

**EVERYTHING YOU  
SHOULD KNOW  
ABOUT POLAND**



## POLSKIE SYMBOLE NARODOWE



Godło  
Polski



Hym



Flaga Polski

***Polish***

***symbols***

FORTEPIAN

## JESZCZE POLSKA NIE ZGINEŁA

♩ = 116 harmonizacja: Kazimierz Sikorski

The image shows a piano arrangement of the Polish anthem. It consists of four systems of music, each with a treble and bass clef staff. The tempo is marked as quarter note = 116. The key signature has one flat (B-flat). The score includes various musical notations such as chords, eighth notes, and rests.

The Polish  
anthem was  
written by  
Józef Wybicki  
"Mazurek  
Dąbrowskiego"

Hymn polski  
napisał Józef  
Wybicki  
"Mazurek  
Dąbrowskiego"

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=MyLFTSUWRy8>



The flag of Poland has two colors white and red and was introduced on August 1, 1919.

Flaga Polski ma dwa kolory biało-czerwony i została wprowadzona 1 sierpnia 1919 roku.

Since 2004, May 2 has been officially celebrated in Poland as the Polish Flag Day.

Od 2004 roku 2 maja jest oficjalnie obchodzony w Polsce jako Dzień Flagi Polski.





The emblem of the Republic of Poland is the image of a white eagle with a golden crown on the head turned to the right, with spread wings, with a beak and golden claws, placed in the red field of the shield

Godłem Rzeczypospolitej Polskiej jest wizerunek orła białego ze złotą koroną na głowie zwróconej w prawo, z rozpostartymi skrzydłami, z dziobem i złotymi pazurami, umieszczony w czerwonym polu tarczy

According to the **legend**, the founder of Polany, Lech, in the evening, while stopping near Poznań, saw a large nest on a tree. There was a white eagle with three chicks. As Lech looked at him, the eagle spread its wings against the background of the sky red from the setting sun.

Według **legendy** założyciel państwa Polan, Lech, podczas postoju w okolicach Poznania ujrzał pod wieczór sporych rozmiarów gniazdo na drzewie. Znajdował się w nim biały orzeł z trzema pisklętami. Gdy Lech przyglądał się mu, orzeł rozpostarł skrzydła na tle nieba czerwonego od zachodzącego słońca.



# INTERESTING PLACES OF POLAND

by Igor and Mateusz



## CASTLE IN MALBORK



Castle in Malbork is beautiful place with beautiful history.  
In Middle Ages, it served as a castle for the Teutonic Order.  
This place has many interesting nooks and crannies that are worth visiting.  
The castle is located in northern Poland

## THE "WIELICZKA" SALT MINE



The "Wieliczka" Salt Mine is an extraordinary place - hidden from the world, full of mysteries and legends.  
The mine is breathtaking.  
The place are located in voivodeship malopolskie.  
Wieliczka is near Krakow.

## MASURIA REGION



Masuria is the land of over 100 lakes. The largest lakes of Masuria are Śniardwy and Mamry, they exceed one hundred square kilometers. And they are the largest lakes in Poland. If you like sailing on beautiful lakes, Masuria is the best option.

## SOLINSKIE LAKE

Lake Solinskie is the largest artificial water reservoir in Poland. There is a dam, 350 meters long, by the lake. There are many attractions on the Solina river, from a boat trip to a tour of the tourist trail. I was myself, I recommend it!

# BIESZCZADY



Bieszczady is a mountain range located in the north-eastern part of Poland. We divide them into Eastern and Western Bieszczady. Apart from Poland, the Bieszczady Mountains are located in Ukraine. The Aesculapian snake, Europe's largest snake, lives there. There are also other animal species such as the bear, bison and lynx.

# OLD TOWN IN ZAMOSC



The Old Town is a district of Zamość and one of the most beautiful places in Poland. It was founded in 1580 on the initiative of Jan Zamoyski. There is a monument to John Paul II. You can find many cultural objects such as museums and galleries.

# WAWEL ROYAL CASTLE



The Wawel Royal Castle was created in the 17th century. It has a defence and residence function. Through fires and foreign troops, it was renovated and extended many times. Many kings important for Poland are buried there.

# WARSAW UPRISING MUSEUM



The Warsaw Uprising Museum was opened on 31 August 2004, the day before the 60th anniversary of the outbreak of the Warsaw Uprising. There are many interactive activities and a part of Polish history. It is located in Warsaw, the capital of Poland.

# Famous people from Poland



























Guess what relief strip has been described and what number is assigned to it on the map:

" hcW/fg]b h Y bcfh Yfb`dUfhcZH Y Wđi bhfmł  
h YfYUFYU`chicZ[`UM]U`U\_Yg"  
"5`gh]d`cZ`UbX`Ucb[ h Y`gYUg\cfY`  
"h YfY]gh Y`@ V]b"  
J "`cW/hX]b h Y`gci h`UbX`  
.....gci h`!YUghicZDc`UbX"  
J "@ck Yf]b[ `ghYhW]b[ `Zfca h`Y`A cfUj ]Ub ; UHY  
....hc h`Yj ]b]hmcZDfnYa m`"  
J " hWđj Yfg%#`cZH YUFYU`cZci f Wđi bhfnđ  
.....cW/hX]b WbhFU`Dc`UbX"



## 5BCK 9FG

### *RIVERS:*

- I. Number 5, San.
- II. Number 4, Bug.
- III. Number 1, Wisła.
- IV. Number 2 Warta
- V. Number 6, Noteć.
- VI. Number 3, the Oder river.

### *LAKES:*

- I. Number 2, Lake Solińskie.
- II. Number 1, Jesioro Śniardwy.
- III. Number 3, Gopło Lake.
- IV. Number 4, Bukowo Lake.

### *SHAPING THE TERRAIN:*

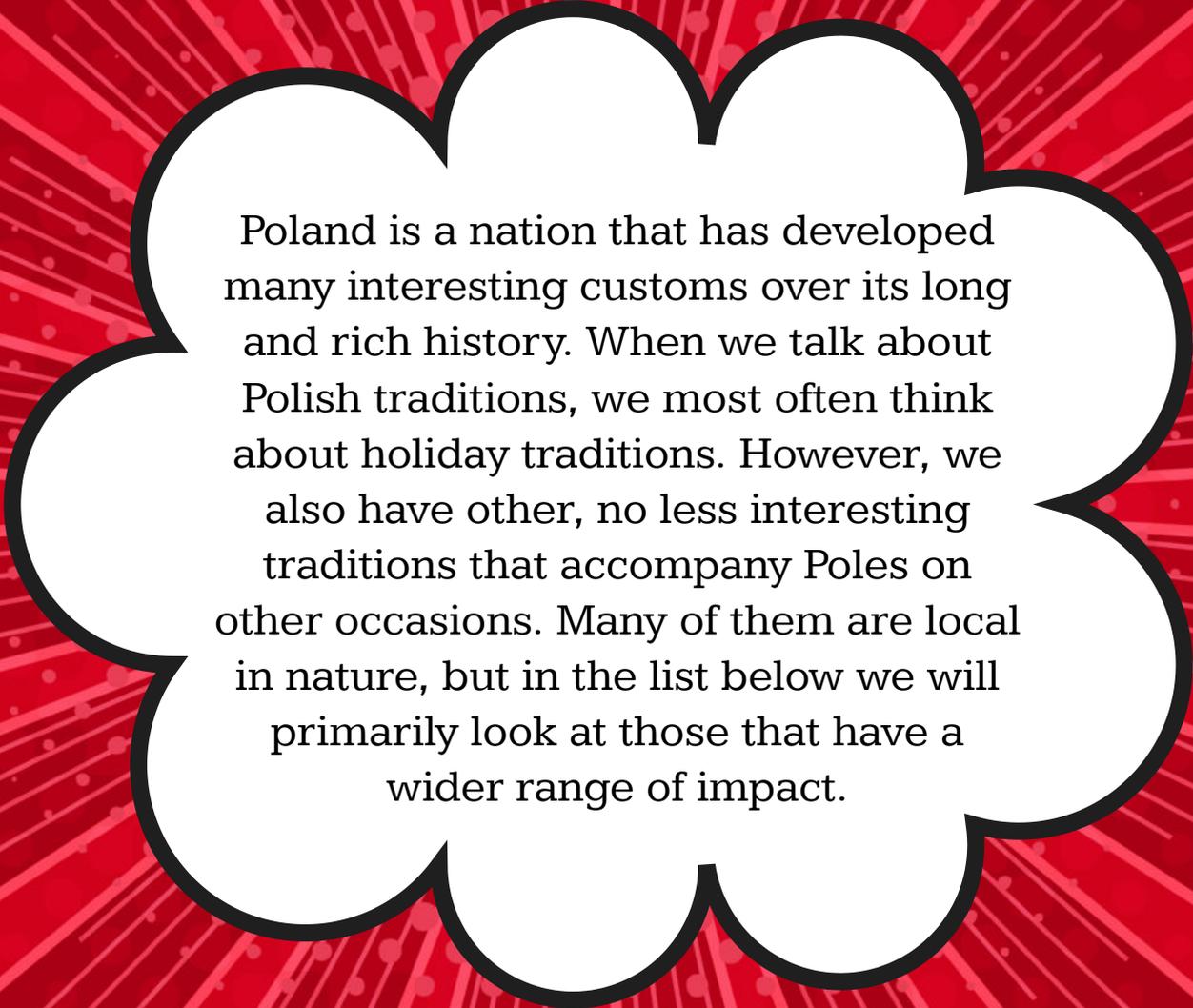
- I. Number 2, Lakeland.
- II. Number 1, Embankment.
- III. Number 4, Uplands.
- IV. Number 6, Mountains.
- V. Number 5, Podkarpackie Basin.
- VI. Number 3, Lowlands of Central Poland.







**Polish  
traditions**



Poland is a nation that has developed many interesting customs over its long and rich history. When we talk about Polish traditions, we most often think about holiday traditions. However, we also have other, no less interesting traditions that accompany Poles on other occasions. Many of them are local in nature, but in the list below we will primarily look at those that have a wider range of impact.

# CHRISTMAS EVE

Dc`jg\ 7\ f]gha Ug'hfUX]h]cbgUFY`  
UggcV]UHYX'a U]b`mk ]h`  
8YWa VYf`&(žk \ Yb ]b h Y`  
Yj Yb]b[ k Y`g]hXck b hc[ Yh Yf`  
k ]h` h Y ZUa ]mUih h Y 7\ f]gha Ug`  
hUVY`K Y \ Uj Y'a UbmihfUX]h]cbg`  
Xi f]b[ X]bbYf.



%&X]g\ YgUFY`gYfj YX h UhfYZYf hc h Y`  
%&5dcghYgž  
k Y`g\ UFY h Y k UZYf`k ]h` ci f`cj YX`  
cbYgUbX`k ]g\ YUW`ch Yf Zcf h Y BYk`  
MYUfž  
k Y`di h \ Umı bXYf`Uk \ ]hY`hUVYVčh`  
cb h Y 7\ f]gha Ug`hUVY. h Ymı  
gna Vc`]hY`ghUVYgUbX`WUub`]bYggž  
k Y`g]b[ 7\ f]gha Ug`VUfc`gž  
k Y`g\ UFY [ ]žgh Uhk Y` bXi bXYf h Y`  
7\ f]gha Ug`hYYž  
Uha ]Xb][ \ hk Y [ c hc`A ]Xb][ \ hA Ugg`

MANY OF US CANNOT  
IMAGINE CHRISTMAS  
EVE WITHOUT THESE  
ELEMENTS. THEY ARE A  
PERMANENT ELEMENT  
OF TRADITION AND  
ACCOMPANY US TO THIS  
DAY ON THE EVE OF  
CHRISTMAS.

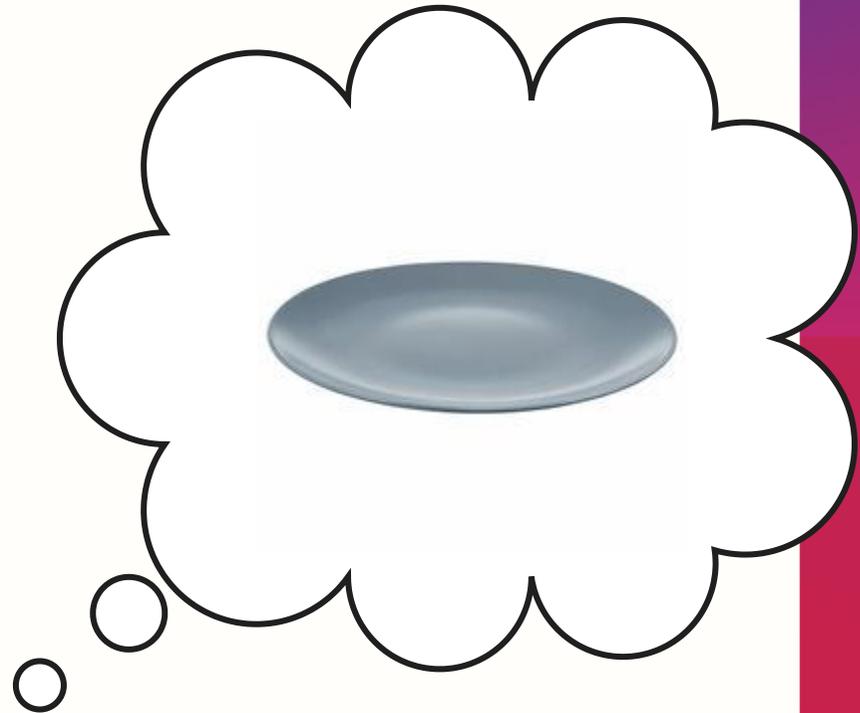


# CURIOSITY

## **EMPTY PLATE AT THE CHRISTMAS TABLE**

POLISH CHRISTMAS TRADITIONS AND TRADITIONS ARE OFTEN PROFOUND. SUCH A TRADITION IS, FOR EXAMPLE, LEAVING AN ADDITIONAL COVER AT THE CHRISTMAS EVE TABLE. THIS TRADITIONS PROVES THAT POLES ARE DEEPLY COMMITTED TO CARING FOR THE LIVES OF THE SICK AND THE POOR: LEAVING THE PLATE EMPTY, THE HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS CELEBRATING AT THE CHRISTMAS EVE TABLE NOT ONLY REMEMBER THE LONELY AND HOMELESS, BUT ALSO SHOW THEIR READINESS BY SHARING THEIR MEAL WITH THE MOST NEEDING.

THE EMPTY PLATE AT THE TABLE HAS BEEN A PERMANENT ELEMENT OF CATHOLIC RITUALS FOR MANY YEARS. THIS CUSTOM IS PART OF THE CHRISTIAN TEACHING ABOUT MAN, HENCE ITS ROOTING IN POLISH (STILL LARGELY FULL OF BELIEVERS) SOCIETY SEEMS NATURAL.



# Drowning Marzanna

THE TRADITIONS OF MELTING MARZANNA IS AN OLD POLISH TRADITION. MARZANNA, SYMBOLIZING THE TIME OF WINTER AND DEATH, IS MELTED WITH THE ARRIVAL OF SPRING. IT IS WORTH BEARING IN MIND THAT THIS TRADITION IS NOT ONLY RELATED TO SAYING GOODBYE TO WINTER, BUT ALSO EXPRESSES CONCERN FOR A GOOD HARVEST IN THE UPCOMING SUMMER SEASON. IN THE PAST, THE CUSTOM OF MELTING THE MADDER EFFIGY WAS MORE COMMON, ALTHOUGH NOW IT HAS MANY SUPPORTERS IN POLAND. IT IS POPULAR ESPECIALLY IN SILESIA.



# May holiday

THE BEGINNING OF MAY IS A PICNIC TIME IN THE MINDS OF POLES. NON-WORKING DAYS COMBINED WITH NICE SPRING WEATHER MEAN THAT MANY OF US PLAN TO RELAX OUTSIDE THE HOME. IT GIVES A TASTE OF SUMMER AND A BIT OF RELAXATION FROM EVERYDAY DUTIES. FOR HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATES IT IS ALSO AN OPPORTUNITY TO REST BEFORE TAKING THE EXAMS.



DURING THE MAY WEEKEND, POLES OFTEN MEET THEIR FAMILIES, GO TO THE MOUNTAINS, REST BY THE WATER, AND GRILL. IN MANY CITIES, ACCOMPANYING EVENTS ARE HELD, WHICH OFTEN ATTRACT CROWDS OF PEOPLE. SPENDING PICNICS IN THIS WAY IS ALREADY A PERMANENT ELEMENT OF LIFE FOR MANY OF US. IT CAN BE SAFELY SAID THAT THIS IS OUR POLISH TRADITION.

# Śmigus-dyngus

ŚMIGUS-DYNGUS (ALSO KNOWN AS: WET MONDAY) - ORIGINALLY WEST SLAVIC CUSTOM, AND SECONDARILY ASSOCIATED WITH EASTER MONDAY IN THE CATHOLIC CHURCH. TODAY IT HAS MANY REGIONAL NAMES.



TODAY, ŚMIGUS-DYNGUS IS TREATED AS A FOLK GAME. CONTRARY TO THE ORIGINAL TRADITIONS, WATER IS POURED OVER EVERYONE, WITHOUT EXCEPTIONS . FOR JOKES, EVEN STRANGERS CAN BE WATERED. IN GENERAL, THE CUSTOM RESEMBLES A GAME OF SPLASHING WATER. IT IS POPULAR ESPECIALLY WITH CHILDREN AND ADOLESCENTS AND HAS LITTLE TO DO WITH TRADITIONAL PRACTICES. THE POLISH COMMUNITY POPULARIZED THESE PRACTICES IN THE USA (INCLUDING IN BUFFALO). PLASTIC CONTAINERS (E.G. WATER BOTTLES) ARE MORE OFTEN USED INSTEAD OF POURING BULBS. EASTER IS ALSO AN OPPORTUNITY TO BUY SPECIAL GADGETS FOR CHILDREN, SUCH AS A WATER GUN OR A WATER BALLOON. IN PRACTICE, THE USE OF PERFUME OR COLOGNE . SOME HAVE CRITICIZED THE CUSTOM DUE TO THE DISAPPEARANCE OF THE ORIGINAL TRADITIONS. OVER TIME, DRENCHING WITH WATER ALSO BECAME SO DANGEROUS THAT LAW ENFORCEMENT AND LAWYERS BEGAN TO INTERPRET IT AS DISTURBING THE PEACE .

# WEDDING GATE

THE TRADITION OF MAKING WEDDING GATES IS TENS, IF NOT HUNDREDS, OF YEARS OLD AND STEMS FROM NATIVE RITUALS. THE WEDDING GATE IS MOST OFTEN CREATED BY NEIGHBORS, FRIENDS AND EVEN CHILDREN WHO KNOW THE BRIDE AND GROOM. OF COURSE, GUESTS PARTICIPATING IN THE WEDDING SHOULD NOT TAKE PART IN THIS TYPE OF ENTERTAINMENT. ACCORDING TO TRADITION, THE GROOM HAS TO BUY HER OUT BEFORE HE SEES HIS CHOSEN ONE. THAT IS WHY ON THE WAY TO THE BRIDE'S HOUSE IN THE PAST, "BARRIERS" WERE ERECTED, AND THE GROOM HAD TO SHOW HIS GENEROSITY IN THE FORM OF A WEDDING CAKE OR ALCOHOL. ON BEHALF OF THE GROOM, THE WITNESS USUALLY BARGAINS, THE IMPATIENT GROOM DOES NOT EVEN HAVE TO GET OUT OF THE CAR.



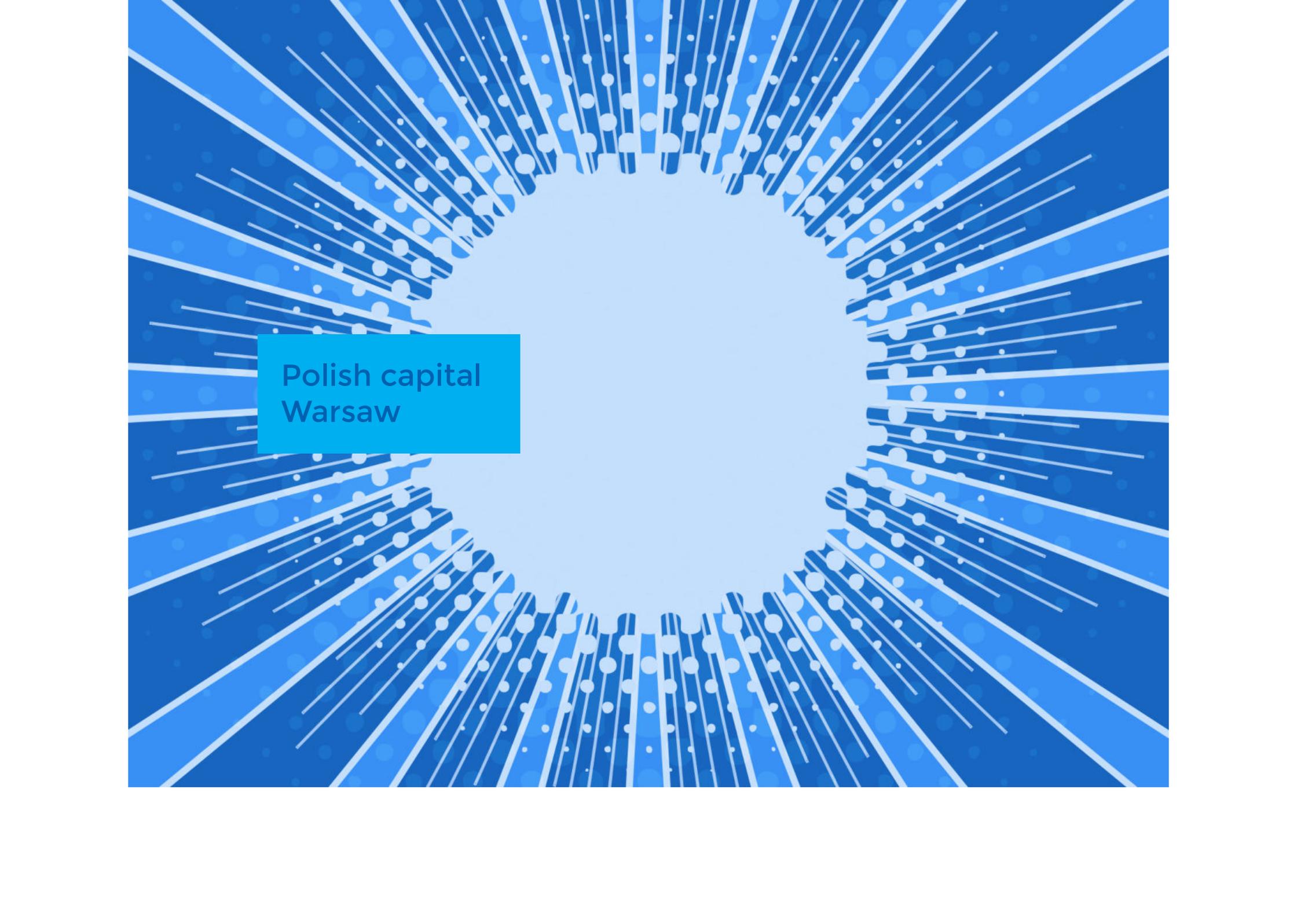
## HARVEST FESTIVAL (DOŻYNKI)

HARVEST FESTIVAL, HARVEST FESTIVAL, WREATHS - A FOLK FESTIVAL COMBINED WITH THANKSGIVING RITUALS FOR THE COMPLETION OF THE HARVEST AND FIELD WORK. IN PRE-CHRISTIAN TIMES - AN ETHNIC SLAVIC HOLIDAY DURING THE AUTUMN EQUINOX (23 SEPTEMBER) . NOWADAYS THEY ARE USUALLY CELEBRATED ON ONE OF THE SUNDAYS OR SATURDAYS OF AUGUST OR SEPTEMBER AFTER THE END OF THE HARVEST SEASON .



## THE COURSE OF MODERN HARVEST FESTIVAL IN POLAND

HARVESTING CEREMONIES ARE CHAIRED BY THE STAROSTA AND STAROŚCINA OF THE HARVEST FESTIVAL. FIRST, HARVEST WREATHS MADE OF CEREAL EARS, FRUIT, VEGETABLES AND WILD FLOWERS ARE BROUGHT IN. THEN THE STAROSTA AND STAROŚCINA HAND OUT A LOAF OF BREAD BAKED WITH FLOUR FROM THE LAST HARVEST TO THE HOST OF THE HARVEST FESTIVAL. THE HOST IS MOST OFTEN A PRIEST, AND IN THE CASE OF A SECULAR HARVEST FESTIVAL, A REPRESENTATIVE OF THE LOCAL STATE OR LOCAL GOVERNMENT ADMINISTRATION. THEN, SYMBOLIC GIFTS FROM THE LATEST CROPS, MEAT PREPARATIONS, FRUIT ARE PRESENTED - THEY ARE OFTEN AN EXHIBITION OF THE ACHIEVEMENTS OF LOCAL FARMERS. WHEN THE CELEBRATION IS RELIGIOUS, A LITURGICAL RITE IS PERFORMED. THE HARVEST FESTIVAL ENDS WITH A FOLK FESTIVAL.



Polish capital  
Warsaw

Warsaw is the largest city in Poland, located in the Masovian Voivodeship. It has the status of a city with district rights. It is the capital of Poland, with about 1.7 million people living there. The longest river of Vistula flows through the capital. The city is home to the Parliament, the Council of Ministers, the President and other key authorities in Poland. Warsaw stands out from other Polish cities because it is an important place where culture, politics and economy concentrate.



Andrzej Sebastian Duda (born May 16, 1972 in Cracow) - Polish lawyer and politician, since August 6, 2015 President of the Republic of Poland. Doctor of Law, in 2006-2007 Undersecretary of State in the Ministry of Justice, in 2008-2010 Undersecretary of State in the Chancellery of President Lech Kaczyński, in 2007-2011 Member of the State Tribunal, Member of the Sejm for the 7th term (2011-2014), Member of the European Parliament for the 8th term (2014-2015).



The Presidential Palace in Warsaw - a historic palace in the Warsaw city center on Krakowskie Przedmieście Street. Between 1918-1939 the official seat of the Council of Ministers and the Prime Minister. Since 1994 the official seat of the President of the Republic of Poland.



The Royal Łazienki Park - a palace and garden complex in Warsaw, founded in the 18th century by Stanisław August Poniatowski.

The name comes from the Baroque Łazienka pavilion, erected in the 1780s by Stanisław Herakliusz Lubomirski and rebuilt by Stanisław August Poniatowski into the Palace on the Island. Apart from the buildings, pavilions and free-standing sculptures there are four gardens: The Royal, Romantic, Modernist and Chinese gardens. Since 1960 the complex has housed the Royal Łazienki Museum.



The Old Town in Warsaw, customary Old Town - the Old Town of Warsaw, the oldest urban center of Warsaw being a compact complex of historic architecture, mostly from the seventeenth and eighteenth century with a medieval layout, surrounded by a ring of defensive walls from the fourteenth to the sixteenth century. Today the oldest part and area of the city information system in the district of Śródmieście.

Old Warsaw was given a city location around 1300. It was a royal city of the Crown of the Polish Kingdom in Mazovia province.



The Museum of King John III Palace in Wilanów takes care of and exhibits a collection of art, whose basic, most valuable trunk is the historic Wilanów collection created by Stanislaw Kostka Potocki and made available to the Polish society in 1805. The Museum of King John III Palace in Wilanów takes care of the 89-hectare historic palace-park complex in Wilanów, whose center is the Wilanów Palace.

Apart from the palace, the Museum includes more than 30 smaller and larger architectural objects entered in the register of monuments. The Museum also manages two parks: Wilanowskie and Morysin Park and the Wilanowskie Lake connecting them.

Since 2006 the museum has been a member of the Association of European Royal Residences. In 2013 the Wilanów Palace Museum changed its name to the Museum of King John III Palace in Wilanów.



The idea of the Center comes from Łukasz Turski, a professor of theoretical physics, a popularizer of science also involved in the dissemination of physics. The Center was named after the great discoverer, Nicolaus Copernicus. The Center is an institution established in 2005 and financed by the City of Warsaw, the Ministry of Science and Higher Education and the Ministry of National Education. In 2007-2008 the Copernicus Science Center was twice awarded the Science Popularizer Award, granted by the Ministry of Science and Higher Education and the "Science in Poland" service of the Polish Press Agency.

The name of the Center is derived from the name of the central station of section II of the Warsaw metro line launched in March 2015 and located south of the Center building, near the intersection of Tamki and Wybrzeże Kosciuszki streets. Visitors can learn about the laws of science by independently conducting experiments at interactive exhibitions, as well as participating in workshops and scientific demonstrations. The director of the institution is Robert Firmhofer.



The Royal Castle in Warsaw - a baroque-classical royal castle located in Warsaw at Castle Square 4. It has museum and representative functions.

Originally the residence of the Mazovian dukes, and since the 16th century the seat of the authorities of the 1st Republic of Poland: the king and the Sejm (Chamber of Deputies and Senate).

In its long history, the Royal Castle has been repeatedly plundered and devastated by Swedish, Brandenburg, German and Russian armies. In the nineteenth century, after the fall of the November Uprising, it was assigned to the Russian administration. During World War I, it was the residence of the German general governor. Between 1920 and 1922, the seat of the Head of State, between 1926 and 1939, the residence of the President of the Republic of Poland. Burned and robbed by the Germans in 1939, almost completely destroyed in 1944. In 1980 the Royal Castle together with the Old Town was inscribed on the UNESCO World Heritage List, in 1994 together with the historical complex of the city with the Royal Route and the Royal Wilanów was recognized as a History Monument.

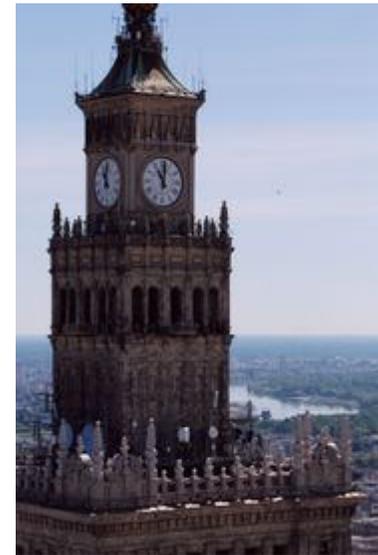
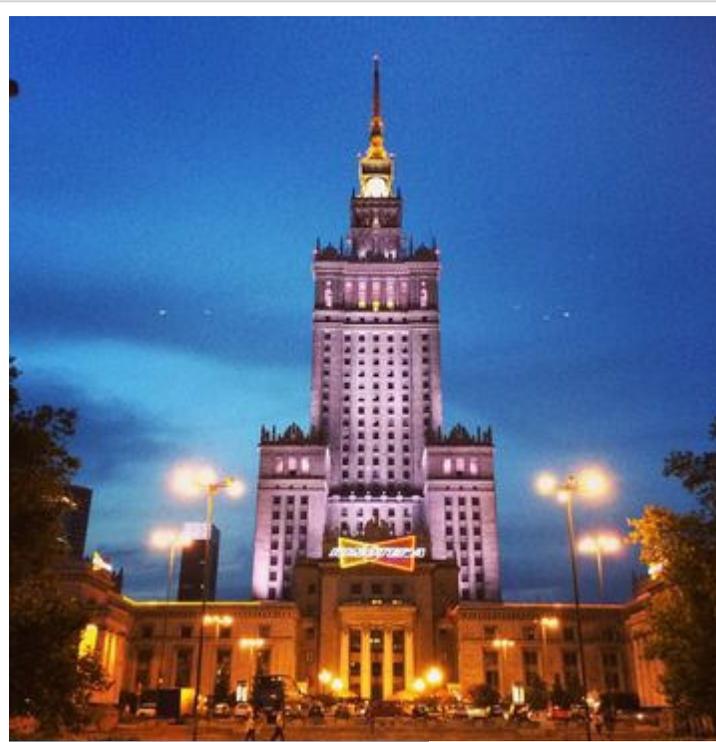


Palace of Culture and Science - the tallest building in Poland (in terms of total height), located in the center of Warsaw at 1 Defilad Square.

The Palace was "a gift of the Soviet nation for the Polish nation". It was built between 1952-1955 according to the design of the Soviet architect Leo Rudniew, who was inspired by Moscow skyscrapers, modelled on American art déco skyscrapers. Architecturally it is a mixture of socialist realism and Polish historicism. Together with the antenna bracket, which is an integral part of the spire, it is 237 meters high.

The palace is the seat of many enterprises and public institutions, including four theaters, three museums (National Museum of Technology, Museum of Evolution of the Polish Academy of Sciences and Dollhouse Museum), a cinema, Collegium Civitas, authorities of the Polish Academy of Sciences and the Central Commission for Degrees and Titles. Various types of exhibitions and fairs are also organized there - since 1958 the International Book Fair and accompanying fairs have been held there for many years, and for several years (at the turn of the 20th and 21st century) the Komputer Expo fair. It houses a conference and event hall for 3000 people (Congress Hall, closed from 2014) and the Youth Palace with a swimming pool.

In front of the main entrance there are two sculptures: of Adam Mickiewicz and Nicolaus Copernicus.



# *Christmas*

*by Julia Bzdziuch*





## 5Xj Ybh

In church liturgy, Christmas is preceded by a three-week waiting period (exactly four Sundays), called Advent. During this period the faithful take part in rorats dedicated to the Blessed Virgin Mary. In the past, Advent wreaths used to be woven in some regions of Poland, which on the first Sunday of Advent hung in the house under the ceiling and lit a candle on it. Every following Sunday, more candles were added. It has also become a tradition to bake Christmas gingerbread, make Christmas tree decorations and send Christmas cards with wishes to relatives and friends. In the Advent period, 6 December falls on St. John's Day. The children are given small gifts, put in shoes or pillows.



## 9 Y fdlUrh%k

Traditionally the day before Christmas and the end of Advent is Christmas Eve. It used to be a preparation for Christmas, but after the calendar reform it became part of it. On that day houses were cleaned and decorated with sheaves of grain, which of grain, which were placed in the corners of the rooms. They were to symbolize prosperity and prosperity. The custom of dressing the Christmas tree appeared in Poland only in the 18th century and came from Germany. In Poland, this time is counted from the nightfall and the appearance of the "first star" in the sky. This is a symbolic reference to the Star of Bethlehem heralding the birth of Jesus, which the Three Kings saw in heaven according to the Bible.



## 9 Y'fdufh&Ł

The supper, as the custom dictates, begins with prayer and reading a fragment of the Gospel of Matthew or the Gospel of Luke in the part concerning the birth of Jesus. Then the family/family dressed for supper break through each other with the wafer, while making wishes. On a table covered with a white tablecloth with a bundle of hay underneath, one cover more than the number of people gathered. Additional space at the Christmas table is intended for an unannounced guest or an absent, close person. Because no one should be alone on that day.



## K UZYF

The most important moment of the Christmas Eve supper is sharing the wafer and making wishes. This custom is a reference to the Last Supper and sharing of Jesus' bread with His disciples. They were a symbol of love and unity of Christians and a symbol of union with God. Later, these features were taken over by the Christmas Eve wafer, which finally spread in Poland at the beginning of the 20th century.

## 8]g Yg

On the Christmas table, there should be dishes that contain all the fetuses of the earth. There should be 12 of them. The prophecy says that you should try all the dishes, because it is supposed to ensure this happiness all year round. The most typical dishes are: borscht with ears (in some regions interchangeably white sour soup, mushroom soup, fruit soup or fish soup), fish, carp in jelly, cabbage with peas, cabbage with mushrooms, dumplings with cabbage, groats with dried mushrooms, beans with dried plums, pasties with mushrooms, rice chops with mushroom sauce, noodles with poppy seeds, sugar and honey, mackerel, challah with dried fruit compote, almond soup, kulebiak from Eastern traditions, dove and kutia. According to the Christmas Eve tradition, Christmas Eve dishes should be: fasting, i. e. without meat and without using animal fats.



Carp in jelly



Borscht with ears



Cabbage with peas



Carp



Dumplings with mushrooms



Cabbage with mushrooms



Noodles with poppy seeds, sugar and honey



Mackerel



Challah with dried fruit compote



Kulebiak



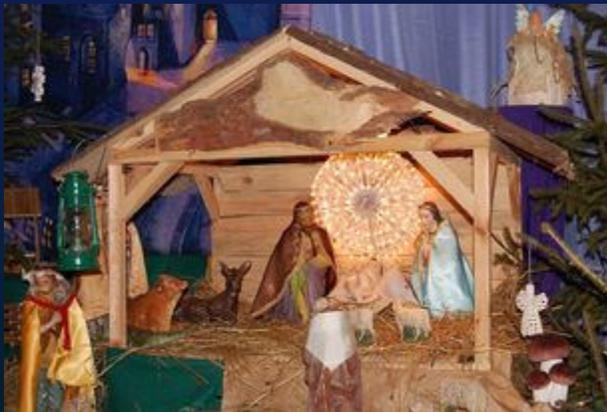
Almond soup



Kutia

## 7Ufc`g

An important element of Christmas Eve, but also of the whole Christmas is singing carols. There are many of them in the Polish tradition and the oldest of them come from the Middle Ages. However, their greatest blossom was in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, when the most popular of them were created, among others ". In the midst of the night silence", "Lulajże, Jezuniu" or "God is born". In some parts of Poland, carol singers also walk around the houses and make wishes and sing carols.



### Hl h

1. @ `U^Y>Yri bJi , moja perelko,  
Lulaj ulubione me Pieścidełko.  
@ `U^Yž>Yri bJi , lulajże lulaj!  
A Ty Go, Matulu w płaczu utulaj.  
@ `U^Yž>Yri bJi , lulajże lulaj!  
A Ty Go, Matulu w płaczu utulaj.

2. Zamknijże znużone płaczem powieczki,  
Utulże zemdlone łkaniem wardżeczki.  
@ `U^Yž>Yri bJi , lulajże lulaj!  
A Ty Go, Matulu w płaczu utulaj.  
@ `U^Yž>Yri bJi , lulajże lulaj!  
A Ty Go, Matulu w płaczu utulaj.

3. Lulajże, piękniuchny nasz Aniołeczku.  
Lulajże wdzięczniuchny świata Kwiateczku.  
@ `U^Yž>Yri bJi , lulajże lulaj!  
A Ty Go, Matulu w płaczu utulaj.  
@ `U^Yž>Yri bJi , lulajże lulaj!  
A Ty Go, Matulu w płaczu utulaj.

4. Lulajże, Różyeczko najozdobniejsza,  
Lulajże, Lilijko najprzyjemniejsza.  
@ `U^Yž>Yri bJi , lulajże lulaj!  
A Ty Go, Matulu w płaczu utulaj.  
@ `U^Yž>Yri bJi , lulajże lulaj!  
A Ty Go, Matulu w płaczu utulaj.

5. Lulajże przyjemna oczom gwiazdeczko  
Lulaj najśliczniejsze świata słoneczko  
@ `U^Yž>Yri bJi , lulajże lulaj!  
A Ty Go, Matulu w płaczu utulaj.  
@ `U^Yž>Yri bJi , lulajże lulaj!  
A Ty Go, Matulu w płaczu utulaj.

6. My z Tobą tam w niebie spocząć  
pragniemy,  
Ciebie tu na ziemi, kochać będziemy  
@ `U^Yž>Yri bJi , lulajże lulaj!  
A Ty Go, Matulu w płaczu utulaj.  
@ `U^Yž>Yri bJi , lulajże lulaj!  
A Ty Go, Matulu w płaczu utulaj.

## 7\ f]gha Uqja ]Xb][\ ha Ugg

The Christmas Eve evening ends with a solemn mass celebrated at midnight in the churches. According to tradition, it commemorates the arrival of shepherds in Bethlehem, who were the first to pay homage to the newborn Christ. The custom of celebrating the night liturgy was introduced in the Church in the 5th century and it reached Poland with Christianity. The next day after Christmas Eve (December 25th) is called Christmas, and December 26th is the second day of the holiday in Poland celebrated in memory of St. John of God. Stephen, the first martyr for the Christian faith. These are usually days of rest, family meetings and carols.





**Ester**



**Wielkanoc**

Hi,  
First, on Thursday we  
eat donuts and pastry  
ribbons.



After that, we have Ash  
Wednesday and Lenten  
Reflections.

On ; ccX: f]XUm and  
<c`mGUh fXUm  
are @Ybh



On DUa 'G bXUñi  
families go to church  
and holy are foods.



The 9Ughyf Vi bbnhide  
9Ughyf Y[[g and  
children are looking for  
eggs.



On the Polish table I can see:

Jajka na twardo – hard-boiled eggs

Barszcz biały / żurek – sour rye soup

Biała kiełbasa – raw sausage

Chrzan – horseradish

Ćwikła – horseradish mixed with  
beetroot

Cold meat – wędliny

Sałatka jarzynowa – vegetable salad

Klops – meat loaf

Mazurek – Easter shortcrust tart

Babka – Easter (yeast) cake

Sernik – cheesecake





**OUR SCHOOL**





H YfY'UFY'&\$'cZi g'  
Jb h Y WUgg

b'ci f'  
gWcc`žk Y'  
`YUfb ]b'  
a ]l YX'  
WUggYg'Xi Y'  
hc'ci f`~Yj Y'  
cZ'9b[ `]g\ "





**IN THIS PLAYROOM, CLASSES FROM 1 TO 4 STAY AFTER LESSONS. THEY PLAY AND DO THEIR HOMEWORK.**

IN SPRING AND  
SUMMER WE PRACTISE  
OUTSIDE ON THE  
SCHOOL FIELD.



b'U hi a b'UbX  
k ]bhYfžk Y'  
dfUM]gY'Uhi  
gWcc` ]b h Y'  
[na "



**GWcc**  
**WbhYYb**

**<YfY'k Y'YUh**  
**i bWYg**



Н YgY'UfY'ci f'gWcc`  
\U`g'

A white rectangular card with a colorful border and yellow corner tabs. The border is a gradient of colors: green at the top, blue on the right, purple at the bottom right, red at the bottom, orange at the bottom left, and yellow on the left. The card is held in place by four yellow corner tabs with a torn edge effect.

**HERE'S WHAT WE LEARNT  
ABOUT CROATIA.**

# SPLIT

inhabitants- 167 121

area - 79,38 square kilometers

CURIOSITIES:

- 1.It is the second largest city in the country in terms of the number of inhabitants.
- 2.It is located near the Adriatic Sea.
- 3.It is located in southwestern Croatia

# RIJEKA

inhabitants - 128 735

area - 44 square kilometers

CURIOSITIES:

- 1.It is the industrial center of the country and the largest Croatian commercial port
- 2.It is located in northwest Croatia

# DUBROVNIK

**AREA: 143,35 KM 2**

**POPULATION: 42,615**

**MAYOR: MATO  
FRANKOVIC**

**ATTRACTIONS: STARI GRAD, PILE  
GATE, ONOPHRIAN FOUNTAIN**



# ZAGREB

**AREA: 641 KM<sup>2</sup>**

**POPULATION: 804 507**

**MAYOR: MILAN BANDIC**

**ZAGREB IS A CAPITAL OF  
CROATIA**

**ATTRACTIONS: JELACIC SQUARE, MUSEUM  
OF BROKEN RELATIONSHIPS, ZRINJEVAC**



# CROATIAN GEOGRAPHY



TOTAL LENGTH OF THE LAND  
BORDER: 2,237 KM  
COASTLINE: 5,835 KM (INCLUDING  
ISLANDS)  
LENGTH OF BORDERS WITH  
NEIGHBORING COUNTRIES:  
BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA - 956  
KM,  
SLOVENIA - 600 KM,  
HUNGARY - 348 KM,  
SERBIA - 314 KM,  
MONTENEGRO - 19 KM.  
HIGHEST POINT: VRH DINARE 1,831  
M ABOVE SEA LEVEL IN THE  
DINARA BAND.  
LOWEST POINT: ADRIATIC SEA 0 M.



CROATIAN COASTLINE  
CROATIA HAS A VERY  
DIVERSE COAST, UNIQUE IN  
THE WORLD. THIS TYPE,  
WITH NUMEROUS  
LONGITUDINAL ISLANDS  
PARALLEL TO THE  
COASTLINE, WAS NAMED  
DALMATIAN AFTER THE  
CROATIAN COAST.



CROATIA IS ONE OF THE FEW COUNTRIES THAT HAVE SUCH CLEAN  
WATER IN THE SEA.

