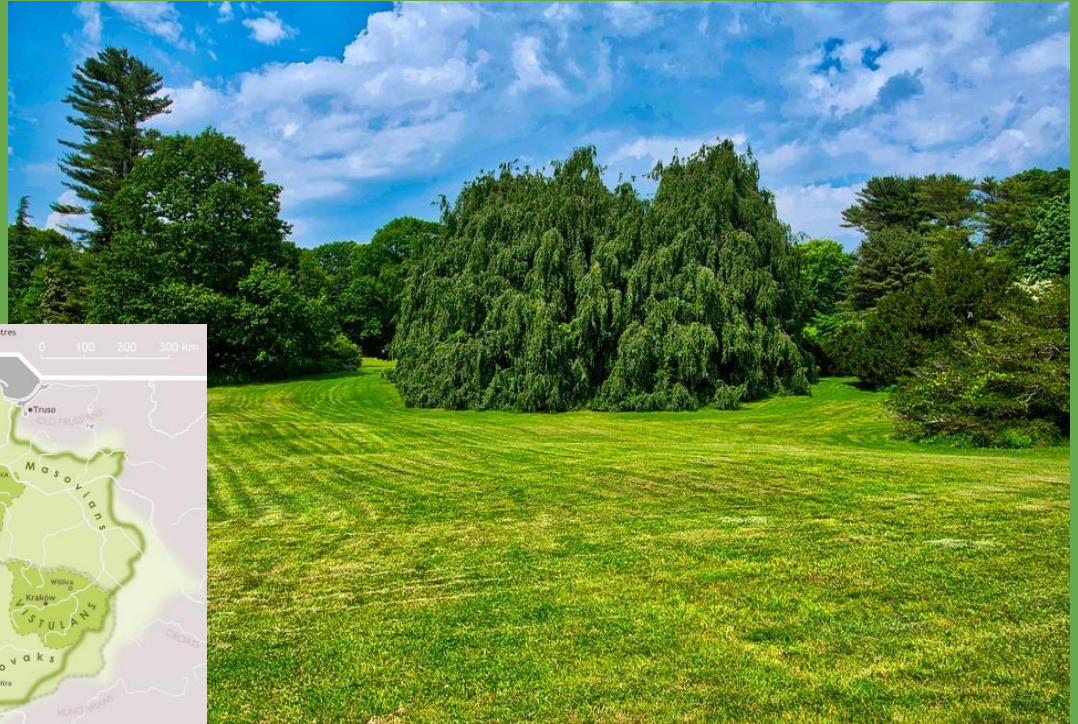




Co-funded by the
Erasmus+ Programme
of the European Union

Poland

The name "Poland" originates from the name of the tribe "Polanie", which means "people living in open fields".



Poland in Europe

Poland is the ninth largest country in Europe.
The population of our country is 38 million people + 2 million Ukrainian refugees.

	POLAND	SPAIN
area	312,685 sq. km	498 468 sq. km
population	38 433 000	46 733 000





Polish landscapes

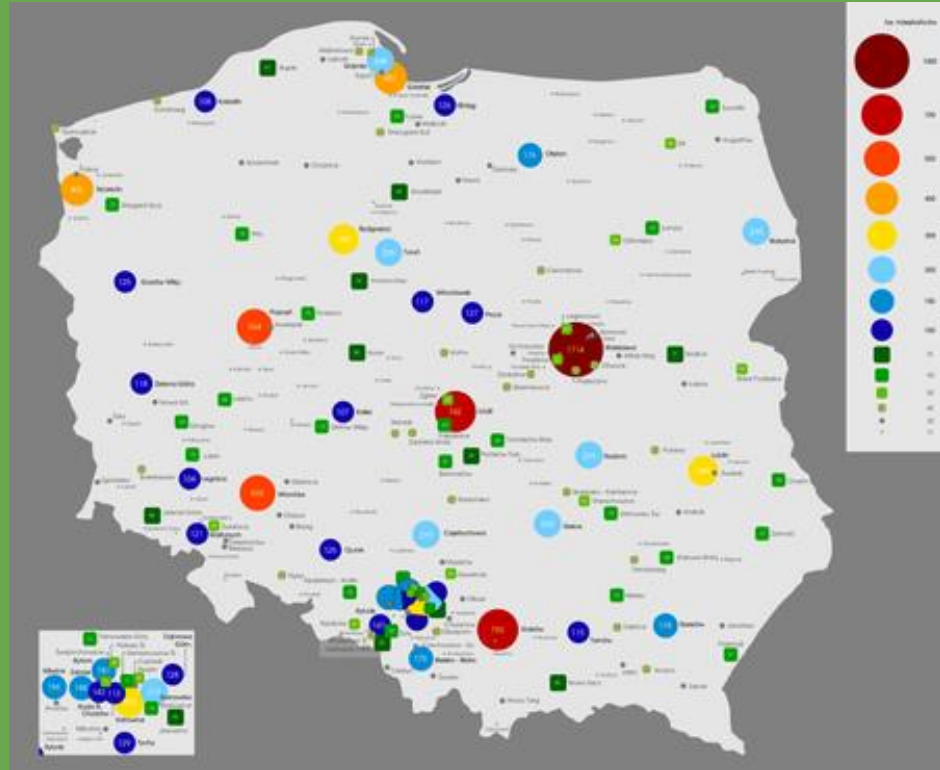
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=jNltT3wIKGs>



Cities and Towns

There are 908 cities and towns in Poland.

The biggest cities are:
Warsaw, Cracow, Łódź,
Wrocław, Poznań, Gdańsk,
Szczecin.



OUR TOWN - GŁOGÓW MAŁOPOLSKI



Our town is located
in the south – east of
Poland ...



... only 12 km away
from **Rzeszów** –
the capital of the
region



Famous Poles

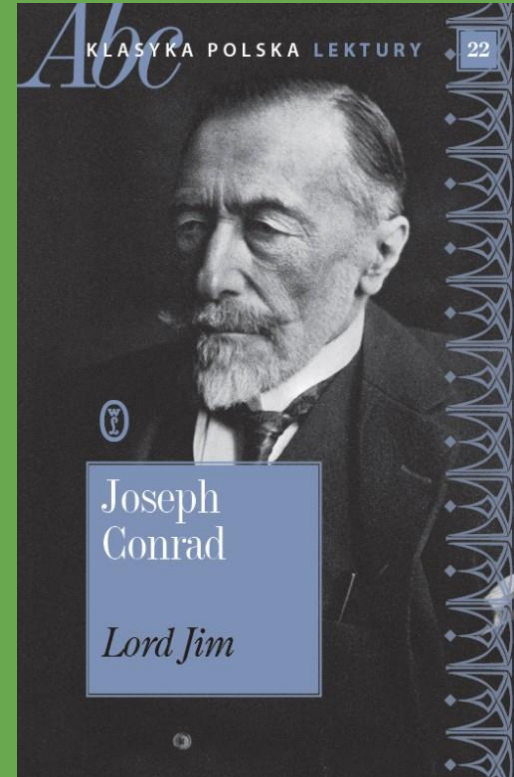
Poles

Nearly 35% of the 60 million Poles live abroad and large Polish speaking communities can be found in the US, Canada, UK, Germany, Australia, Brazil and Argentina.



Joseph Conrad

The famous English novelist Joseph Conrad's real name was Teodor Józef Konrad Nałęcz-Korzeniowski (1857-1924).



Polish Nobel Prize Winners

Poland boasts 17 Nobel Prize winners, including four Peace Prizes and five in Literature.

Polish Nobel Prize Winners



- **Henryk Sienkiewicz (1905)** – a novelist,
- **Maria Curie Skłodowska (1903, 1911)** – a physicist and chemist.
- **Władysław Reymont (1924)** – a novelist.
- **Czesław Miłosz (1980)** – a poet, prose writer and translator.
- **Lech Wałęsa (1983)** – co-founder of Solidarity, social activist.
- **Wisława Szymborska (1996)** – a poet, essayist, translator.

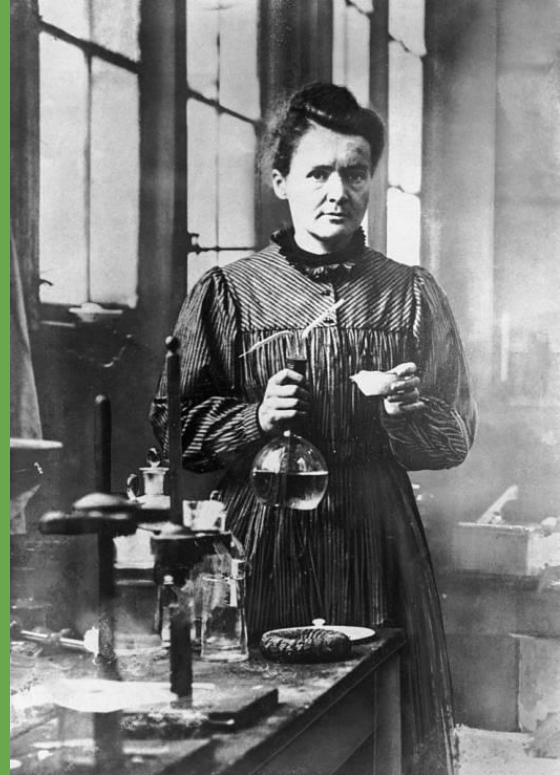
Frederic Chopin

The famous composer Frederic Chopin was Polish. He was born in Żelazowa Wola, a village in east-central Poland but lived and worked in France for a long time, where he died in 1849.



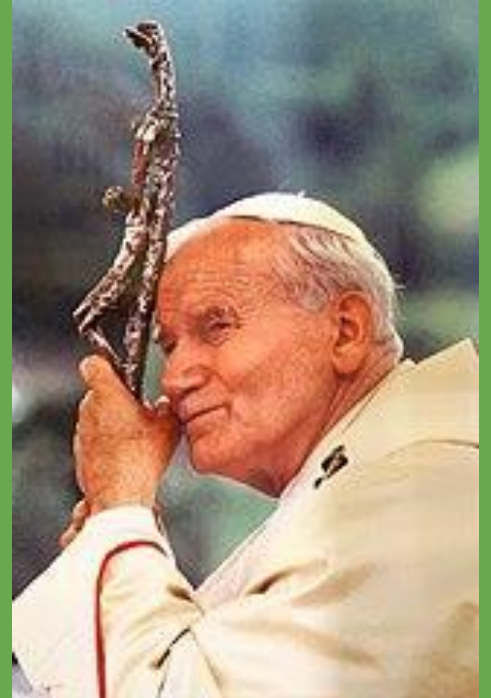
Marie Curie

Polish born Marie Curie or Maria Skłodowska (1867-1934) was the first and only Nobel laureate in two different sciences and first female professor at the Sorbonne University.



Pope John Paul II

Pope John Paul II, also known as Karol Wojtyła (1920-2005) was Polish. He was the only Polish Pope. He is credited with contributing to the end of communism in Poland and throughout Central and Eastern Europe. His family home in Wadowice (located close to Cracow) is now a famous site of Christian pilgrimage in Poland.



Ignacy Łukasiewicz

The 1st oil refinery in the world was built in 1856 by Ignacy Łukasiewicz, a Polish pharmacist and petroleum industry pioneer. He invented the kerosene lamp.



Nicolaus Copernicus

The Polish born astronomer Nicolaus Copernicus (1473–1543) was the first person to propose that the Earth was not the center of the universe. Another Polish astronomer, Johannes Hevelius (1611-1687) published the earliest exact maps of the Moon.



History

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=7SpddNW7a3k>

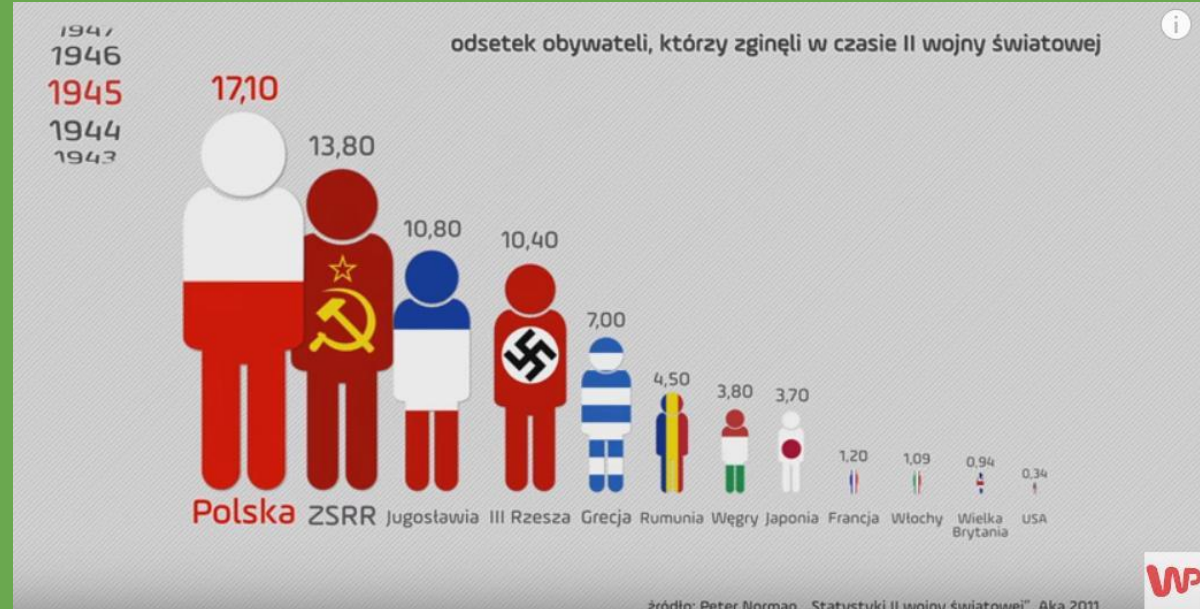
Fight for Freedom

Poland has been invaded or has fought for freedom in insurrections 43 times from 1600 to 1945.



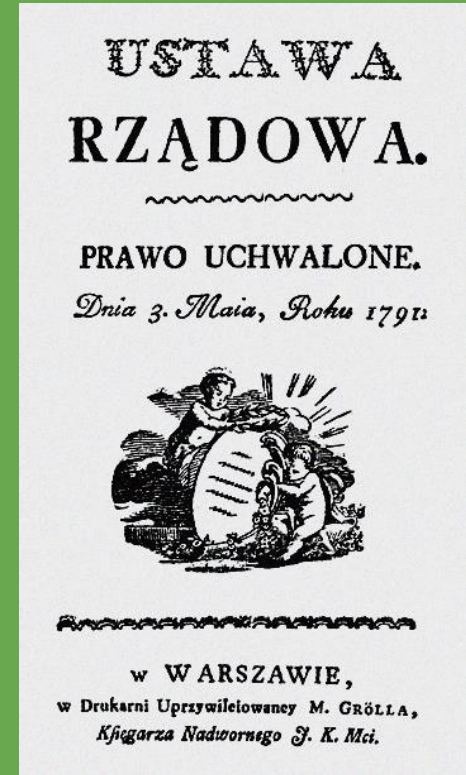
World War II

Almost 20% of the Polish population died in World War II. This is the highest percentage among all countries.



Constitution

Poland adopted the first constitution of its type in Europe and the second in the world (just after the United States) on 3 May 1791 and was in effect for only 14 months and 3 weeks. It was referred to as "the last will and testament of the expiring Country" before Poland entered into 123 years of partition.



Cracow

Cracow was the headquarters and the place of coronation of Polish kings and also the nation's capital from 1038 until the move to Warsaw in 1596.



Other facts

Education

Poles are well educated. 90% of Poles have at least secondary education and 50% have an academic degree.



Sweets

The biggest section of any grocery store in Poland is the candy section. Polish chocolate is believed to be the best. Krówki (milky sweets) are another favourite treat that almost all Poles like.



Polish Language

Polish is a difficult language to master for non-native speakers especially with its tongue-bending pronunciation and complex gender system.



Polish Dumplings

Polish dumplings or "pierogi" are one of our national dishes and one of the best recognizable Polish food outside Poland.



Polish Doughnut

"Pączki" (Polish doughnuts) are one of the most traditional Polish desserts appearing since the early 18th century. It is most consumed on the last Thursday before Ash Wednesday. It has been recorded that 100 million of doughnuts are consumed every year just on this one day.



Amber

Poland was famous for its amber, transported along the Amber Route from the Baltic Sea to the Adriatic coast for over 1000 years. Gdansk on the northern tip of Poland holds the world famous Amber Market. Poland is also the largest exporter of amber in the world.



Salt Mine



Wieliczka Salt Mine was built in the 13th century and was one of the world's old salt mines still in operation until 2007. It is also referred to as "the Underground Salt Cathedral of Poland" due to its three chapels carved out of the rock salt by the miners. It has been on the UNESCO list of the World Heritage Sites since 1978.

Max Factor

Few people know that Max Factor was founded by a Pole Maksymilian Faktorowicz.



Inglot

Inglot is a Polish cosmetics company from Przemyśl. Currently, it has over 800 shops in over 70 countries, including over 160 in Poland.



False Friends

In language terms, **false friends** are pairs of words or phrases in two languages that look or sound similar but differ in meaning. Below you can find examples of some English and Polish false friends:

Ordinary

ordynarny (rude)

Sympathetic

sympatyczny (nice)

Eventually

ewentualnie (alternatively)

Receipt

recepta (prescription)

|

False Friends - continued

Extra	<i>ekstra</i> (great)
Novel	<i>nowela</i> (short story)
Obscure	<i>obskurny</i> (shabby)
Hazard	<i>hazard</i> (gambling)
Transparent	<i>transparent</i> (banner)
Chef	<i>szef</i> (boss)
Dress	<i>dres</i> (tracksuit)
Sir	<i>ser</i> (cheese)
Mum	<i>mam</i> (I have)

Things that are normal in
Poland but seem weird
elsewhere

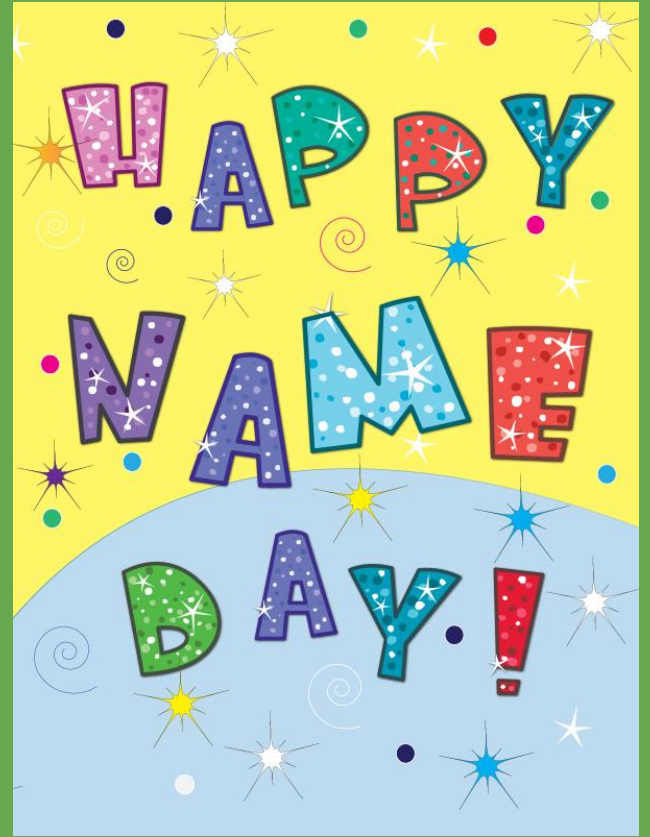
Kissing hands

- Did you know that traditions mean a lot to Poles? Polish men kiss a woman's hand if the occasion is very formal. This could be a first meeting or celebrating their name day.



Celebration of name days

- Poles like to celebrate name days in the same way that we celebrate birthdays. Just like on birthdays there are parties with food, drinks, presents and singing of the traditional birthday song, "Sto lat". The names associated with each day are listed in all calendars in Poland.



Portable drying racks



- Tumble dryers are not common in Poland. Instead, portable drying racks can be found in nearly every household. If someone doesn't have a real laundry room, the drying racks are placed inside the flat or house. On a sunny day, these racks are put outside on the balcony or in the garden.

Keep your feet warm

- In Poland you are asked to take off your shoes indoors. But don't worry about cold feet – Poles are prepared with kopcies (slippers). Poles usually have a selection of different slippers so that visitors can put them on to keep their feet warm.



Killing dolls



- Yes, it's true what you just have read. In Poland it is not unusual to kill dolls. At the end of winter, Poles make human-sized dolls, called Marzanna. Marzanna is the goddess of death, nightmares and winter. The Marzanna is made of straw and shaped into a humanoid form. In some areas of the country, it is dressed in a wedding dress. The doll is sometimes drowned in a river, pond or lake. Some people set it on fire first. It takes place on the first day of spring, on March 21. On this day, killing dolls symbolizes killing the winter and welcoming spring. Today, the custom is very popular all over Poland. Many children in school take part in preparing the Marzanna.

Traditional Regional Costumes



Rzeszów

Rzeszów is the biggest city of south-eastern Poland and the capital of the Podkarpackie province. It is an academic, industrial and commercial centre of the region. This is where the World Festival of Polish Emigrants' Folk Groups is held.



Traditional Regional Costume from Rzeszów



Krosno

Krosno region is famous for its glassworks, the Hot Air Balloon Festival and the Oil Mine in Bóbrka whose founder was Ignacy Łukasiewicz.



Traditional Regional Costume from Krosno



Cracow

Cracow was the capital of Poland until the 18th century. Now it is the capital of the Małopolskie province and a major academic, economic and cultural centre in Poland. Every Pole knows the Wawel Dragon living in a cave under the Wawel Royal Castle in Cracow.



Traditional Regional Costume from Cracow



Żywiec

Żywiec is located in the Silesian province. It is famous for its beautiful landscapes and highlanders' culture. Beskid Żywiecki is the second highest mountain range in Poland, so it is a paradise for skiers.



Traditional Regional Costume from Żywiec



Lublin

Lublin is the capital of the Lubelskie province. It is an important academic, cultural and automotive industry centre. This is the only place in Poland where you can travel by a trolley bus.



Traditional Regional Costume from Lublin



Łowicz

Łowicz has a distinguished local culture, which consists of the local dialect and folklore. Its characteristic elements are folk handicrafts like paper cutouts as well as music.



Traditional Regional Costume from Łowicz



ZPiT „Hanka”





"Hanka" is a folk group. It was founded in 2002. The group attracts enthusiasts of folklore, music and dance: students of colleges and high schools, as well as adults who develop their passions in 6 dances and in a band. The group performs locally and internationally. They have won many awards. All costumes are hand made.









Gmina Gać

ZAPRASZA

Urząd Gminy Gać

37-207 Gać

tel. 16 6411426

e-mail: ug_gac@onet.pl

www.gac.pl



ww





Tu będzie video

Thank you 😊
