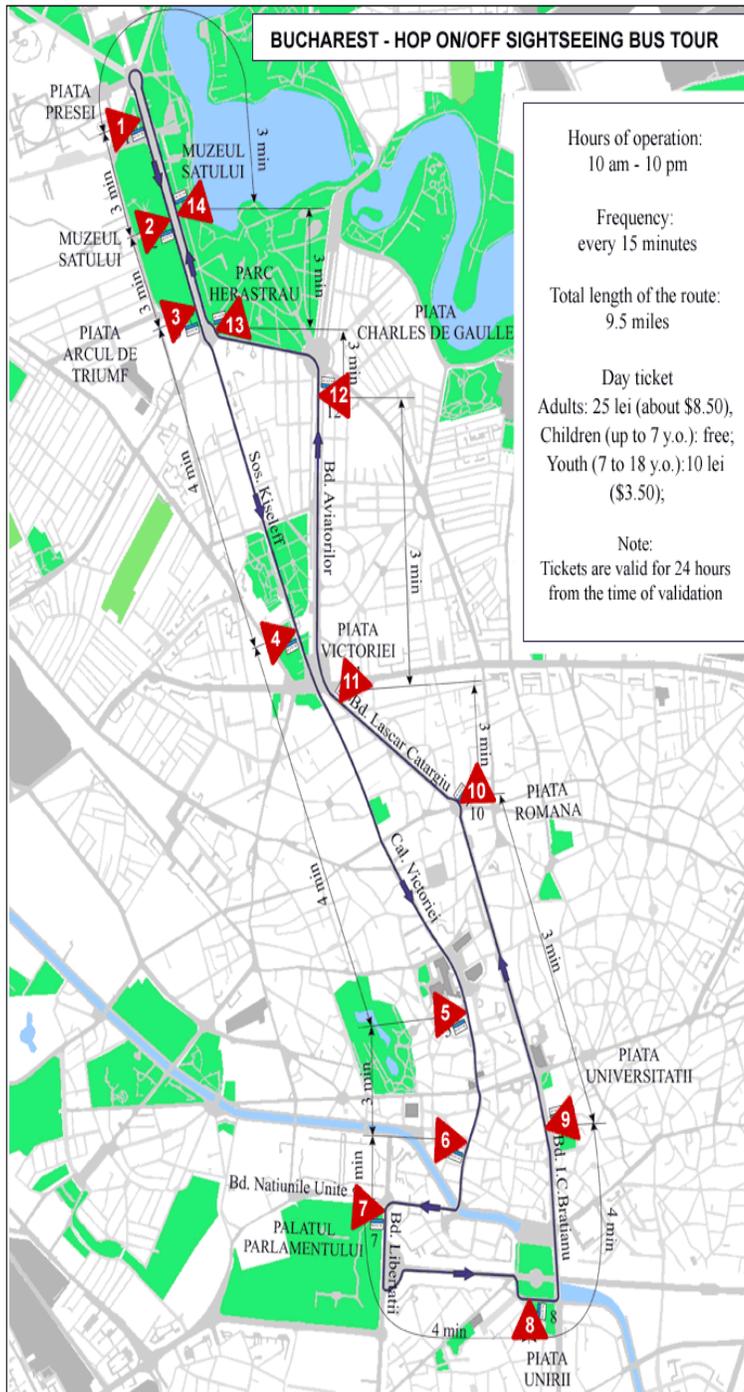


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Hopon-hopoff sightseeing bus tour :

<http://romaniatourism.com/romania-maps/bucharest/bucharest-hopon-hopoff-sightseeing-bus-tours.html>



Stop #	Stop Name	Main Attractions
1	PIATA PRESEI	Herastrau Park
2	MUZEUL SATULUI	Village Museum (<i>Muzeul Satului</i>)
3	ARCUL DE TRIUMF	Arch of Triumph (<i>Arcul de Triumf</i>)
4	PIATA VICTORIEI	Natural History Museum (<i>Muzeul Antipa</i>), Geology Museum (<i>Muzeul de Geologie</i>), Museum of the Romanian Peasant (<i>Muzeul Taranului Roman</i>), Headquarters of the Romanian Government (<i>Palatul Victoria</i>)
5	PIATA REVOLUTIEI	National Museum of Art (<i>Muzeul National de Arta</i>), Church Cretulescu (<i>Biserica Cretulescu</i>), The Romanian Athenaeum (<i>Ateneul Roman</i>)
6	CEC	The Savings Bank (<i>Palatul CEC</i>), National History Museum (<i>Muzeul National de Istorie</i>)
7	PALATUL PARLAMENTULUI	Parliament's Palace (<i>Palatul Parlamentului</i>)
8	PIATA UNIRII	Romanian Patriarchate (<i>Patriarhia Romana</i>), Manuc's Inn (<i>Hanul lui Manuc</i>)
9	UNIVERSITATE	Bucharest University (<i>Universitatea</i>), Museum of the City of Bucharest (<i>Muzeul Municipiului Bucuresti</i>), National Theatre (<i>Teatrul National</i>)
10	PIATA ROMANA	Academy of Economic Studies (<i>Academia de Studii Economice</i>)
11	PIATA VICTORIEI	Natural History Museum (<i>Muzeul Antipa</i>), Geology Museum (<i>Muzeul de Geologie</i>), Museum of the Romanian Peasant (<i>Muzeul Taranului Roman</i>), Headquarters of the Romanian Government (<i>Palatul Victoria</i>)
12	PIATA CHARLES DE GAULLE	Herastrau Park
13	PARC HERASTRAU	Arch of Triumph (<i>Arcul de Triumf</i>), Herastrau Park
14	MUZEUL SATULUI	Village Museum (<i>Muzeul Satului</i>)
1	PIATA PRESEI	Herastrau Park

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Stopp 1: Piata Presei - Herăstrău Park

[Sos. Kiseleff 32 Bucharest Romania](#) , [Herastrau](#)



Anyone who still thinks that Bucharest is a city of concrete and cement has clearly never been to the city's lung, the incomparable Herăstrău Park. Quite simply, this glorious park, spread over 187 hectares around Herăstrău lake is one of the jewels in Bucharest's crown, which might explain why half of the city chooses to spend its summer Sunday afternoons here.

Herastrau was laid out from 1930-36 on what had until then been mainly marshland around the (natural) lake. The [Village Museum](#) - which occupies a large part of Herăstrău and which is one of its most popular attractions was created at the same time. As early as the late 19th century, however, parts of the lakeshore served as a promenade for Bucharest's wealthy, and the area surrounding the lake had long since become the most fashionable in the city. Indeed, the residence of Romania's royal family, the **Elisabeta Palace**, is found inside Herăstrău (although it is closed to the public). The name *Herastrau* has been in general use since the early 1960s.

Herastrau was long neglected in the wake of the Romanian revolution of 1989, as the priorities of a country in transition lie elsewhere. In recent times however, the park has enjoyed much investment and has for a couple of years now once again been able to claim the title of the city's best.

The park has two main entrances, the one entrance located close to Aviatorilor metro station. The other entrance, at the far end of Soseaua Kiseleff, opposite Casa Scanteii.

The first thing you will see when entering the park from Piata Charles de Gaulle is a tall,

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bronze, rather bizarre statue of de Gaulle himself. Unveiled in 2006 the statue is the work of local artist Mircea Corneliu Spataru, and was commissioned by the Ministry of Culture to commemorate Bucharest's hosting that year of the *Francophonie* conference.

Charles de Gaulle is not the only historic figure honoured in this part of the park with a statue or bust, however. In fact, the alleyways and paths which fan out from the entrance are all dotted with famous people, from Romanian revolutionary Nicolae Balcescu to Bengali literature's most important figure, Rabindranath Tagore. Look out also for local artists Nicolae Grigorescu, Constantin Brancusi and Theodor Aman, as well as writers George Cosbuc, Alexandru Vlahuta and Romania's national poet, Mihai Eminescu. Other foreigners honoured with statues include William Shakespeare, Ady Endre, Sandor Petofi and Victor Hugo. There is even a statue of Prince Charming (*Fat Frumos*). Oh, and there's a memorial to Michael Jackson too. Yes, really.

There is an adventure park in Herastrau, open 10:00-20:00, featuring four trails of varying difficulty, none of which are particularly challenging. Look out however for art exhibitions which get put on in the many small pavilions which dot the park.

There are boat trips on the lake during summer, as well as a shuttle that links one side to the other. Boat trips depart from the jetty (*debarcader*) behind the [Hard Rock Cafe](#). You are allowed to fish in the lake (stocked with carp) but the price is phenomenally expensive (50 lei) and most fishermen know that there are far better places around the city to fish than here. Cyclists and joggers should note that the path which circumnavigates the lake is just under 6km in length.

There are plenty of places to eat and drink in the park. On the western side of the lake the best place to go is the Hard Rock Cafe, while in the other side (on Soseaua Nordului) there is a whole string of excellent, of upmarket and rather expensive restaurants: *Casa di David* and *Isoletta* are the best. One of the most historic eateries in the park, recently renovated and vastly improved by the team behind *City Grill* and *Caru' cu Bere*.

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Stopp 2 and 14: Village Museum (in Herastrau Park) [Sos. Kiseleff 28-30, Herastrau](#)



Founded by Royal Decree in 1936, and covering some 15 hectares on the shores of Lake Herăstrău, Muzeul Satului is one of the greatest outdoor museums in the Balkans. There are more than 60 original houses, farmsteads, windmills, watermills and churches from all of Romania's historic regions: Transylvania, Oltenia, Dobrogea and Moldavia. Every exhibit has a plaque showing exactly where in Romania it was brought from. Some even now have recorded commentary in four languages (if the stickers are missing, press the second button for English). Most of the houses date from the mid 19th-century, but there are some, such as those from Berbești, in the heart of Romania - celebrated for their intricately carved entrances - which date from as early as 1775. The highlight of the museum is probably the steep belfry of the wooden Maramureș church, complete with exquisite but faded icons. You should also not miss the earth houses of Straja, dug in to the ground and topped with thatched roofs, or the brightly painted dwellings of the Danube Delta. The museum has a great souvenir shop, and a stall selling traditional Romanian sweets and cakes. It even has a restaurant, *La Francu*, set in an original 19th-century inn.

Open: 09:00 - 19:00, Mon 09:00 - 17:00.

Price/Additional Info Admission 10 lei. Audio guides available for 50 lei, or 8 lei on your smartphone. Note that while the museum is open on Mondays, the houses are not.

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Stopp 3 and 13 : The Arch of Triumph/Herestrau Park



Arcul de Triumf is a [triumphal arch](#) located in the northern part of [Bucharest](#), on the [Kiseleff Road](#).

The first, wooden, triumphal arch was built hurriedly, after [Romania](#) gained [its independence](#) (1878), so that the victorious troops could march under it. Another temporary arch was built on the same site, in 1922, after [World War I](#), which was demolished in 1935 to make way for the current triumphal arch, which was inaugurated in September 1936.

The current arch has a height of 27 metres and was built after the plans of the architect [Petre Antonescu](#). It has as its foundation a 25 x 11.50 metres rectangle. The sculptures with which the facades are decorated were created by famous Romanian sculptors such as [Ion Jalea](#) and [Dimitrie Paciurea](#). Presently, military parades are held beneath the arch each December 1, with the occasion of [Romania's national holiday](#).

The Triumphal Arch is open every day between 12:00-22:00.

The last group should be enter at 21:30.

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Stopp 4 and 11: Piata Victoriei

4.1 Natural History Museum



The **Grigore Antipa National Museum of Natural History** ([Romanian](#): Muzeul Național de Istorie Naturală "Grigore Antipa") is a [Natural History museum](#), located in [Bucharest, Romania](#). It was originally established as the **National Museum of Natural History** on 3 November 1834. It was renamed in 1933 after [Grigore Antipa](#), who administered the museum for 51 years.

Stopp 4.2: Geology Museum

[2nd Kiseleff Road, Bucharest](#)



Impressive collections of rocks, minerals etc. hosted in a stately architectural monument, near Victoriei Sq in Bucharest. Opening Hours: Monday - Sunday 10:00 - 18:00
MUSEUM VISIT FEES: Adults: 8 lei/ticket;

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Stopp Piata Victoriei:

4.2 Museum of the Romanian Peasant

[Șoseaua Pavel Dimitrievici Kiseleff 3, Bucharest](#)

The **National Museum of the Romanian Peasant** ([Romanian](#): *Muzeul Național al Țăranului Român*) is a [museum](#) in [Bucharest](#), [Romania](#), with a collection of [textiles](#) (especially [costumes](#)), [icons](#), [ceramics](#), and other artifacts of Romanian [peasant](#) life. One of [Europe's](#) leading museums of popular arts and traditions, it was designated "[European Museum of the Year](#)" for 1996. Its collection includes over 100,000 objects.



Inside the museum

First founded in 1906 by and originally managed by [Alexandru Tzigara-Samurcaș](#), the museum was reopened February 5, 1990, a mere six weeks after the downfall and execution of [Nicolae Ceaușescu](#). During the [Communist era](#), the building housed a museum representing the country's Communist party; the museum's basement still contains a room devoted to an [ironic](#) display of some artifacts from that earlier museum. One of the museum's most famous exhibits—originally the work of Tzigara-Samurcaș—is "the house in the house". The house, which originally belonged to peasant Antonie Mogos of [Ceauru](#) village in [Gorj County](#). From the first, the house was displayed in a non-naturalistic way: objects that would normally be in the interior were displayed in various manners outside; outbuildings were suggested by fragments. The [Communist regime](#) displayed the house much more conventionally, outdoors at the [Village Museum](#); it returned to the Peasant Museum in 2002. The current display at the Peasant Museum revives the original non-naturalistic approach. For example, from a platform, museum visitors may peer into the attic, part of whose wall is stripped away; various objects are arranged inside. In 2002, the museum's exhibit space was greatly expanded as the museum store and offices moved into a new building behind the old one, freeing up a considerable amount of floor space in the museum proper.

Open. Thursday/Friday/Saturday/Sunday/Tuesday/Wednesday: 9.00 – 17.00, Monday: closed

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Stopp Piata Victoriei

4.3: The Headquarters of the Romanian Government



The **Government of Romania** ([Romanian](#): *Guvernul României*) forms one half of the executive branch of the government of [Romania](#) (the other half being the office of the [President of Romania](#)). It is headed by the [Prime Minister of Romania](#), and consists of the [ministries](#), various subordinated institutions and agencies, and the 42 [prefectures](#). The seat of the Romanian Government is at [Victoria Palace](#) in [Bucharest](#).

The Government is the public authority of executive power that functions on the basis of the vote of confidence granted by Parliament, ensuring the achievement of the country's domestic and foreign policy and that exercises the general leadership of public administration. The Government is appointed by the President of Romania on the basis of the vote of confidence granted to the Government by the [Parliament of Romania](#).

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Stopp 5: Piata Revolutiei

5.1 National Museum of Art



49-53 Calea Victoriei, Bucharest, Romania

Museum opening hours: Winter hours (October – April): Wednesday to Sunday, 10.00 to 18.00, Last entry: one hour prior to closing. Ticket office and Museum shop close 60 minutes in advance.

Extraordinary museum closure 14, 15, and 16 December 2017. The National Museum of Art of Romania will be closed on 14, 15 and 16 December 2017 as part of the funeral ceremony for His Majesty King Michael I of Romania.

The former Royal Palace is open every Tuesday between 10.00 and 18.00

(individual visitors) Guided tours in English/French can be organized with three-day notice at programari@art.museum.ro Tours last one hour. Guided tour fee: 250 lei/hour/group (min. 15 people)

The museum`s courtyard is open (October – April) Wednesday to Sunday, 10.00 to 18.00

National Gallery (Medieval Romanian Art + Treasure Rooms + Romanian Modern Art): **15 lei**

- European Art Gallery: **15 lei**
- Art Collections Museum: **15 lei**
- K.H. Zambaccian Museum: **10 lei**
- Theodor Pallady Museum: **10 lei**
- Combo ticket European Art and National Gallery: **25 lei**
- Combo ticket National Museum of Art of Romania and Art Collections Museum: **30 lei**
- Combo ticket National Museum of Art of Romania, Art Collections Museum, K.H. Zambaccian Museum and Th. Pallady Museum (available 7 days after purchase): **50 lei**
- Exhibitions: **4 to 10 lei**, depending on exhibition
- Historical spaces (Royal Dining Room, Throne Hall, Voievods Staircase): **20 lei**

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Stopp 5: Piata Revolutiei

5.2 The Kretzulescu Church



Kretzulescu Church ([Romanian](#): *Biserica Kretzulescu* or *Crețulescu*) is an [Eastern Orthodox church](#) in central [Bucharest, Romania](#). Built in the [Brâncovenesc style](#), it is located on [Calea Victoriei](#), nr. 45A, at one of the corners of [Revolution Square](#), next to the former [Royal Palace](#).

The church was commissioned in 1720–1722 by the [boyar](#) Iordache Crețulescu and his wife Safta, a daughter of prince [Constantin Brâncoveanu](#). Originally, the exterior was painted, but since the restoration work done in 1935–1936 (under the supervision of architect Ștefan Balș), the [facade](#) is made of [brick](#). The [frescoes](#) on the porch date from the original structure, while the interior frescoes were painted by [Gheorghe Tattarescu](#) in 1859–1860.

The church, damaged during the November, 1940 earthquake, was repaired in 1942–1943. In the early days of the [communist regime](#), Kretzulescu Church was slated for demolition, but was saved due to efforts of architects such as [Henriette Delavrancea-Gibory](#). More renovations took place after the [Bucharest earthquake of 1977](#) and the [Revolution of 1989](#). To the side of the church now stands now a memorial bust of [Corneliu Coposu](#).

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Stopp 5: Piata Revolutiei

5.3 Romanian Athenaeum

str. Franklin nr. 1-3, sector 1



The **Romanian Athenaeum** ([Romanian](#): *Ateneul Român*) is a [concert hall](#) in the center of [Bucharest](#), [Romania](#) and a landmark of the Romanian capital city. Opened in 1888, the ornate, domed, circular building is the city's main concert hall and home of the "[George Enescu](#)" [Philharmonic](#) and of the [George Enescu](#) annual international music festival. In 1865, cultural and scientific personalities such as [Constantin Esarcu](#), [V. A. Urechia](#), and [Nicolae Crețulescu](#) founded the Romanian Atheneum Cultural Society. To serve its purposes, the Romanian Athenaeum, a building dedicated to art and science, would be erected in Bucharest. The building was designed by the [French](#) architect [Albert Galleron](#), built on a property that had belonged to the [Văcărescu family](#) and inaugurated in 1888, although work continued until 1897. A portion of the construction funds was raised by public subscription in a 28-year-long effort, of which the slogan is still remembered today: "Donate one [leu](#) for the *Ateneu!*".

On December 29, 1919, the Atheneum was the site of the conference of leading Romanians who voted to ratify the unification of [Bessarabia](#), [Transylvania](#), and [Bukovina](#) with the [Romanian Old Kingdom](#) to constitute [Greater Romania](#).

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Stopp 6: CEC

6.1 The CEC Palace



The **CEC Palace** ([Romanian](#): *Palatul CEC*) in [Bucharest, Romania](#), built in 1900 and situated on [Calea Victoriei](#) opposite the [National Museum of Romanian History](#), is the headquarter of CEC Bank. Before the construction of the palace, the location was occupied by the ruins of a monastery (*Saint John the Great*) and an adjoining inn. The 16th-century church was renovated by [Constantin Brâncoveanu](#) during 1702 - 1703, but later deteriorated and was demolished in 1875.

The palace was built as a new headquarters for Romania's oldest bank, the public savings institution *Casa de Depuneri, Consemnațiuni și Economie*, later known as *C.E.C.* ([Romanian](#): *Casa de Economii și Consemnațiuni*), and nowadays CEC Bank. The land was bought and the building constructed with the institution's own funds. Work started on June 8, 1897 and was completed in 1900. The project was designed by the architect [Paul Gottereau](#), a graduate of the [École nationale supérieure des Beaux-Arts](#) in Paris; construction was supervised by the Romanian architect Ion Socolescu. In 2009, it was the venue for the 60th birthday celebrations of [Crown Princess Margareta of Romania](#) and in 2015, it was also the venue for the 25th anniversary of the celebration of Crown Princess Margareta's charity: 'FPMR'.

Built in eclectic style, the palace is topped by a glass and metal dome. The entrance features an arch supported by two pairs of columns in composite style. The four corners are decorated with gables and coats of arms and ending in Renaissance domes.

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Stopp 6: CEC

6.2 National History Museum



The **National Museum of Romanian History** ([Romanian](#): *Muzeul Național de Istorie a României*) is a museum located on [Calea Victoriei](#) in [Bucharest](#), [Romania](#), which contains Romanian historical artifacts from prehistoric times up to modern times.

The museum is located inside the former [Postal Services Palace](#), which also houses a [philatelic](#) museum. With a surface of over 8,000 square meters, the museum has approx. 60 valuable exhibition rooms. The permanent displays include a plaster cast of the entirety of [Trajan's Column](#), the [Romanian Crown Jewels](#), and the [Pietroasele treasure](#).

The building was authorized, in 1892, and the architect, [Alexandru Săvulescu](#) was sent with the postal inspector, Ernest Sturza, to tour various postal facilities of Europe for the design. The final sketches were influenced primarily by the postal facility in Geneva. Built in an eclectic style, it is rectangular with a large porch on a high basement and three upper floors. The stone façade features a portico supported by 10 Doric columns and a platform consisting of 12 steps spanning the length of the building. There are many allegorical sculptural decorative details.

Visiting hours: Monday-Tuesday closed. Wednesday – Sunday: 9.00 – 17.00

Ticket Desk open until 16.15

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Stopp 7: The Palace of Parliament



The **Palace of the Parliament** ([Romanian](#): *Palatul Parlamentului*) is the seat of the [Parliament of Romania](#). Located on [Dealul Arsenalului](#) in central [Bucharest \(Sector 5\)](#), it is the largest administrative building in the world with a height of 84 metres (276 ft), an area of 365,000 square metres (3,930,000 sq ft) and a volume of 2,550,000 cubic metres (90,000,000 cu ft). In terms of weight, the Palace of the Parliament is the heaviest building in the world, weighing in at around 4,098,500,000 kilograms (9.0356×10^9 lb).

A colossal parliament building known for its ornate interior composed of 23 sections, it houses the [Senate](#) and the [Chamber of Deputies](#), three museums and an international conference center. The museums hosted inside the Palace are the [National Museum of Contemporary Art](#), the Museum of Communist Totalitarianism (established in 2015) and the Museum of the Palace. Though named the **House of the Republic** ([Romanian](#): *Casa Republicii*), after the [Romanian Revolution](#) in 1989 it became widely known as the **People's House** ([Romanian](#): *Casa Poporului*). Due to its impressive endowments, events organized by state institutions and international bodies such as conferences, symposia, and others take place there, but even so about 70% of the building remains empty.

In 1990, Australian business magnate [Rupert Murdoch](#) wanted to buy the building for US \$1 billion, but his bid was rejected. As of 2008, the Palace of the Parliament is valued at €3 billion (\$3.4 billion), making it the most expensive administrative building in the world. The cost of heating and electric lighting alone exceeds \$6 million per year, as much as the cost for a medium-sized city.

Bookings for 1 to 9 people can be made only by phone, 24 hours prior to the visit, between 09:00 – 16:00, at the following telephone numbers: + 40 733 558 102 or +40 733 558 103.

Bookings for groups of 10 people or more can be made at the following email address: cic.vizite@cdep.ro. Requests for bookings made via email for 1 to 9 people will not be taken into consideration.

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Stopp 8: Piata Unirii

8.1 Romanian Patriarchal Cathedral



The **Romanian Orthodox Patriarchal Cathedral** (also known as the Metropolitan Church) is a functioning religious and civic landmark, on [Dealul Mitropoliei](#), in [Bucharest](#), [Romania](#).

It is located near the [Palace of the Chamber of Deputies](#) of the Patriarchate of the [Romanian Orthodox Church](#). Since it is a working cathedral, it is the site of many religious holidays and observances that take place for those who follow the Orthodox Christian faith in Bucharest, including a [Palm Sunday](#) pilgrimage.

The Orthodox Mass at the cathedral is known for its [a cappella](#) choir. The Romanian Orthodox Patriarchal Cathedral is a designated [Historical monument—*Monument istoric*](#) of Romania.

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Stopp 8: Piata Unirii

8.2 The Manuc's Inn



Manuc's Inn ([Romanian](#): *Hanul lui Manuc*, pronounced ['hanu(l) luj ma'nuk]) was, until it was recently shut for restoration and refurbishment, the oldest operating hotel building in [Bucharest, Romania](#); it also housed a popular restaurant, several bars, a coffee-house, and (facing the street) several stores and an extensive bar. Its massive, multiply balconied courtyard hosted many performances and fairs and was a popular place for Romanian television crews to shoot folkloric performances.

The hotel and restaurant were closed down in 2007 for refurbishment; shops and a bar known both as *Cafeaneaua Bucurestilor de Altadata* ("Bucharest of Yesteryear" Cafe) and as *Festival 39* remained open (though the bar closed in February 2010).

The hotel and restaurant are expected to reopen under new management once the restoration and refurbishment are completed. However, there appear to be disagreements between the city government and the owners about the legality of certain modernizations being undertaken.

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Stopp 9: Universitatea

9.1 Bucharest University



The **University of Bucharest** ([Romanian](#): *Universitatea din București*), commonly known after its abbreviation **UB** in [Romania](#), is a public [university](#) founded in 1864 by [decree](#) of Prince [Alexandru Ioan Cuza](#) to convert the former [Saint Sava Academy](#) into the current University of Bucharest, making it the second oldest modern university in Romania.

It is one of the five members of the *Universitaria Consortium* (the group of elite Romanian universities). The University of Bucharest offers study programmes in Romanian and English and is classified as an *advanced research and education university* by the [Ministry of Education](#).

In the 2012 QS World University Rankings, it was included in the top 700 universities of the world, together with three other Romanian universities. University of Bucharest is divided in 20 faculties and 5 departments.

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Stopp 9: Universitatea

9.2 The Museum of the City of Bucharest:

SUȚU PALACE



Suțu Palace is one of the oldest aristocratic residences in Bucharest, as well as one of the very few buildings which have remained unchanged for over 150 years. It was built between 1833 and 1835 by Costache Suțu, according to the designs of architects Conrad Schwink and Johann Veit. The palace's interior was designed in 1862 by Karl Storck, renowned sculptor and decorative artist. He is responsible for the monumental double-winder set of stairs leading to the first floor, and for adding a beautiful gilded-frame mirror, brought all the way from Murano, Italy. The sculpted wooden medallion representing Irina Suțu, the owner's spouse, rests right above the mirror.

The second half of the 19th century represented the Palace's Golden Age. The year's first ball was organised here, every February. Grigore Suțu (1819-1893) and his wife Irina, daughter of famed banker Ștefan Hagi Moscu, had fully dedicated themselves to maintaining an authentic ambiance typical of aristocratic residences.

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Stopp 9: Universitatea

9.3 The National Theatre



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The „I.L. Caragiale” National Theatre of Bucharest functions as a public cultural institution, of national significance, with legal personality, financed from own revenues and subsidies from the state budget, reporting to the Ministry of Culture. The institution has as a main purpose the promotion of the cultural and artistic values, indigenous and universal, at national and international level, as well as the development of the audience, the increase of the audience’s access to these values. With a tradition of over 160 years, the “I.L. Caragiale” National Theatre of Bucharest is a landmark-institution for Romanian culture, a true national and cultural brand, at the same time one of the main image generators of Romania. Many generations of bright actors have grown and evolved on the stage of the National Theatre. With an average of 50 representations and around 20.000 spectators a month, with a core of over 170.000 faithful spectators per year, the National Theatre of Bucharest is by far one of the most frequented Romanian theatres.

Reconfigured, consolidated, embellished, with new acting halls and foyers, disposed on six floors, the „I.L. Caragiale” National Theatre of Bucharest presents itself nowadays as a unique cultural complex, being an emblematic edifice of downtown Bucharest and a trade mark.

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Stopp 10: Piata Romana - The Academy Economics of Studies



ASE – The Romanian university with the best employer reputation!

QS World University Rankings 2018 confirms ASE's position as a top university, at national, regional and international level. ASE is the second Romanian universities regards two other criteria: international faculty and web impact.

At regional level, ASE is one of the top 2.6% universities in Eastern Europe and Central Asia, according to QS World University Rankings 2018.

At international level, ASE maintains its position among the top 301-350 universities in the field of Economics and Econometrics, being the first out of the two Romanian universities evaluated in this category.

In comparison with QS World University Rankings 2017, ASE maintains its world positioning and consolidates its regional and national position. QS World University Rankings 2018 evaluates nearly 960 universities in 84 countries, an additional number of more than 50 universities more than the previous edition.

QS World University Rankings is an annual ranking of universities around the globe, based on the following criteria: academic reputation, employer reputation, faculty/student ratio, staff with PhD, citations per paper, paper per faculty, international faculty, international students, web impact.