



Sights of **Poland**



We owe the establishment of the salt mine in Wieliczka to **Princess Kinga**. In its heyday, the mine provided as much as $\frac{1}{3}$ of the country's income. Wieliczka was entered on the UNESCO list in 1978. Over a **million** tourists visit the mine every year. Interestingly, a significant number of the visitors to Wieliczka are foreigners. The British and the Germans are especially eager to come here.

Wawel Royal Castle

The Castle was built between the 13th and 14th century but archeologists found brick structures from as they say the 9th century. It's located on the Wawel hill in Cracow from where you can have a great view of the city. The Royal Castle is one of the most important buildings in Poland and that's because for many years it was the second capital of Poland . Now we can find the graves of the most important people in Polish history at the crypts under the Castle.



Malbork Castle, Malbork

This 13-century castle was built by the Teutonic Knights and served as a military unit for quite a while. It started of as a small fortification , however it subsequently expanded over the centuries. The Malbork Castle became and still is the largest castle by land area. Today, the castle serves as a museum which you can visit (many of the original rooms are still greatly preserved !). This breathtaking place also holds numerous exhibits, including one showcasing the conservation techniques used to restore the castle.





Palace of Culture and Science

The Palace of Culture and Science is one of the most iconic structures in Poland and the symbol of Warsaw. Construction of The Palace lasted from 1952 to 1955. It's the second tallest building in Poland (237 m) The Palace was a gift from the Soviet Union and because of that there's a lot of controversies around it.

Auschwitz- Birkenau -concentration camp



All over the world, Auschwitz has become a symbol of terror, genocide, and the Holocaust. It was established by Germans in 1940, in the suburbs of Oswiecim, a Polish city that was annexed to the Third Reich by the Nazis. Its name was changed to Auschwitz, which also became the name of Konzentrationslager Auschwitz.

Oliwa Park

The Oliwa Park is a historic park in Gdańsk, a city in the north of Poland. Through its mysterious nooks and crannies you will feel like you're in "Alice in the Wonderland". The history of the park is related to the appearance of the Cistercian Order, which was brought to Oliwa in 1186. In the years 1754-1756, on the initiative of Abbot Jacek Hiacynt Rybiński, a Rococo palace with a garden with a geometric form typical of Baroque gardens was created.



Sea Eye Lake



The Sea Eye Lake (in Polish it is called “Morskie Oko”) is the biggest lake in the Tatra Mountains in the south of Poland. The length of the lake is 862 meters and the width is 568 meters. A trip around the reservoir takes about an hour.

There are many highlander legends associated with the Sea Eye Lake. According to one of them, the name of the "bottomless" lake comes from the fact that it has an underground connection with the Adriatic Sea. Evidence of this was allegedly fished from its waters of a bottle and a box of valuables, which went to the bottom of the sea with the ship.

The first mentions of Sea Eye Lake come from 1575. The name "Morskie Oko" is a translation from German. An earlier name, used by highlanders, is The White Pond. It was recorded in 1650. On the other hand, "sea eyes" (Meeraugen) were called by German settlers from Spisz. The charm of the Sea Eye Lake inspired many artists, painters, poets and musicians.

In 2014, Sea Eye Lake was acknowledged by The Wall Street Journal as one of the five most beautiful lakes in the world. It is one of the few Tatra lakes where trout occur naturally (some other Tatra lakes have been stocked by people). Many plant species that are rare in Poland grow along the banks.



St. Mary's Basilica (kościół Mariacki)

It is a Brick Gothic church adjacent to the Main Market Square in Kraków, Poland. Built in the 14th century, it serves as one of the best examples of Polish Gothic architecture.

On every hour, a trumpet signal (Hejnał mariacki) is played from the top of one of the towers. The tune breaks off in mid-stream, to commemorate a famous 13th century trumpeter who was shot while sounding the alarm before an attack on the city.

