## Lviv. Overview Panoramic (2)



**Brand:** Zinoviy (Zenyk) Pidperyhora **Availability:** 1 **Dimensions:** 214.00cm x 3.00cm x 46.40cm

## Price: \$750.00

Description Lviv. Overview Panoramic 2

The most important object of interest of the author of the exhibition is Lviv antiquity – an incredible historical center, with many colorful temples, ancient townhouses, pompous buildings of the XIXth and XXth centuries.

Lviv was founded by Prince Danylo (later King of Ruthenia) in the middle of the XIII century (the first mention goes back to 1256). Around 1272, the city became the capital of the Kingdom of Ruthenia (Galicia-Volyn principality).

For more than four centuries Lviv was under the rule of the Kingdom of Poland. In 1356 the city was granted Magdeburg law. In the Middle Ages, Lviv was an important trading center. Under Austrian rule, the city became the center of Ukrainian and Polish national movements.

After the collapse of Austria-Hungary in the autumn of 1918 for a short period of time Lviv was the capital of the West Ukrainian People's Republic. But after the Ukrainian-Polish battle for the city in November 1918 and to the World War II it belonged to Poland. According to the Molotov-Ribbentrop Pact of 1939, the city was annexed to the Soviet Union, and later (in 1941) occupied by Germany. After the end of the war, which was legally enshrined in the Yalta Agreement of 1945, Eastern Galicia including Lviv remained part of the Ukrainian SSR. Since 1991, Lviv has been part of independent Ukraine. The historic center of Lviv in 1998 was included in the UNESCO World Heritage List. The number of architectural monuments in Lviv is perhaps the largest in the state. In 2009 Lviv was officially awarded the title of Cultural Capital of Ukraine.

## Shipping

Shipping is extra.

Local pickup is available in the Toronto, Ontario area.

**Specs** Taken 2017

Photo Printed on Canvas,



## **Product Gallery**