

SIXTH GRADE SCHOOL TOURS AT THE HACKETT HOUSE Skopje, Republic of North Macedonia

GREETING: ZDRAVO!

I. Location/Geography (Arizona History and Social Science Standards 6.G1.1, 6.G2.1, 6.G3.2, 6.G4.1)

A. Hemisphere/Continent

1. Capital and largest city of the Republic of North Macedonia
2. Continent of Europe in northern hemisphere
3. Located on upper course of the Vardar River
4. Vardar Valley consists of hills and mountains - river flows south passing Greece and flows into the Aegean Sea
5. Skopje is located at an elevation of 738 ft above sea level
6. Humid subtropical climate; summers hot and humid while winters are cold, wet and snowy
7. Earthquakes have hit Skopje throughout its history

B. Influence of Water on Development

1. Metal-processing, chemical, timber, textile, leather, printing industries
2. Also developed trade, logistics and banking as well as field of culture and sport.
3. Located on major north-south Balkan route between Belgrade and Athens

4. In 1962 The Vardar River flooded the city and then a major earthquake caused considerable damage.

II. **Historical Perspective** (Arizona History and Social Science Standards 6.SP1.1, 6.SP1.3, 6.SP2.1, 6.C4.1)

A. Skopje Inhabited since 4000 BC

1. 356 BC - Phillip II of Macedon and later his son, Alexander the Great, conquered much of the region which now lies within the Republic of North Macedonia. He was considered a great conqueror becoming king at 20.
2. First Century AD seized by Romans and became military camp
3. 395 AD - Roman Empire divided. Came under Byzantine rule from Constantinople (called Scupi)
4. 518 AD city was destroyed by an earthquake
5. During early medieval period the Byzantine and Bulgarian Empire wanted it and it was back and forth between the two empires (NOTE: *Icons on the wall go with the Russian Orthodox Church - Byzantine Orthodox Church*)
6. 1392 conquered by Ottoman Turks - became famous for oriental architecture. Maintained control for 500 years (NOTE: *Clothing is the traditional Slavic Clothing. Red is the favorite color.*)
7. 1912 conquered by Kingdom of Serbia during Balkan Wars; after WWI became Kingdom of Serbs, Croats and Slovenes (Kingdom of Yugoslavia)
8. In WWII conquered by Bulgarian Army

9. 1944 it became part of the People's Federal Republic of Yugoslavia. Ruler was Josip Broz Tito.
10. In 1963 became known as the Socialist Republic of Macedonia.
11. July 26, 1963, at 5:17 am, a severe earthquake put the city in ruins. 1000 people killed, 3000 seriously injured, 200,000 homeless. With help from around the world, residents rebuilt Skopje.
12. On September 8, 1991 it peacefully seceded from Yugoslavia and became the independent Republic of Macedonia (there is also a section of Greece called Macedonia.) Had to denote Republic to show its independent from Greece).
13. On February 13, 2019 the name was officially changed to the Republic of North Macedonia in an agreement with Greece that may pave the way for a NATO membership.

B. Still Surviving

1. An ancient Roman aqueduct survives to the north of the city, near the village of Vizbegovo. The date of its erection is unclear. During the Ottoman Empire, it provided water for public baths.
2. Use Cyrillic alphabet - Cyril and Methodius were brothers. Brought Christianity to the east and created the Slavic written alphabet named after Cyril.

III. Cultural/Connections (Arizona History and Social Science Standards 6.SP1.2, 6.SP1.3, 6.H1.2, 6.H3.2)

A. How are we in Tempe connected to Skopje, Republic of North Macedonia?

1. Vardar River runs through town; hills and mountains surround city. Tempe used to have the Salt River running through the town and hills and mountains surround us.
2. 1st Sister City in 1971; 1st affiliation of American city with an Eastern Block (communist) country
3. A former student delegate from around 1977 was Milko Manchevski. The Cople family hosted him. He became a film director and was nominated for an Academy Award for his movie, Before the Rain
4. Around 1989 or so, Branko Crvenkovski came to Tempe on a practical exchange and was paired with a small engineering company in Tempe. Since he only worked in the morning, he often biked to City Hall in the afternoon to meet with, then, mayor Harry Mitchell. He spent time learning about government while there. He was impressed with how things were run in our country and city. When he returned home, Yugoslavia was on the verge of breaking up. Branko got involved with government during that time and was elected the first Prime Minister of the Republic of Macedonia in 1992. He was PM for 6 years and then served again later, and was President for a time.
5. Tempe has helped with supplying wheel chairs to people that were injured by land mines that were placed during the Balkan Wars.

6. Tempe and Skopje both have universities in their cities.
7. Skopje Fortress built in 6th century is today popular tourist site; Stone Bridge built between 1451 and 1469 represents connection between Skopje's past and present (featured in Coat of Arms); Tempe has links to past in Hayden Flour Mill; Monti's; Hackett House; bridges connect Tempe to main city of Phoenix.
8. Major sporting facilities: 3 large swimming pools (2 Olympic size), water polo teams, football stadiums, basketball courts, bowling alleys, fitness centers

B. Ethnic Groups

1. Largest is Macedonians followed by Albanians; Romani people are 3rd largest ethnic group. Serbs and Turks are minorities there.
2. Albanian is spoken there as well as the official Macedonian language.
3. Unrest in Yugoslavia during the 1980's and after Macedonia's independence in 1991, caused little increase in population

IV. Economic/Trade (Arizona History and Social Science Standards 6.E3.2, 6.E5.1, 6.G3.1, 6.G3.2, 6.H1.2)

A. Trade Routes

1. Was important trading settlement beginning in the 3rd century BC
2. In the 15th century, it became more of a cultural mix when the Sephardic Jews were driven out of Spain. This enhanced the town's trading reputation
3. In 1873 the railway was completed and brought many more travelers and trader to the town

4. Although Skopje became a large economic and industrial center, the Greek border closed to them and changed the economic situation as Greece used to export a large portion of Macedonian products

B. Transportation/Connection

1. Connected by air travel
2. E75 highway connects Vardo in Norway and Crete in Greece running east of Skopje linking most of Europe . The E65 highway runs through the northern and western edges of the city
3. The Skopje Central Railway Station east of city centre; buses and tramways

V. Conclusion

Skopje is a modern city with major industries like metal works, chemical works, textiles, leather, glass and steel works. Tourists enjoy small shops, coffee houses, and tearooms.

TIMELINE

365 BC Phillip II of Macedon and later his son, Alexander the Great, conquer what region of what is now Republic of North Macedonia

1392 Conquered by Ottoman Turks

1912 Conquered by Kingdom of Serbia during Balkan Wars

1944 became part of the People's Federal Republic of Yugoslavia under the rule of Josip Broz Tito

1963 Became know as Socialist Republic of Macedonia

1971 became Sister City with Tempe

1991 Peacefully seceded from Yugoslavia and became the Independent Republic of Macedonia

2019 Settled dispute with Greece over their country's name. New name the Republic of North Macedonia

ARTIFACT GIVEN STUDENTS: FLAG BOOKMARK SYMBOLIZING
HOW IMPORTANT THEIR FLAG IS TO THEM AND HOW MANY
TIMES THE FLAG THEY HONORED WAS CHANGED

ARTIFACTS FROM SKOPJE:

Nutcracker

Wool rug - 1st gift in 1972 from Mayor Stavrev of Skopje to Tempe

Ethnic female dress with leather shoes

Wooden tray

Leather wine flask and crystal wine glass

Leather jigger cups

Crystal vases made in Skopje

Plate depicting Skopje man and woman in ethnic costumes

Hand-embroidered cloth

Currency

Pottery jug

Dolls in ethnic clothing

Goosla musical instrument

Wooden flute

Copper plate

Copper carafe set

Flag of Yugoslavia

Ornate crystal glass

FLAG OF REPUBLIC OF NORTH MACEDONIA



The Macedonian Flag was adopted on October 6, 1995. It depicts a yellow sun on a red field with eight rays extending from the center to the edge of the field. The eight-rayed sun represents “the new sun of Liberty” referred to in the national anthem of the Republic of North Macedonia.

Today over Macedonia,
is being born
the new sun of liberty.
The Macedonians fight,
for their own rights!