development of the city has been accompanied by development of the trade and banking sectors, as well as an emphasis on the fields of culture and sport.



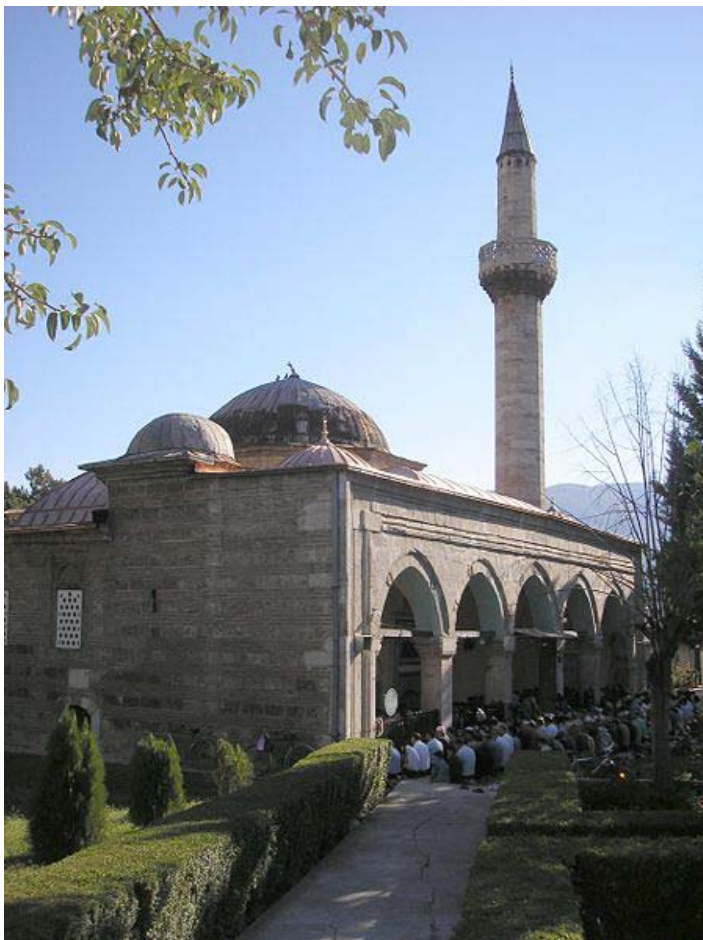
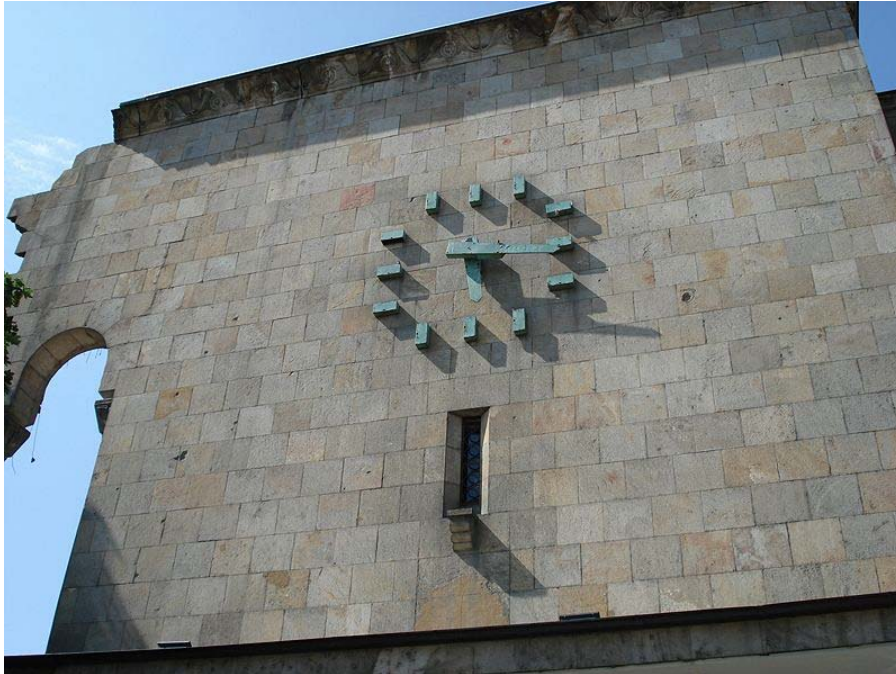
The Old Stone Bridge in the city square is built under the patronage of Sultan Mehmed II the Conqueror between 1451 and 1469. However, some sources assume it was built during the Romans, in the VI century A.D. immediately after the disastrous 518 earthquake, when also the Classical town of Skupi was devastated. This bridge represents the connection between Skopje's past and present and today is featured as the emblem of the city of Skopje. The bridge was restored in the late 1990s.



The Millennium Cross, situated on the peak of the mountain Vodno, is a tourist attraction. At 66 meters high, it is the biggest cross of the world and can be seen from 30 km away. It is build to celebrate 2000 years of the existence of Christianity.

Old Railway Station: The clock on this old train station stopped at 5:17 am since the morning of July 27th 1963, when this piece of the grand modernist station of Skopje was

one of the few parts of the city that remained standing after a massive earthquake crushed the city. It measured 6.1 on the Richter scale, killed nearly two thousand people, and left over a hundred thousand homeless after destroying about 80% of the city. It's a reminder of a tragic moment in history.



In 1392, three years after the Serbian defeat in the Battle of Kosovo in 1389, Skopje was captured by the Ottoman Empire. For the next five hundred years it was known by the Turkish name *Üsküb* or *Üsküp*. Ottoman Üsküb was the capital of the Vilayet of Kosovo (district of Kosovo), which occupied a much greater area than the modern region of Kosovo.

The city's character changed markedly during this period. The Ottomans imported Islam and built many mosques and other typically Ottoman buildings, such as *hamams* (baths) and travelers' inns, some of which still exist today. Many Sephardi Jews expelled from Spain also settled in the city, adding to its ethnic variety. The medieval city was badly damaged by an earthquake in 1555, but it soon recovered and prospered. By the 17th century, its population was put at



between 30,000-60,000. The Turkish writer Dular Dede visited Üsküb during this period and wrote: "I travelled for many years across that country of Rumelia and I saw a many beautiful cities and I was amazed at Allah's blessings, but not one impressed and delighted as much as the heavenly city of Skopje across which passes the Vardar River."

In 1689, however, Skopje was burned by the Austrian general Engelberto d'Ugo Piccolomini –

ostensibly to eradicate an outbreak of cholera, but quite possibly to avenge the Ottomans' 1683 attack on Vienna.

The city's fortunes waned over the next 200 years and its population shrank to only about 10,000 people by the middle of the 19th century. It revived after 1873 with the building of the railway from Belgrade to Thessaloniki, which passed through Skopje.