

# Vazrazhdane

Revival (Bulgarian political party)

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Revival (Bulgarian: ??????????, romanized: Vazrazhdane) is a far-right and ultranationalist political party in Bulgaria, founded in August 2014. Its chairman is Kostadin Kostadinov. The party is characterised by various analysts and media as pro-Russian, anti-EU, anti-NATO, being opposed to COVID-19 vaccinations and spreading anti-vaccine and anti-LGBT rhetoric.

Vazrazhdane

*42°41′58″N 23°18′34″E﻿ / ﻿42.69944°N 23.30944°E﻿ / 42.69944; 23.30944 Vazrazhdane (Bulgarian: ?????????? [vʌzʌrʌdʌn]) is a district in the centre of*

Vazrazhdane (Bulgarian: ?????????? [vʌzʌrʌdʌn]) is a district in the centre of Sofia. As of 2012 it has 49,158 inhabitants. The district's area is 3.16 km<sup>2</sup> (1 sq mi) or 2,5% of the total capital area. It has several neighbourhoods: the Zones B-2, B-3, B-4, B-5, B-18 and B-19 as well as Serdika. The territory of the regions is divided as follows: residential zone- 1.21 km<sup>2</sup> (0 sq mi); parks, gardens and green zones- 1.36 km<sup>2</sup> (1 sq mi); industrial zone- 0.15 km<sup>2</sup> (0 sq mi); public zones including roads, squares and infrastructure- 0.43 km<sup>2</sup> (0 sq mi).

There 17 elementary and high schools with 8,000 pupils; 7 kindergartens; 6 libraries. The district boasts three churches, the National Polytechnical Museum and several monuments.

The economy is very dynamic and is based on services, finance, government and industry. There are several hundred trade shops including the Mall of Sofia, several banks as well as government departments and ministries. The industrial sector contains non-polluting food-processing and shoe factories. The current unemployment is 5,3%.

Bulgarian National Revival

*Revival (Bulgarian: ?????????? ??????????, Balgarsko vazrazhdane or simply: ??????????, Vazrazhdane, and Turkish: Bulgar ulus canlanmas?), sometimes called*

The Bulgarian Revival (Bulgarian: ?????????? ??????????, Balgarsko vazrazhdane or simply: ??????????, Vazrazhdane, and Turkish: Bulgar ulus canlanmas?), sometimes called the Bulgarian National Revival, was a period of socio-economic development and national integration among Bulgarian people under Ottoman rule. It is commonly accepted to have started with the historical book, Istoriya Slavyanobolgarskaya, written in 1762 by Paisius, a Bulgarian monk of the Hilandar monastery at Mount Athos, leading to the National awakening of Bulgaria and the modern Bulgarian nationalism, and lasting until the Liberation of Bulgaria in 1878 as a result of the Russo-Turkish War of 1877–1878.

Vazrazhdane (disambiguation)

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Bulgarian National Revival, often known in Bulgarian as the Vazrazhdane

Vazrazhdane, a region in Sofia

Revival (Bulgarian political party)

2025 in Bulgaria

*February – The National Assembly votes against a bill from the pro-Russian Vazrazhdane party on foreign-funded NGOs. The bill is rejected after 112 MPs vote*

Events in the year 2025 in Bulgaria.

Europe of Sovereign Nations (party)

*Retrieved 2024-09-16. "Parties from Nine Countries Sign Joint Declaration at Vazrazhdane-Organized Conference";. www.bta.bg. "Hooligans"; Talks Underway to Form*

Europe of Sovereign Nations (ESN or ESN Party; French: L'Europe des Nations Souveraines; German: Europa Souveräner Nationen) is a far-right European political party founded by national parties represented in the Europe of Sovereign Nations political group of the European Parliament.

Russophiles for the Revival of the Fatherland

*(Bulgarian: ?????????? ?? ?????????????? ?? ??????????????, romanized: Rusofili za vazrazhdane na Otechestvoto) is a Bulgarian political party. The leader of the party*

Russophiles for the Revival of the Fatherland (Bulgarian: ?????????? ?? ?????????????? ?? ??????????????, romanized: Rusofili za vazrazhdane na Otechestvoto) is a Bulgarian political party. The leader of the party is Nikolay Malinov.

Europe of Sovereign Nations Group

*10 July 2024. "Parties from Nine Countries Sign Joint Declaration at Vazrazhdane-Organized Conference";. BTA. 12 April 2024. Volby do Evropského parlamentu*

The Europe of Sovereign Nations Group (ESN; French: L'Europe des Nations Souveraines, ENS; German: Europa der Souveränen Nationen) is a far-right political group in the European Parliament, formed on 10 July 2024 as the smallest group ahead of the 10th European Parliament. Its members previously belonged to the Identity and Democracy group, the European Conservatives and Reformists Group or were non-attached.

Next Bulgarian parliamentary election

*in first place, ahead of the centrist PP–DB alliance. The far-right Vazrazhdane (VAZ) and the populist There Is Such a People (ITN) made gains, with*

Parliamentary elections are scheduled to be held in Bulgaria by 11 January 2029 following a succession of snap elections beginning amidst a political crisis that began in 2021.

Sofia

*Western and Northern parks. Several smaller parks, among which the Vazrazhdane Park, Zaimov Park, City Garden and the Doctors'; Garden, are located in*

Sofia is the capital and largest city of Bulgaria. It is situated in the Sofia Valley at the foot of the Vitosha mountain, in the western part of the country. The city is built west of the Iskar river and has many mineral springs, such as the Sofia Central Mineral Baths. It has a humid continental climate.

Known as Serdica in antiquity, Sofia has been an area of human habitation since at least 7000 BC. The recorded history of the city begins with the attestation of the conquest of Serdica by the Roman Republic in 29 BC from the Celtic tribe Serdi. During the decline of the Roman Empire, the city was raided by Huns, Visigoths, Avars, and Slavs. In 809, Serdica was incorporated into the First Bulgarian Empire by Khan Krum and became known as Sredets. In 1018, the Byzantines ended Bulgarian rule until 1194, when it was reincorporated by the Second Bulgarian Empire. Sredets became a major administrative, economic, cultural and literary hub until its conquest by the Ottomans in 1382. From 1530 to 1836, Sofia was the regional capital of Rumelia Eyalet, the Ottoman Empire's largest and most important province. Bulgarian rule was restored in 1878. Sofia was selected as the capital of the Third Bulgarian State in the next year, ushering a period of intense demographic and economic growth.

Sofia is the 14th-largest city in the European Union. It is surrounded by mountains such as Vitosha to the south, Lyulin to the west, and the Balkan Mountains to the north. It is the third highest European capital after Andorra la Vella and Madrid. Sofia is home to several universities, cultural institutions and commercial companies. The city has been described as the "triangle of religious tolerance". This is because three temples of three major world religions—Christianity, Islam and Judaism—are situated close together: Sveta Nedelya Church, Banya Bashi Mosque and Sofia Synagogue. This triangle was recently expanded to a "square" and includes the Catholic Cathedral of St Joseph.

The Boyana Church in Sofia, constructed during the Second Bulgarian Empire and holding much patrimonial symbolism to the Bulgarian Orthodox Church, was included onto the World Heritage List in 1979. With its cultural significance in Southeast Europe, Sofia is home to the National Opera and Ballet of Bulgaria, the National Palace of Culture, the Vasil Levski National Stadium, the Ivan Vazov National Theatre, the National Archaeological Museum, and the Serdica Amphitheatre. The Museum of Socialist Art includes many sculptures and posters that educate visitors about the lifestyle in communist Bulgaria.

The population of Sofia declined from 70,000 in the late 18th century, through 19,000 in 1870, to 11,649 in 1878, after which it began increasing. Sofia hosts some 1.28 million residents within a territory of 500 km<sup>2</sup>, a concentration of 17.9% of the country's population within the 200th percentile of the country's territory. The urban area of Sofia hosts some 1.5 million residents within 5723 km<sup>2</sup>, which comprises Sofia City Province and parts of Sofia Province (Dragoman, Slivnitsa, Kostinbrod, Bozhurishte, Svoje, Elin Pelin, Gorna Malina, Ihtiman, Kostenets) and Pernik Province (Pernik, Radomir), representing 5.16% of the country territory. The metropolitan area of Sofia is based upon one hour of car travel time, stretches internationally and includes Dimitrovgrad in Serbia. The metropolitan region of Sofia is inhabited by a population of 1.6 million.

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