

*Let me be your guide-
a walk-through of
my cultural heritage!*



6 October 2019 – 13 October 2019



*Escola Básica e Secundária
de Santa Cruz*



*Spółeczna Szkoła Podstawowa nr 1
„Nasza Szkoła”
Zabrzańskijego Towarzystwa Szkolnego*



*OŠ Alojza
Gradnika Dobrovo*

PROGRAM

MONDAY

9:00 - Students arrive in school with hosting families.

9:30 - 10:30 Welcoming ceremony

11:00 - Activities at school

Teams welcomed by younger students - visits to classrooms, ice-breakers, QR code hunt, garland workshops

14:30 - dinner in the restaurant near the school

16:00 - Students go home

Teachers go together for teachers' meeting and later official dinner.

TUESDAY

8:15 A trip to Kraków

Wieliczka - a visit to the salt mine (included on UNESCO list)

Dinner

Kraków - main square, old city

Parents pick up students at 20.00.

WEDNESDAY

8:15 - Meeting at school

A trip to Nikiszowiec, an old mining district in Katowice and Wilson Shaft Gallery; Workshops in the restaurant - dumplings; Scavenger hunt - getting to know Zabrze and its post-industrial architecture.

16:00 - parents pick up students from school.

THURSDAY

7:30 Full day trip to Auschwitz Birkenau. Workshops after the visit with professional guides.

Parents pick up students at school at 18:00.

FRIDAY

8:30 - Final evaluation

Delivery of certificates of attendance

12:00 - lunch

13:00 - 17:00 - Visit to coal mine

(water way in Queen's Luiza Adit)

17:00 - Farewell party with students and parents.

Parents and students leave together in the evening.

SATURDAY

- The Slovenian departure day
- Free day for the Polish teachers
- Students stay with their host families

GLOSSARY



Dzień dobry – Good morning

Do widzenia – Goodbye

Cześć – Hello/ See you

Dziękuję – Thank you

Smacznego – Enjoy your meal

Przepraszam – I'm sorry/ Excuse me

Jak się masz? – How are you?

Proszę - Proszę

Tak – Yes

Nie – No



ZABRZE

WELCOME IN OUR CITY!

The history of Zabrze dates back to the 13th century. At the beginning of the fourteenth century, Zabrze appeared in documents under the name "Sadbre", meaning „a settlement”, located behind, overgrown with trees and cliffs”. The village Zabrze was founded in such a picturesque area. Industry in Zabrze began to develop quite late, only in the eighteenth century. At that time, there was a small smithy in which iron was smelted. However, the real breakthrough came when in 1790 rich deposits of hard coal were discovered near Zabrze. The production began immediately, first in shallow shafts, and from 1796 in the "Queen Louise" Mine ,which was built here. Shortly afterwards, a railway line (connecting Wrocław with Mysłowice) and a railway station were built in Zabrze. Under the rule of the new owner - Guido Henckel von Donnersmarck, Zabrze underwent an industrial revolution. One by one, more mines, steel mills and factories were created.

These places not only enabled the inhabitants of Zabrze to work outside the agricultural sector, but also completely changed their way of life. The picturesque landscape has been dominated by industrial plants built on formerly cultivated lands. Urban infrastructure developed, houses and colonies for visiting workers began to arise. Authentic 19th-century underground excavations have survived to these days - the only such a monument in Europe. Despite the fact that the city is associated mainly with industry, today Zabrze is in 60 percent green area which consists of fields, parks and forests.

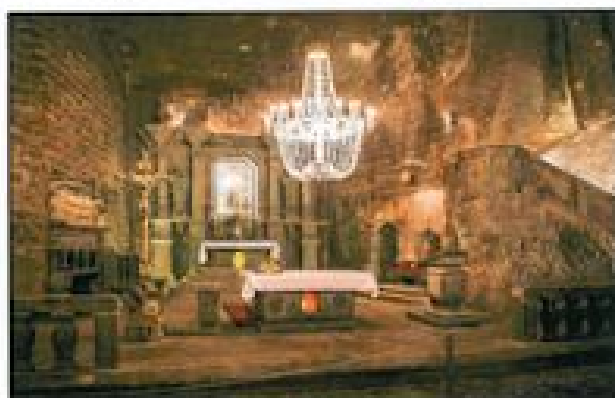




WIELICZKA

The "Wieliczka" Salt Mine is one of the most valuable monuments of material and spiritual culture in Poland. It is also a world class monument, featuring among twelve objects on the UNESCO's World Cultural and Natural Heritage List. The Wieliczka salt mine was declared a historical monument in 1994. It is unique mining facility, one of the largest and oldest industrial plants in Europe, operating continuously from the Middle Ages to the end of the 20th century.

The scientific value of perfectly preserved excavations, mining structures, equipment and tools is complemented by historical sources in the form of existing iconographic and cartographic documentation from various eras. The uniqueness of the Wieliczka mine is also due to the natural beauty of its spacious chambers, often flooded with brine lakes, as well as the original nature of art and craft objects made in salt by the miners themselves to decorate the underground chapels. Admired for centuries by its visitors, including numerous personalities from the world of politics, science and culture, Wieliczka belongs to the most important places of both Polish and world cultural heritage.



NOTES



KRAKÓW

The city is located at the intersection of several geographical regions: the Sandomierz Basin, the West Beskids Foothills and the Kraków-Częstochowa Upland. The period of peak development of the then capital of Poland falls on the 15th and 16th centuries. At that time, Kraków was - as today - a city of science and culture. It attracted the greatest artists whose works we can admire to these days: St. Mary's altar by Wit Stwosz or the cloister in Wawel by Bartolomeo Berrecci. The history of Kraków is inseparably connected with the history of the Polish state. Today, Kraków is a modern city, still developing, in which the tradition of the inhabitants is mixed with the student avantgarde. Thanks to many monuments, the well-preserved old buildings have not lost their majestic character. Kraków is simply magical.



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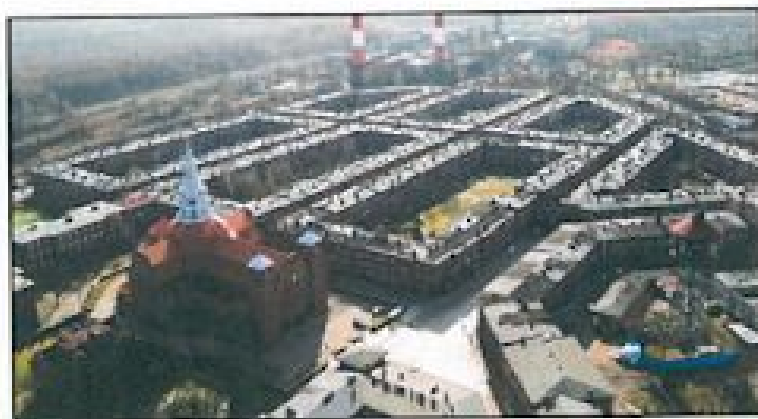




KATOWICE- NIKISZOWIEC

Nikiszowiec settlement in Katowice was established 102 years ago for the workers of a nearby coal mine. It was designed by Emil and George Zillmann. According to the standards of those times, it offered an extremely high standard of life. However, there were no bathrooms in flats, as due to the poor knowledge regarding ventilation in the building industry, constructors wanted to avoid moisture in rooms.

However, there was a very modern wash-house with a mangle house and a bath. The settlement was a completely self-sufficient community for 1,000 workers with a school, hospital, police station, post office, swimming pool, bakery and church.



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KATOWICE- WILSON SHAFT GALLERY



The Wilson Shaft Gallery is the largest private gallery in Poland-its exhibition area is over 2000 m2. The Wilson Shaft is located in Katowice. It used to be a mine shaft but it was closed in 1995 and since 1998 it has been used as an art gallery. The gallery has a unique private collection of modern art - paintings, sculptures and installations of Polish as well as foreign artists. Different events are organized here regularly: festivals, exhibitions, concerts, balls, performances, lectures, conferences and shows but also... private parties.

Wilson Shaft Gallery has been put on the Industrial Monuments Route list. It presents the rich tradition and past of historic technological facilities and the modern direction of the changes and new possibilities which they create.



NOTES



OŚWIĘCIM- AUSCHWITZ

Auschwitz concentration camps was the largest nazi death camp. More than 1 million people (women, men and children) lost their lives here. All over the world, Auschwitz has become a symbol of terror and genocide. It was established by Germans in 1940, in the suburbs of Oświęcim, a Polish city that was annexed to the Third Reich by the Nazis.

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ZABRZE- QUEEN'S LUIZA ADIT

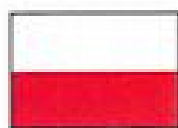
The water way in Queen's Luiza Adit in Zabrze is the longest in Poland underground water way in a former coal mine (1100 metres). You can see what it looked like to work here in the past and feel the unique atmosphere of the place. At the Queen Louise Adit, we bring out the fascinating history of the Iron, Steam and Coal era, which is happening right here in Upper Silesia. The historical, reconstructed world meets modernity The exit is located in the very city centre of Zabrze!



NOTES



PARTICIPANTS



STUDENTS

1. Alicja Szopa
2. Maja Zięba
3. Ewa Wysocka
4. Milena Knapik
5. Amelia Muhmelt
6. Jan Ciecierski
7. Jan Janeczko
8. Jakub Cwołek
9. Jakub Szolc
10. Maciej Cichocki
11. Karolina Krukowska
12. Paweł Barański
13. Mateusz Kański
14. Kacper Woźniak
15. Szymon Wójcik
16. Maja Zięba
17. Zofia Kamińska
18. Laura Bogacz

TEACHERS

1. Aleksandra Horzela-Chrost
2. Joanna Słowińska
3. Izabela Bober
4. Barbara Olesińska



STUDENTS

1. Ana Maria Baptista Gonçalves da Silva
2. Diogo Gois Nóbrega
3. Eduarda Sá Fernandes
4. Juliana Maria Câmara Perestrelo
5. Leonor Maria Gomes Rodrigues
6. Natacha Carina Espirito Santo
7. Soraia Cristina Dias Andorinha
8. Tiago André Andrade Fernandes

TEACHERS

1. Lina Maria Gonçalves Andrade Pestana
2. Ana Isabel Rodrigues Caldeira da Silva
3. Teresa Maria Gomes Spínola



STUDENTS

1. Klara Gomiršek
2. Mark Kocijančič
3. Jan Erzetič
4. Hana Birsa
5. Tina Simčič
6. Miha Jančič
7. Miha Mačus
8. Tinkara Prinčič
9. Tijana Valentinčič
10. Ema Kandus

TEACHERS

1. Tjaša Rotar Komel
2. Eva Marinič
3. Tamara Kfanjšček Šavli

