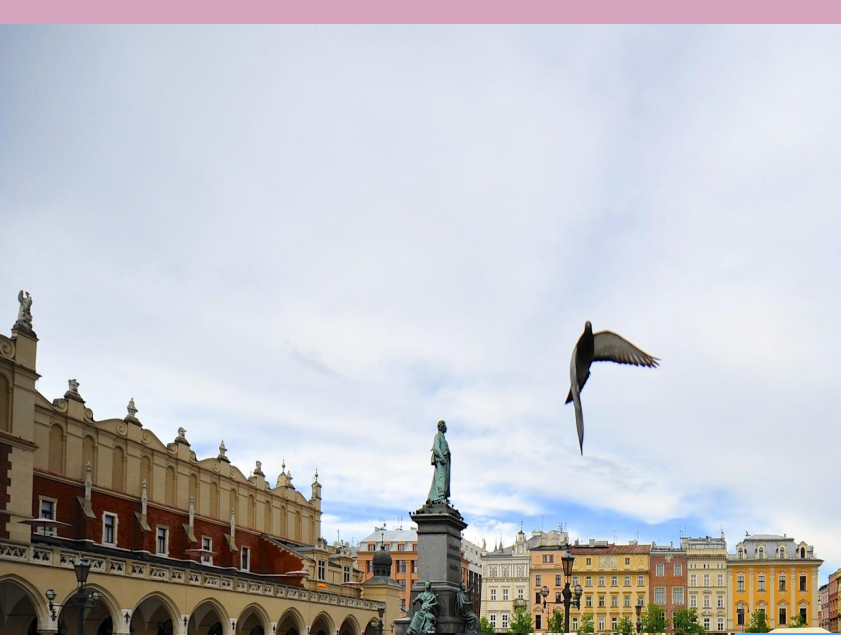


UNESCO - WORLD HERITAGE IN POLAND

Marta C, Julia D, Agata W, Jan We

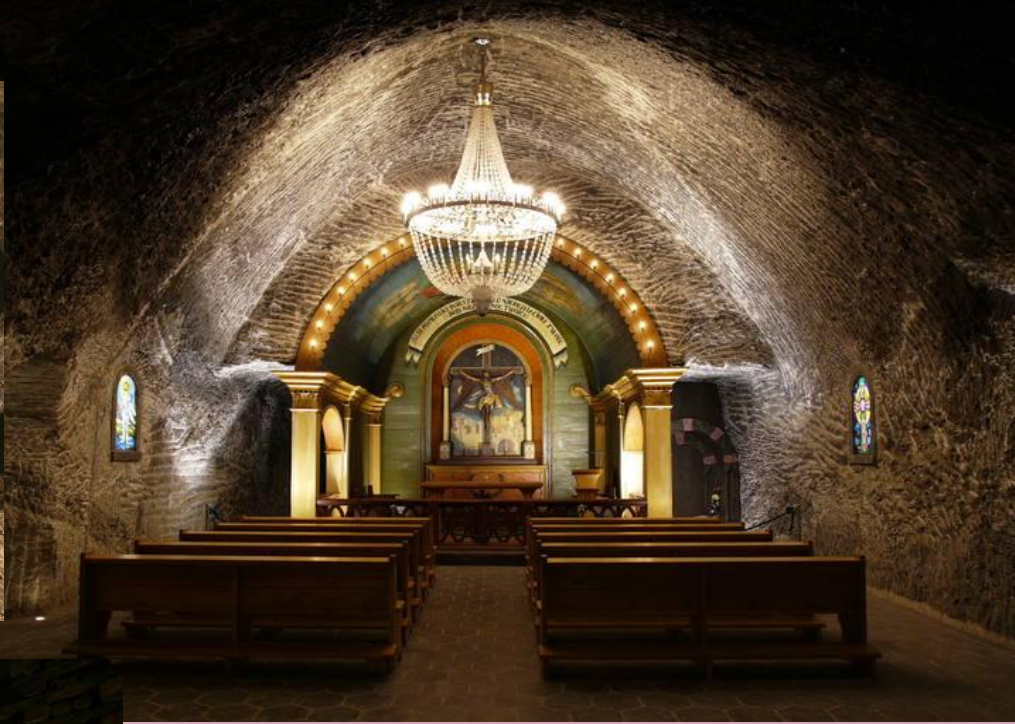
HISTORIC CENTRE OF KRAKÓW

Kraków Old Town is the historic central district of Kraków, Poland. It is one of the most famous old districts in Poland today and was the center of Poland's political life from 1038 until King Sigismund III Vasa relocated his court to Warsaw in 1596.



WIELICZKA AND BOCHNIA ROYAL SALT MINES

The Wieliczka Salt Mine, located in the town of Wieliczka in southern Poland, lies within the Kraków metropolitan area. The mine continuously produced table salt from the 13th century until 2007. It is believed to be the world's 14th-oldest company.



BIAŁOWIEŻA FOREST

The Białowieża Forest is an ancient woodland straddling the border between the two countries, located 70 km north of Brest (Belarus) and 62 km south-east of Białystok (Poland). It is one of the last and largest remaining parts of the immense primeval forest.



HISTORIC CENTRE OF WARSAW

Warsaw's Old Town was established in the 13th century. Initially surrounded by an earthwork rampart, prior to 1339 it was fortified with brick city walls. The town originally grew up around the castle of the Dukes of Mazovia that later became the Royal castle.



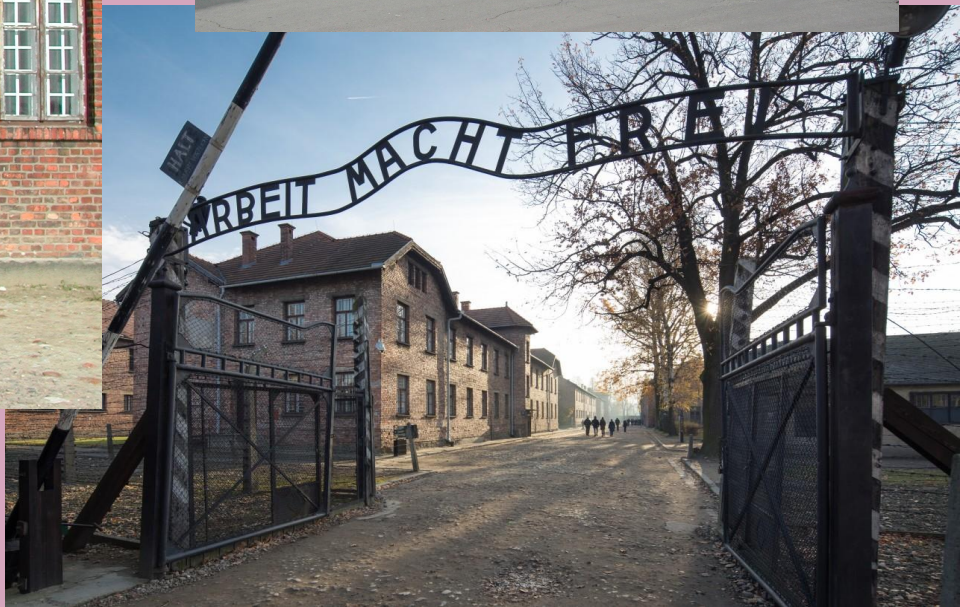
OLD CITY OF ZAMOŚĆ

Jan Zamoyski commissioned the Italian architect Bernardo Morando to design the city that would be based on the anthropomorphic concept. The main distinguishing features of the Old Town have been well preserved since its establishment. It includes the regular Great Market Square of 100 x 100 meters with the splendid Townhall and so-called Armenian houses, as well as the fragments of the original fortress and fortifications, including those from the period of the Russian occupation in the 19th century.



AUSCHWITZ BIRKENAU, GERMAN NAZI

Auschwitz was a network of Nazi concentration and extermination camps built by the Third Reich in Polish areas annexed by Nazi Germany during World War II. It was the largest of the German concentration camps, consisting of Auschwitz I (the *Stammlager* or base camp); Auschwitz II-Birkenau (the *Vernichtungslager* or extermination camp); Auschwitz III-Monowitz.



CASTLE OF THE TEUTONIC ORDER IN MALBORK

The Castle in Malbork is the largest castle in the world by area. It was built in Prussia by the Teutonic Knights, a German Roman Catholic religious order of crusaders, in a form of an Ordensburg fortress. The Order named it Marienburg. The town which grew around it was also named Marienburg. The castle is a classic example of a medieval fortress, and on its completion in 1406 was the world's largest brick Gothic castle.



MEDIEVAL TOWN OF TORUŃ

Toruń has many monuments of architecture beginning from the Middle Ages, including 200 military structures. The city is famous for having preserved almost intact its medieval spatial layout and many Gothic buildings, all built from brick, including monumental churches, the Town Hall and many burgher houses. In 1236, due to frequent flooding, the city was relocated to the present site of the Old Town. In 1264 the nearby New Town was founded. In 1280, the city (or as it was then, both cities) joined the mercantile Hanseatic League, and thus became an important medieval trade centre.



CHURCHES OF PEACE IN JAWOR AND ŚWIDNICA

The Churches of Peace in Jawor and Świdnica in Silesia were named after the Peace of Westphalia of 1648 which permitted the Lutherans in the Roman Catholic parts of Silesia to build three Evangelical churches from wood, loam and straw outside the city walls, without steeples and church bells. The construction time was limited to one year.



WOODEN CHURCHES OF SOUTHERN LESSER POLAND

The wooden church style of the region originated in the late Medieval, the late sixteenth century, and began with Gothic ornament and polychrome detail, but because they were timber construction, the structure, general form, and feeling is entirely different from the gothic architecture or Polish Gothic.



CENTENNIAL HALL

The Centennial Hall (formerly People's Hall) is a historic building in Wrocław. It was constructed according to the plans of architect Max Berg in 1911-1913, when the city was part of the German Empire. As an early landmark of reinforced concrete architecture, it was listed as a UNESCO World Heritage Site.



WOODEN TSERKVAS OF CARPATHIAN REGION IN POLAND AND UKRAINE

Situated in the eastern fringe of Central Europe, the transnational property numbers a selection of 16 tserkvas, churches, built of horizontal wooden logs between the 16th and 19th centuries by communities of the Eastern Orthodox and Greek Catholic faiths. The tserkvas bear testimony to a distinct building tradition rooted in Orthodox ecclesiastic design interwoven with elements of local tradition, and symbolic references to their communities' cosmogony. The tserkvas are built on a tri-partite plan surmounted by open quadrilateral or octagonal domes and cupolas.



KALWARIA ZEBRZYDOWSKA: THE MANNERIST ARCHITECTURAL

The town is named after the religious complex (calvary) founded by Governor of Kraków Mikołaj Zebrzydowski on December 1, 1602. The complex is known as the Kalwaria Zebrzydowska park. The city of Zebrzydów was established in 1617 in order to house the growing number of pilgrims visiting the religious complex.



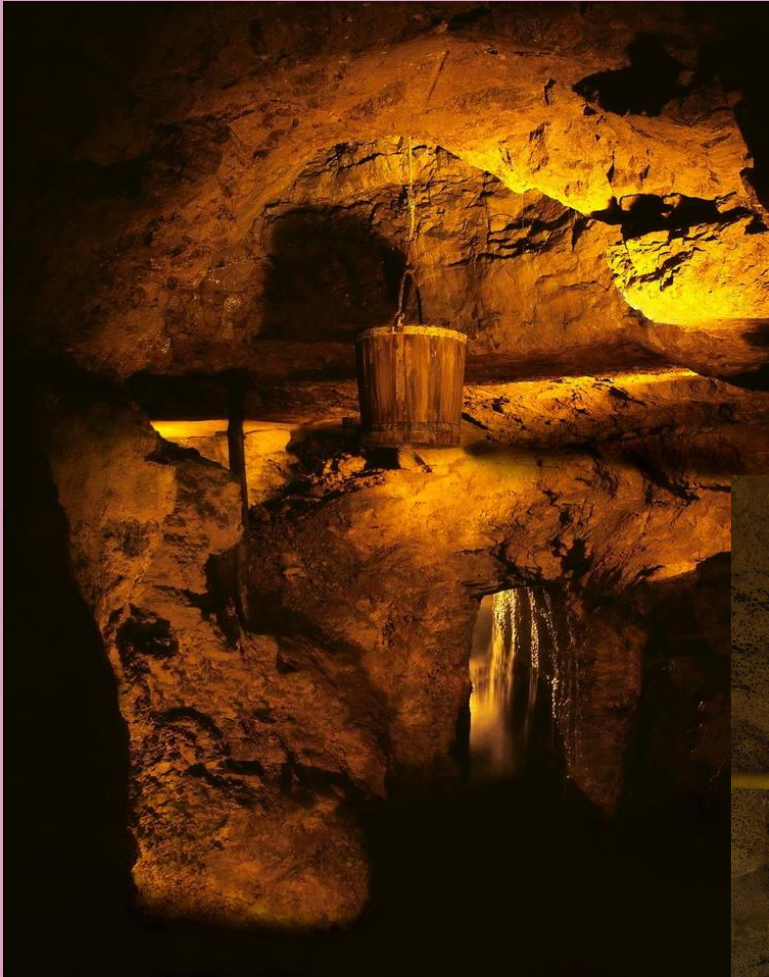
MUSKAUER PARK/PARK MUŻAKOWSKI

The Muskau Park is the largest and one of the most famous English gardens of Germany and Poland. Situated in the historic Upper LuSatia region, it covers 3.5 square kilometers (1.4 sq mi) of land in Poland and 2.1 km² (0.81 sq mi) in Germany. UNESCO added the park to its World Heritage List, as an *exemplary example of cross-border cultural collaboration between Poland and Germany.*



TARNOWSKIE GÓRY LEAD-SILVER-ZINC MINE

It is a major mining area of central Europe, the heritage site "includes the entire underground mine with adits, shafts, galleries and water management system. Most of the site is situated underground while the surface mining topography features the remains of the 19th century steam water pumping station, which testifies to continuous efforts over three centuries to drain the underground extraction zone. It has made it possible to use undesirable water from the mines to supply towns and industry. Tarnowskie Góry represents a significant contribution to the global production of lead and zinc."



SOURCES

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_World_Heritage_Sites_of_Poland

google images