

WARSAW



Warsaw is the capital city of Poland. Over 1,5 million people live there. Warsaw is the 8th most-populous capital city in the European Union. Warsaw is one of Europe's most dynamic metropolitan cities.



MONUMENTS



Royal Castle

Is a castle residency that formerly served throughout the centuries as the official residence of the Polish monarchs.

Sigismund's Column

The column and statue commemorate King Sigismund III Vasa, who in 1596 had moved Poland's capital from Cracow to Warsaw.



Palace of Culture and Science

Constructed in 1955, it is the center for various companies, public institutions and cultural activities such as concerts, cinemas, theaters, libraries, sports clubs, universities, scientific institutions and authorities of the Polish Academy of Sciences.



Little Insurgent Monument

Commemorates
the youngest
participants of
the Warsaw
Uprising.



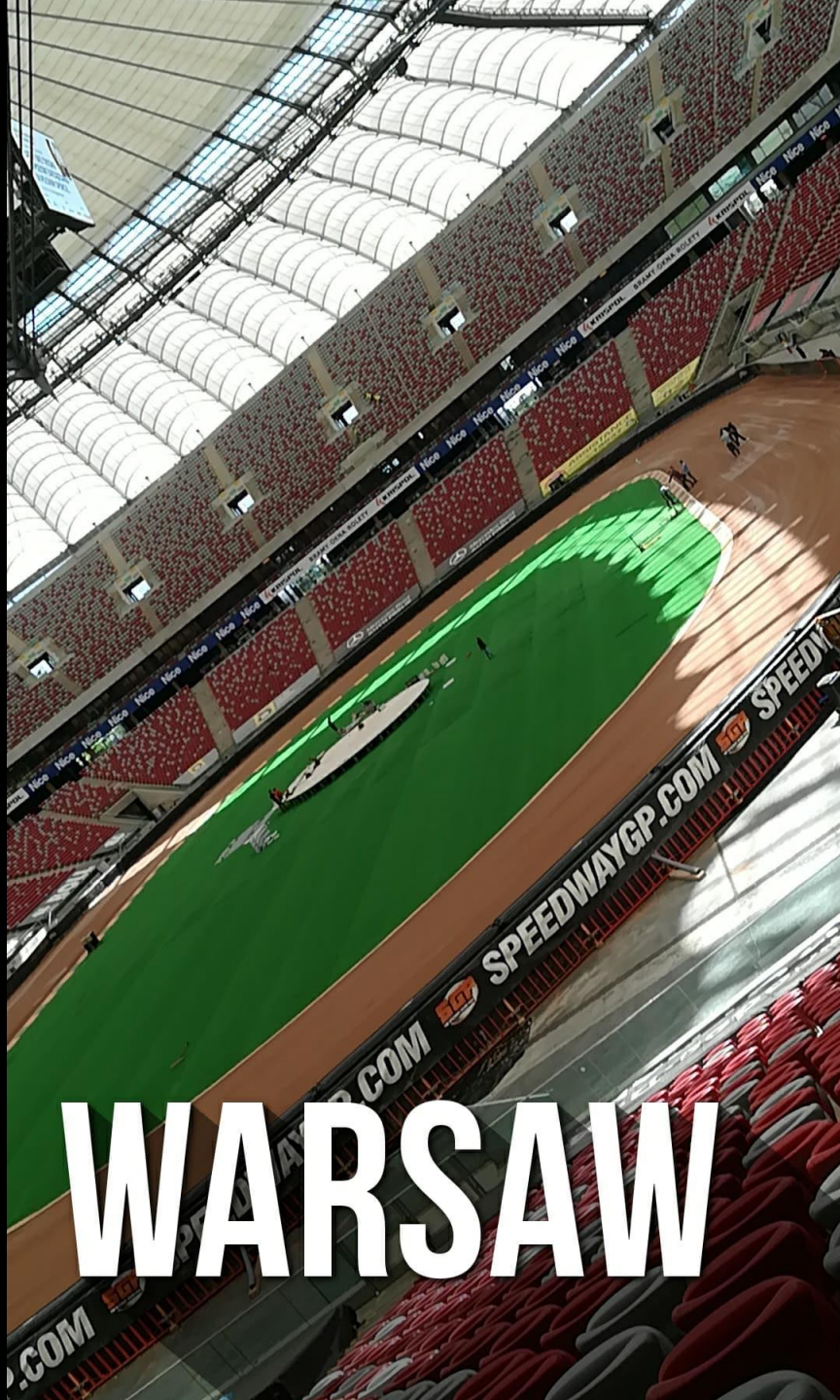
Vistula



Is the longest and largest river in Poland, at 1,047 kilometres (651 miles) in length

National Stadium Warsaw





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It is used mostly for football matches and it is the home stadium of Poland national football team.

Tomb of the Unknown Soldier



It is one of many such national tombs of unknowns that were erected after World War I, and the most important such monument in Poland. The changing of the guard takes place on the hour of every hour daily and this happens 365 days a year.





Chopin Statue

Is a large bronze statue that now stands in the upper part of Warsaw's Royal Baths Park. It was designed in 1907 by Wacław Szymanowski.

Staszic Palace



It is the seat of the Polish Academy of Sciences.

Hotel Bristol



Is a historic luxury hotel opened in 1901 located on Krakowskie Przedmieście. The Hotel Bristol was constructed from 1899-1900 on the site of the Tarnowski Palace by a company whose partners included Polish pianist Ignacy Jan Paderewski.



Wilanów Palace





Wilanów Palace survived Poland's partitions and both World Wars, and so serves as a reminder of the culture of the Polish state as it was before the misfortunes of the 18th century.

Wilanów Palace was built for king John III Sobieski in the last quarter of the 17th century and later was enlarged by other owners. It represents the characteristic type of baroque suburban residence built *entre cour et jardin*



dziękuję za uwagę

Wszystkie zdjęcia wykorzystane w prezentacji pochodzą z prywatnych zbiorów opiekunów KE oraz autorki prezentacji – uczninicy SP 16 W Nowym Sączu i zostały podarowane Klubowi Europejskiemu.