Do Prezentacji:

1. Pope John Paul II
* Born Karol Józef Wojtyła (18 May 1920 – 2 April 2005), served as Pope and sovereign of the Vatican City State from 1978 to 2005.
* John Paul II was the second longest-serving pope in modern history after Pope Pius IX.
* Wojtyła became the 264th pope according to the chronological list of popes, the first non-Italian in 455 years.
* He was one of the most travelled world leaders in history, visiting 129 countries during his pontificate. As part of his special emphasis on the universal call to holiness, he beatified 1,340 people and canonised 483 saints, more than the combined tally of his predecessors during the preceding five centuries.
* Iraq War: In 2003 John Paul II criticised the 2003 US-led invasion of Iraq, saying in his State of the World address "No to war! War is not always inevitable. It is always a defeat for humanity." He sent Pío Cardinal Laghi, the former Apostolic Pro-Nuncio to the United States, to talk with George W. Bush, the American President, to express opposition to the war. John Paul II said that it was up to the United Nations to solve the international conflict through diplomacy and that a one-sided aggression is a crime against peace and a violation of international law.
* Views on sexuality: While taking a traditional position on human sexuality, maintaining the Church's moral opposition to homosexual acts, John Paul II asserted that people with homosexual inclinations possess the same inherent dignity and rights as everybody else. In his book “Memory and Identity”, he referred to the "strong pressures" by the European Parliament to recognise homosexual unions as an alternative type of family, with the right to adopt children.
* John Paul II has been credited with being instrumental in bringing down Communism in Central and Eastern Europe by being the spiritual inspiration behind its downfall and catalyst for "a peaceful revolution" in Poland. Lech Wałęsa, the founder of Solidarity and the first post-Communist President of Poland, credited John Paul II with giving Poles the courage to demand change. According to Wałęsa, "Before his pontificate, the world was divided into blocs. Nobody knew how to get rid of Communism. In Warsaw, in 1979, he simply said: 'Do not be afraid', and later prayed: 'Let your Spirit descend and change the image of the land … this land'." Moreover, in December 1989, John Paul II met with the Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev at the Vatican and each expressed his respect and admiration for the other. Gorbachev once said "The collapse of the Iron Curtain would have been impossible without John Paul II."
1. Lech Wałęsa
* Born 29 September 1943, a retired Polish politician and labour activist. He co-founded and headed Solidarity (Solidarność), the Soviet bloc's first independent trade union, won the Nobel Peace Prize in 1983, and served as the second President of Poland from 1990 to 1995.
* In 1978 with other activists he began to organise free non-communist trade unions and took part in many actions on the sea coast. He was kept under surveillance by the state security service and frequently detained.
* In August 1980 he led the Gdansk shipyard strike which gave rise to a wave of strikes over much of the country with Walesa seen as the leader. The primary demands were for workers' rights. The authorities were forced to capitulate and to negotiate with Walesa the Gdansk Agreement of August 31, 1980, which gave the workers the right to strike and to organise their own independent union.
* On 13 December 1981, General Wojciech Jaruzelski declared martial law in Poland and Wałęsa was put under arrest until November 14, 1982. Meanwhile on October 8, 1982, Solidarity was declared illegal.
* In the election, held in June 1989, Solidarity won an overwhelming majority of those free seats. Ultimately, the parliament was forced to accept a Solidarity-led government.
* He has received more than 30 state decorations and more than 50 awards from 30 countries, including Order of the Bath (UK), Order of Merit (Germany), Legion of Honour (France) and European Human Rights Prize (EU 1989).
* In 2004, Gdańsk International Airport was officially renamed Gdańsk Lech Wałęsa Airport and Wałęsa's signature was incorporated into the airport's logo.
* A college hall in Northeastern Illinois University (Chicago), six streets, and five schools in Canada, France, Sweden and Poland also were named after Lech Wałęsa.
1. Albert Einstein:
* (14 March 1879– 18April 1955) was a German-born theoretical physicist, who developed the theory of relativity, one of the two pillars of modern physics (alongside quantum mechanics).
* His work is also known for its influence on the philosophy of science. He is best known to the general public for his mass–energy equivalence formula E = mc2, which has been dubbed "the world's most famous equation".
* Einstein received the 1921 Nobel Prize in Physics "for his services to theoretical physics, and especially for his discovery of the law of the photoelectric effect", which was an important step in the development of quantum theory.
* March 1905- Einstein created Quantum Theory of Light, which proposed that light is composed of small packets of energy called photons that have wave like properties. In this theory he also explained the emission of electrons from some metals they’re struck by lightning – this was called the photo electric effect. This theory later led to the invention of the Television, which gave technologists a vision to come up with modern day screen devices (smartphones, computers, laptops).
* Theory of relativity and E=mc2: Before Einstein, entities such as time and space and mass and energy were separate. But by bringing these then seemingly unrelated elements together, first in the concept of space-time and immediately thereafter in the equation E = mc2, Einstein completed his theory of special relativity. Special relativity is perhaps one of the least intuitive theories ever conceived in the history of science, yet it is central to physics.
1. Bill Gates (real name: William Henry Gates)
* (born October 28, 1955), an American business magnate, investor, author, philanthropist, humanitarian, and principal founder of Microsoft Corporation. During his career at Microsoft, Gates held the positions of chairman, CEO and chief software architect, while also being the largest individual shareholder until May 2014.
* Founder of Microsoft: In 1975, Gates left Harvard before graduating to form Microsoft with Allen. The pair set up shop in Albuquerque, New Mexico, with a plan to develop software for the newly emerging personal computer market. Microsoft became famous for their computer operating systems and killer business deals. For example, when Gates and Allen developed their brand-new 16-bit computer operating system, MS-DOS, for IBM's new personal computer, the duo convinced IBM to allow Microsoft to retain the licensing rights. The computer giant agreed, and Gates made a fortune from the deal. On November 10, 1983, at the Plaza Hotel in New York City, Microsoft Corporation formally announced Microsoft Windows, a next-generation operating system that revolutionized—and continues to revolutionize—personal computing.
* In 2008, Gates appeared in a series of ads to promote Microsoft with Jerry Seinfeld. (https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=11NOblvuEpU)
* Philanthropist: Bill Gates and his wife, Melinda, founded the Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation in 2000 with the broad mission to help improve the quality of life for people around the world, primarily in the areas of global health and learning. Initiatives have ranged from funding tuition for 20,000 college students to installing 47,000 computers in 11,000 libraries in all 50 states. According to the foundation's website, as of the last quarter of 2016, the couple has endowed their charitable endeavor with $40.3 billion. In 2014, Bill Gates stepped down as chairman of Microsoft (although he continues to serve as a technology adviser) to focus full time on the foundation.
1. Pablo Picasso
* 25 October 1881 – 8 April 1973), he was a Spanish painter, sculptor, printmaker, ceramicist, stage designer, poet and playwright who spent most of his adult life in France. Regarded as one of the most influential artists of the 20th century, he is known for co-founding the Cubist movement, the invention of constructed sculpture, the co-invention of collage, and for the wide variety of styles that he helped develop and explore.
* African art and primitivism (1907–1909): Picasso's African-influenced Period (1907–1909) begins with his painting Les Demoiselles d'Avignon. Picasso painted this composition in a style inspired by Iberian sculpture, but repainted the faces of the two figures on the right after being powerfully impressed by African artefacts he saw in June 1907 in the ethnographic museum at Palais du Trocadéro. Formal ideas developed during this period lead directly into the Cubist period that follows.
* Analytic cubism (1909–1912): is a style of painting Picasso developed with Georges Braque using monochrome brownish and neutral colours. Both artists took apart objects and "analyzed" them in terms of their shapes. Picasso and Braque's paintings at this time share many similarities.
* Synthetic cubism (1912–1919): was a further development of the genre of cubism, in which cut paper fragments– often wallpaper or portions of newspaper pages– were pasted into compositions, marking the first use of collage in fine art. Between 1915 and 1917, Picasso began a series of paintings depicting highly geometric and minimalist Cubist objects, consisting of either a pipe, a guitar or a glass, with an occasional element of collage.
* Neoclassicism and surrealism (1919–1929): Picasso's paintings and drawings from this period frequently recall the work of Raphael and Ingres. He did at the time develop new imagery for expressing himself emotionally, "releasing the violence and the psychic fears", writes art historian Melissa McQuillan.

Cytaty i nazwy wydarzeń itp. na warsztaty:

1. Pope John Paul II
* Iraq War (2003),
* "No to war! War is not always inevitable. It is always a defeat for humanity.",
* being instrumental in bringing down Communism in Central and Eastern Europe by being the spiritual inspiration behind its downfall,
* he referred to the "strong pressures" by the European Parliament to recognize homosexual unions as an alternative type of family, with the right to adopt children,
* wrote a book called “Memory and Identity”.
1. Lech Wałęsa
* he won the Nobel Peace Prize in 1983,
* five schools in Canada, France, Sweden and Poland were named after him,
* Gdansk shipyard strike (August 1980),
* his movement/ party was declared illegal (October 8, 1982),
* “The fall of the Berlin Wall makes for nice pictures. But it all started in the shipyards.”
1. Albert Einstein
* received the 1921 Nobel Prize in Physics,
* created Quantum Theory of Light (March 1905),
* theory of special relativity,
* “Anyone who has never made a mistake has never tried anything new.”,
* “Pure mathematics is, in its way, the poetry of logical ideas.”
1. Bill Gates
* he was the CEO of Microsoft,
* he and his business partner set up a shop in Albuquerque, New Mexico with a plan to develop their business,
* Microsoft Corporation was formally announced Microsoft Windows (November 10, 1983),
* he and his wife have their own foundation,
* “The Internet is becoming the town square for the global village of tomorrow.”
1. Pablo Picasso
* he co-founded the Cubist movement,
* has some similar works to Georges Braque,
* focus on releasing the violence and the psychic fears (1919-1929),
* “The purpose of art is washing the dust of daily life off our souls.”,
* “Action is the foundational key to all success.”