



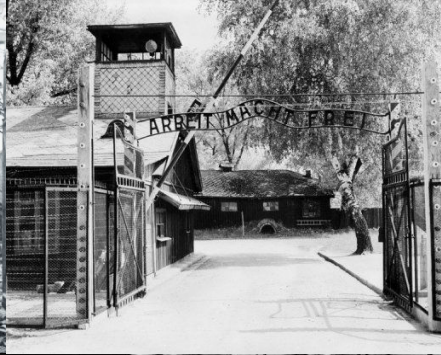
***UNESCO - WORLD  
HERITAGE IN POLAND***

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## *Auschwitz Birkenau*

Auschwitz was first constructed to hold Polish political prisoners, who began to arrive in May 1940. The first extermination of prisoners took place in September 1941, and Auschwitz Birkenau went on to become a major site of the Nazi Final Solution to the Jewish Question. From early 1942 until late 1944, transport trains delivered Jews to the camp's gas chambers from all over German-occupied Europe, where they were killed en masse with the pesticide Zyklon B. An estimated 1.3 million people were sent to the camp, of whom at least 1.1 million died. Around 90 percent of those killed were Jewish; approximately 1 in 6 Jews killed in the Holocaust died at the camp. Others deported to Auschwitz included 150,000 Poles, 23,000 Romani and Sinti, 15,000 Soviet prisoners of war, 400 Jehovah's Witnesses, and tens of thousands of others of diverse nationalities, including an unknown number of homosexuals. Many of those not killed in the gas chambers died of starvation, forced labor, infectious diseases, individual executions, and medical experiments.





## *Castle of the Teutonic Order in Malbork*

Located in the Polish town of Malbork, is the largest castle in the world measured by land area. It was originally built by the Teutonic Knights, a German Roman Catholic religious order of crusaders, in a form of an *Ordensburg* fortress. The Order named it *Marienburg* (Mary's Castle). The town which grew around it was also named Marienburg. In 1466, both castle and town became part of Royal Prussia, a province of Poland. It served as one of the several Polish royal residences, interrupted by several years of Swedish occupation, and fulfilling this function until Prussia claimed the castle as a result of the First Partition of Poland in 1772. Heavily damaged after World War II, the castle was renovated under the auspices of modern-day Poland in the second half of the 20th century and most recently in 2016. Nowadays, the castle hosts exhibitions and serves as a museum.

# *Castle of the Teutonic Order in Malbork*





## *Centennial Hall in Wrocław*

The Centennial Hall - is a historic building in Wrocław, Poland. It was constructed in 1911–1913, when the city was part of the German Empire. Multifunctional structure to host "exhibitions, concerts, theatrical and opera performances, and sporting events.

The building and surroundings is frequently visited by tourists and the local populace. It lies close to other popular tourist attractions, such as the Wrocław Zoo, the Japanese Garden, and the Pergola with its Multimedia Fountain.

# *Centennial Hall in Wrocław*



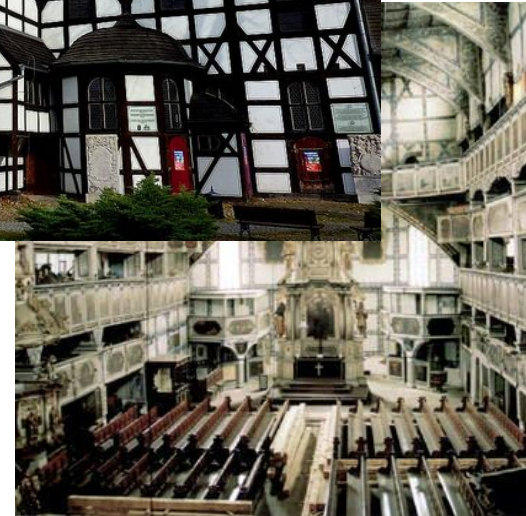


## *Churches of Peace in Jawor and Świdnica*

The Churches of Peace in Jawor and Świdnica, the largest timber-framed religious buildings in Europe, were built in the former Silesia in the mid-17th century, amid the religious strife that followed the Peace of Westphalia. Constrained by the physical and political conditions, the Churches of Peace bear testimony to the quest for religious freedom and are a rare expression of Lutheran ideology in an idiom generally associated with the Catholic Church. The Churches of Peace located in the towns of Jawor and Świdnica in the Silesia region of south-western Poland are the largest timber-framed Baroque ecclesiastical buildings in Europe. They were built in the mid-17th century to a scale and complexity unknown in European wooden architecture before or since, following the provisions of the Peace of Westphalia, which concluded the Thirty Years' War in 1648.



# *Churches of Peace in Jawor and Świdnica*





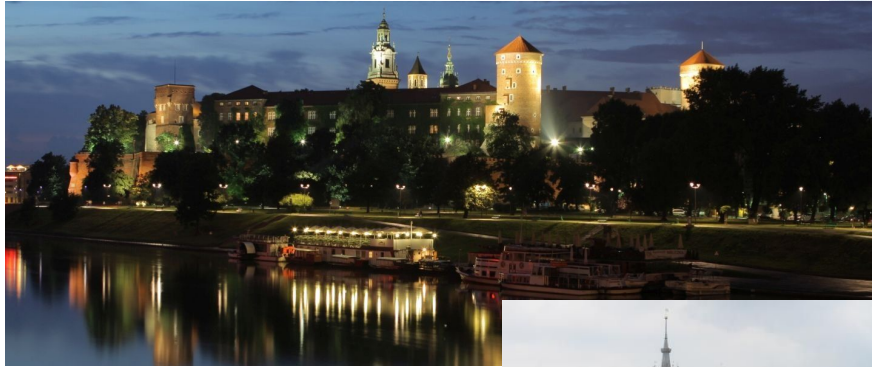
# *Historic Centre of Kraków*

**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.

The entire medieval old town is among the first sites chosen for the UNESCO's original World Heritage List, inscribed as *Cracow's Historic Centre*. The old town is also one of Poland's official national Historic Monuments (*Pomnik historii*) chosen in the first round, as designated September 16, 1994, and tracked by the National Heritage Board of Poland.

The Old Town is known in Polish as *Stare Miasto*. It is part of the city's first administrative district which is also named "Stare Miasto," although it covers a wider area than the Old Town itself.

# *Historic Centre of Kraków*



# *Historic Centre of Warsaw*

It is one of the most prominent tourist attractions in Warsaw.

The heart of the area is the Old Town Market Place, rich in restaurants, cafés and shops. Surrounding streets feature medieval architecture such as the city walls, the Barbican and St. John's Cathedral.



Location of Warsaw Old Town

# *Historic Centre of Warsaw*





## *Muskauer Park*

It's a landscape park in the Upper Lusatia region of Germany and Poland. It is the largest and one of the most famous English gardens in Central Europe, stretching along both sides of the German–Polish border on the Lusatian Neisse. The park was laid out from 1815 onwards at the behest of Prince Hermann von Pückler-Muskau (1785–1871), centered on his Schloss Muskau residence.



# *Muskauer Park*





# *Medieval Town of Toruń*

**Medieval Town of Toruń** (Polish: *zespół staromiejski Torunia*) is the oldest historic district of the city of Toruń. It is one of World Heritage Sites in Poland (added in 1997). According to UNESCO, its value lies in its being "a small historic trading city that preserves to a remarkable extent its original street pattern and outstanding early buildings, and which provides an exceptionally complete picture of the medieval way of life". The Medieval Town has an area of 60 ha and a buffer zone of 300 ha. It is composed of the Toruń Old Town, Toruń New Town, and the Toruń Castle. The Medieval Town was established on the site of a former Slavic trading town that had existed for around 500 years and dates to the 13th century, when the city of Toruń (Thorn) was granted a town charter by the Teutonic Knights Hermann von Salza and Hermann Balk in 1233. The town, initially composed primarily of the district now known as the Toruń Old Town and the Toruń Castle, developed as a major commercial center, and was one of the key members of the Hanseatic League. As the town quickly grew, the Toruń New Town developed from 1264 east of the Old Town and north of the castle.



# *Medieval Town of Toruń*





## *Kalwaria Zebrzydowska*

Kalwaria Zebrzydowska is a breathtaking cultural landscape of great spiritual significance. Its natural setting – in which a series of symbolic places of worship relating to the Passion of Jesus Christ and the life of the Virgin Mary was laid out at the beginning of the 17th century – has remained virtually unchanged. It is still today a place of pilgrimage. Kalwaria Zebrzydowska: the Mannerist Architectural and Park Landscape Complex and Pilgrimage Park, which dates back to the first half of the 17th century, is a cultural landscape located south of Kraków that covers an area of the Żar and Lanckorońska hills. This extraordinary testimony of piety and culture was the first of the large-scale Calvaries built in Poland, and it became a model for numerous later projects. It is notable among European Calvaries for its distinctive architectural features, for the skilful amalgamation of religious devotion and nature, and for the uninterrupted tradition of the mysteries enacted here. The sanctuary, devoted to the veneration of the Passion and to Marian worship, is an outstanding example of Calvary shrines in the Counter-Reformation period, which contributed to the growth of piety in the form of pilgrimages. The pilgrimage park, a garden of prayer, is closely related to the themes of Christ's Passion and the life of the Virgin Mary.





# *Old City of Zamość*

Is the oldest historic district of the city of Zamość. It is one of World Heritage Sites in Poland (added in 1992). According to UNESCO, this monument value lies in it being "an outstanding example of a Renaissance planned town of the late 16th century, which retains its original layout and fortifications and a large number of buildings of particular interest, blending Italian and Central European architectural traditions.". The Medieval Town has an area of 75 ha and a buffer zone of 200 ha.

The district was named one of Poland's official national Historic Monuments, as designated September 16, 1994. Its listing is maintained by the National Heritage Board of Poland.

# *Old City of Zamość*

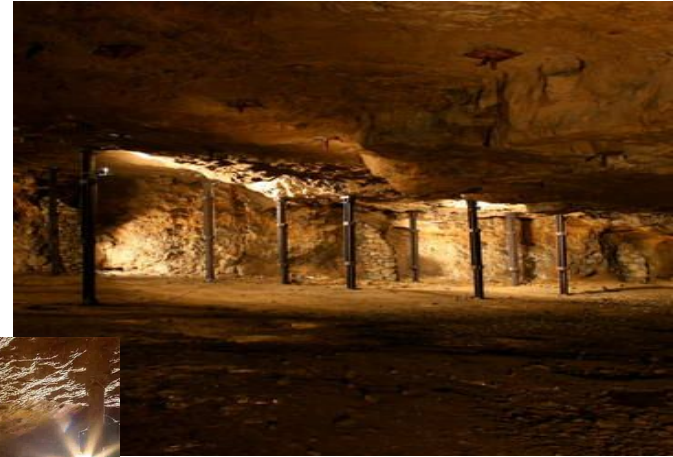




## *Tarnowskie Góry Lead-Silver-Zinc Mine*

Located in Upper Silesia, in southern Poland, one of the main mining areas of central Europe, the 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.

# *Tarnowskie Góry Lead-Silver-Zinc Mine*





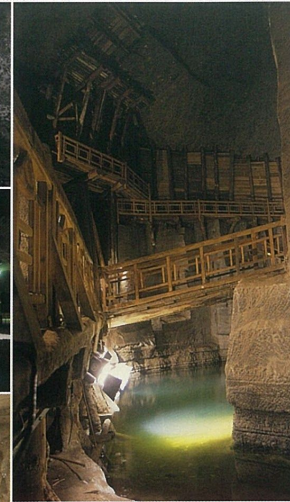
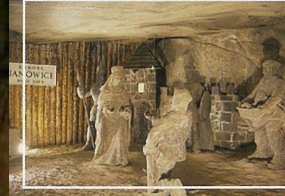
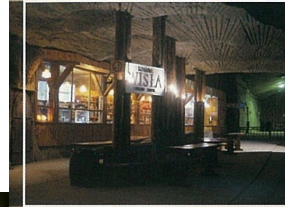
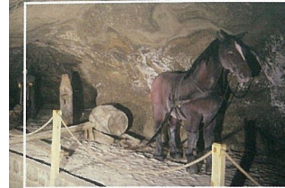
## *Wieliczka and Bochnia Royal Salt Mines*

The Wieliczka Salt Mine (Polish: *Kopalnia soli Wieliczka*), located in the town of Wieliczka in southern Poland, lies within the Kraków metropolitan area. Opened in the 13th century, the mine produced table salt continuously until 2007, as one of the world's oldest salt mines in operation. Throughout, the royal mine was run by the *Żupy krakowskie* Salt Mines company.

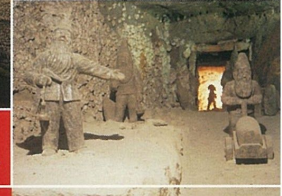
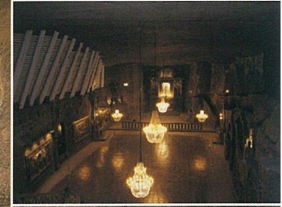
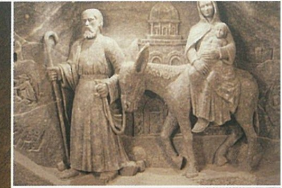
Commercial mining was discontinued in 1996 due to low salt prices and mine flooding. The mine is currently one of Poland's official national Historic Monuments (*Pomniki historii*), whose attractions include dozens of statues and four chapels carved out of the rock salt by the miners, as well as supplemental carvings made by contemporary artists.



# *Wieliczka and Bochnia Royal Salt Mines*



WIELICZKA





## *Wooden Churches of Southern Małopolska*

**Wooden Churches of Southern Lesser Poland and Subcarpathia** of the UNESCO inscription are located in Gorlice, Nowy Targ, Bochnia counties (Lesser Poland Voivodeship or *Małopolskie*), and Brzozów County (Subcarpathian Voivodeship) and are in Binarowa, Blizne, Dębno, Haczów, Lipnica Dolna, and Sękowa. There are in fact many others of the region which fit the description: "The wooden churches of southern Little Poland represent outstanding examples of the different aspects of medieval church-building traditions in Roman Catholic culture. Built using the horizontal log technique, common in eastern and northern Europe since the Middle Ages..."

# *Wooden Churches of Southern Małopolska*





## *Wooden tserkvas of the carpathian region*

*Are a group of wooden Orthodox (and some Eastern Catholic) churches located in Poland and Ukraine which were inscribed in 2013 on the UNESCO World Heritage List. Poland: Tserkva of St. Michael the Archangel in Brunary, in Lesser Poland, Tserkva of the Birth of the Blessed Virgin Mary in Chotyń, Tserkva of St. Paraskevia in Kwiaton, Virgin Mary's Care Tserkva in Owczary, St. James the Less Tserkva in Powroźnik, Tserkva of St. Paraskevia in Radruż, St. Michael the Archangel Tserkva in Smolnik, St. Michael the Archangel Tserkva in Turzańsk, in Sanok County.*

*Ukraine: Descent of the Holy Spirit Church in Potelych, in Zhovkva Raion, Holy Trinity Church in Zhovkva, St. George's Church in Drohobych, St. Dmytro's Church in Matkiv, Descent of the Holy Spirit Church in Rohatyn, The Church of the Nativity of B.V.M. in Nyzhniy Verbizh, in Zakarpattia, St. Archangel Michael Church in Uzhok, Ascension of Our Lord Church in Yasinia, in Zakarpattia*

# *Wooden tserkvas of the carpathian region*





## *Sources*

- ❖ *<https://en.wikipedia.org>*
- ❖ *<https://images.google.com>*