



# Let me tell You about my country, my city, my school



In this presentation you'll find interesting informations about  
Poland, its culture and traditions.

# General Information about Poland



Capital: Warsaw,  
Official language: Polish,  
President: Andrzej Duda,  
Population: 37.7 milion  
Currency: Złoty (PLN)

Flag:





# ✦ Symbols of Poland ✦

## Flag

The colors of the Polish flag have their symbolism - white means purity and nobility, red: royalty, strength and bravery.

## Emblem

Polish emblem represents the White Eagle with spread wings on a red shield. The Eagle wears a crown on his head, which symbolizes Poland's independence.

## Anthem

The text was written by Józef Wybicki in 1797, in the Italian town of Reggio. Originally it was titled "Pieśń Legionów Polskich" (eng. „Song of the Polish Legions”). Now it's called „Mazurek Dąbrowskiego”, it has been the national anthem since 1927.





# My country

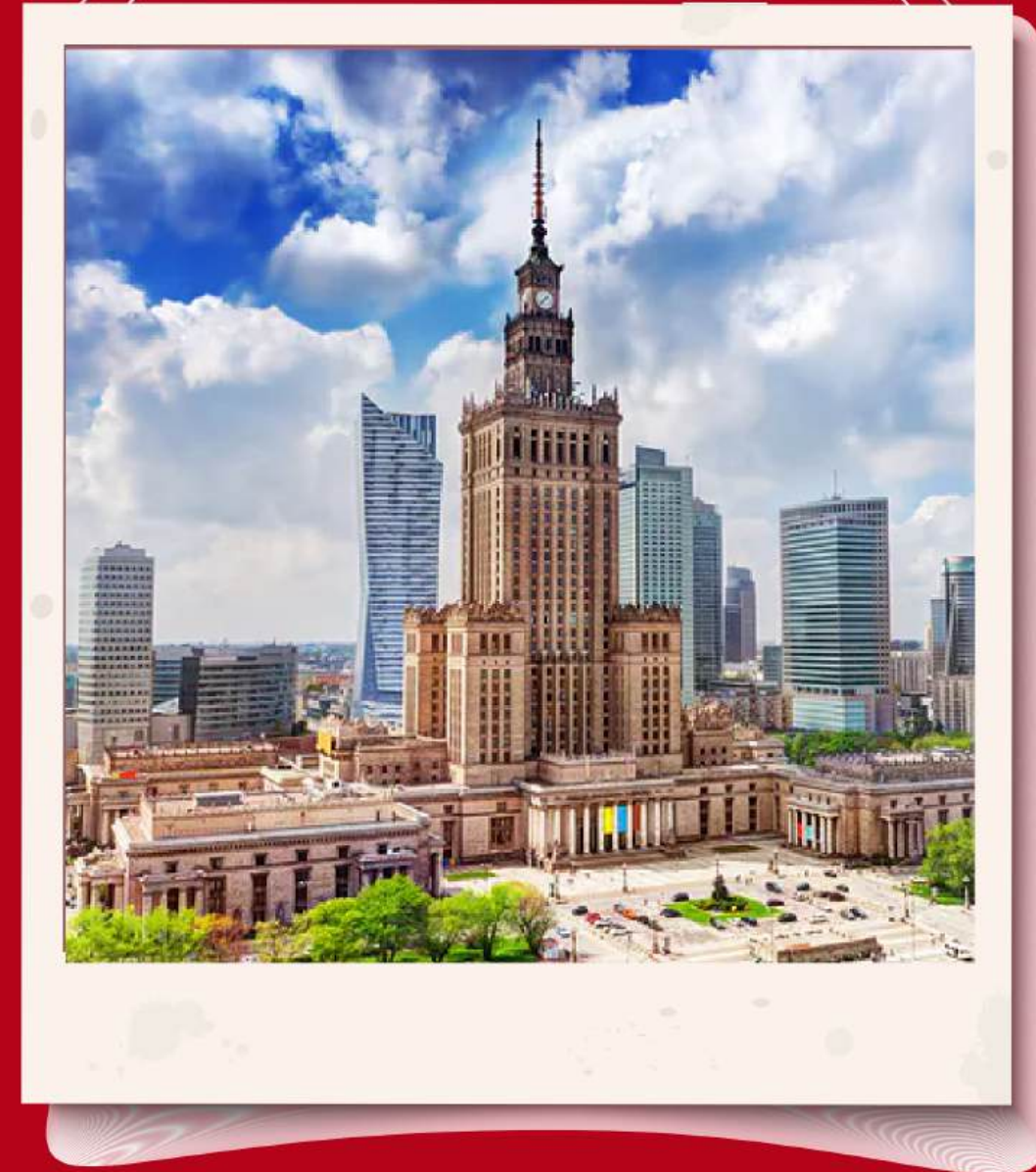
Poland, officially the Republic of Poland is a country in Central Europe. The area of Poland is 312,696 km<sup>2</sup>. Neighboring countries are Germany, the Czech Republic, Slovakia, Ukraine, Belarus, Lithuania and the Russian province of Kaliningrad Oblast. To the north, Poland is bordered by the Baltic Sea. The longest Polish river is the Vistula, and Poland's highest point is Mount Rysy. Apart from Warsaw cities like: Cracow, Gdańsk, Wrocław, Zakopane and Poznań are very popular.





# Warsaw ✨

Warsaw is the nation's capital and the largest city in Poland. It's located in the central part of the country, on the Vistula River. The city area is 517 km<sup>2</sup>. About 1.8 million people live in Warsaw, what makes her 6th most-populous city in the European Union. The city's infrastructure is constantly developing. There are many examples of modern architecture in Warsaw, but you can still find old buildings that survived the war.





In Warsaw you can a lot of interesting examples of old and new architecture, sights that are worth seeing:

# Warsaw



Palace of Culture  
and Science

The Old Town Square



Royal Baths Park





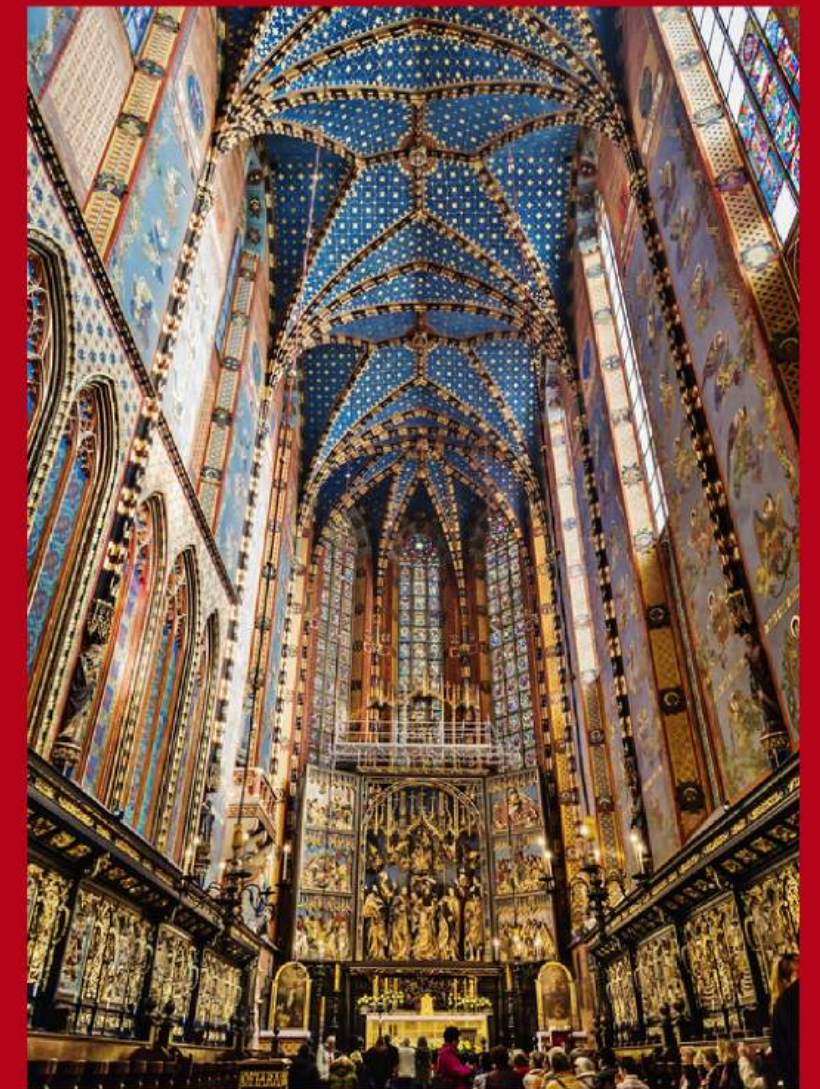
# Cracow

Cracow is the second-largest and one of the oldest cities in Poland, the historical capital of Lesser Poland. It's located in southern Poland on the Vistula River. It was the capital of Poland until 1795. For years it has been one of the leading Polish academic, economic and cultural centers. Examples of historic architecture:



Wawel Royal Castle

The Main Square of the Old Town



St. Mary's Church



# Gdańsk

Gdańsk is a seaside city, in northern Poland. It's capital and largest city of the Pomeranian Voivodeship. It's the main seaport of Poland. The city is located on the Gdańsk Bay, near Gdynia and Sopot. The area of these three cities is called Tricity (pl: Trójmiasto). Gdańsk is one of the most visited cities in Poland, visited by about 3 million tourists a year.

Sights that are worth seeing in Gdańsk, his surroundings:



Neptune's Fountain



The Sopot molo



St. Mary's Church



# Toruń ✨

Toruń is a historical city on the Vistula River in north-central part of the country, it's one of the oldest cities in Poland. It was a royal city and one of Poland's four largest cities. This is the city where Nicolaus Copernicus - astronomer, creator of the heliocentric model of the solar system was born. Toruń is renowned for its Museum of Gingerbread - the gingerbread-baking tradition dates back nearly a millennium. Sights worth seeing:



Gingerbread Museum



House of Nicolaus  
Copernicus



Teutonic Castle ruins



# → ✨ Zakopane ✨ ←

Zakopane is a city in the south of Poland, at the foot of the Tatra Mountains. It lies near Poland's border with Slovakia, in a valley between the Tatra Mountains and Gubałówka Hill. This city is a centre of Goral culture, people call it „the winter capital of Poland". It's a popular town, to visit in winter because it offers multiple winter sports activities such as skiing, snowboarding, ski jumping, sleigh rides, and ice skating. The town's most popular street: Krupówki (it's full of shops, restaurants). While being in Zakopane you should see:



Eye of the Sea



Krupówki



Railway Kasprowy Wierch





# Traditional Polish food



The most popular Polish dishes:

Dumplings (pl: pierogi)



Hunter's stew (pl: bigos)



Pork chop with potatoes (pl: kotlet schabowy z ziemniakami)



Polish chicken soup (pl: rosół)



Sour rye soup (pl: żurek)





# My city

Ostrów Wielkopolski is a city in west-central Poland. The city area is 41,9 km<sup>2</sup>. It has 74 000 inhabitants. It's the 5th largest town in the voivodeship. The name Ostrów Wielkopolski comes from the Old Polish word „ostrów” meaning island and the adjective „wielkopolski”.



# Patron

The patron of the city is St. Stanisław from Szczepanów. St. Stanisław (1039-1079) - Polish priest, bishop of Cracow, Saint of the Catholic Church and one of the main patrons of Poland.





# Symbols of Ostrów Wielkopolski

## Flag

There is a central circle and two yellow stripes on a red background. The circle and stripes refer to the city's crest (royal apple).



## Crest

The crest depicts a blue royal apple on a red shield, with a golden ribbon and a cross, placed on the background of two crossed golden keys. Keys are a symbol of peace and safety, while the apple symbolizes abundance.





# Monuments & attractions

The city square of Ostrów Wielkopolski is surrounded by tenement buildings from the turn of the 19th and 20th centuries. There's a town hall, many restaurants and shops there.







# Town Hall



# St. Stanisław Co-Cathedral

The first church was built in Ostrów Wielkopolski, in the first half of the 15th century. Initially, it was wooden and small. At the turn of the 19th and 20th centuries, due to growing number of inhabitants of the city, the church was enlarged. The church was built in the Romanesque style.





# Piaski Szczygliczka

In their area there's a impounding reservoir with a sandy beach. There's a rope park there. Scout meetings are held in Piaski.





Close to Piaski, there's a horse farm.





# ✦✦ Synagogue ✦✦

The only preserved Moorish-style synagogue in Poland, considered the most valuable monument of the city. The Synagogue is located on the edge of the former Jewish district.





# The Hunting Palace of the ✧ Radziwiłł Princes ✧



Not far from Ostrów, there is a village Antonin, where is a hunting palace. Every year, concerts dedicated to Fryderyk Chopin's work are held in the palace.





In Antonin there's a popular resort with holiday homes, a campsite and a large beach. The name of the locality comes from the name of Prince Antoni Henryk Radziwiłł.





# My school

Maciej Rataj Primary School No. 6 is located in the Polish town of Ostrów Wielkopolski, at 112 Staroprzygodzka Street. The patron of my school is Maciej Rataj.





# ✧✧ My school's history

The walls of this school remember the times of the I and II World Wars, the period of communism and the Third Republic of Poland changes.



Over a hundred years ago in Zębców, a village near Ostrów, a tiny school was established. Before the actual building of Primary School No. 6 was used, children from Zębców studied in a house, that belonged to the 1st school principal Agaton Ziołkowski. In the years 1903 - 1904 the school was officially built. Learning conditions at that time were modest, and the actual development of the school was expected after the end of the II World War in 1945.

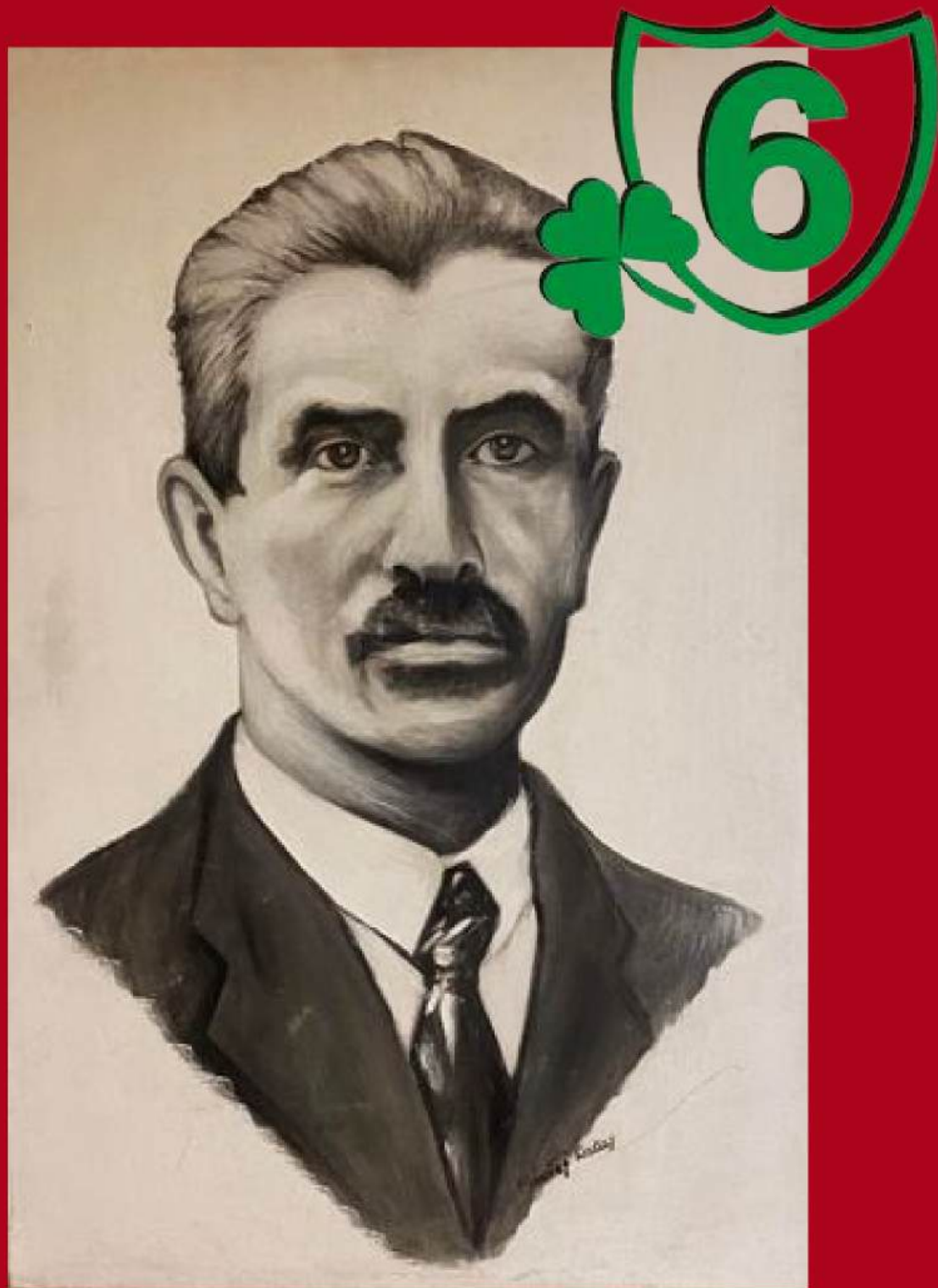


After six years of German occupation, the school started its activity again. It happened on February 26, 1945 . At that time, 82 students applied to the school, they could only count on three teachers. A year later, a scouting organization was established at the school. In the following years, the level of teaching increased, more teachers started working in the school. In July 1968, the old school building was renovated. In September 1978, the sports field was opened.





In the school year 1986/1987, an important event took place in the history of Primary School No. 6. **Maciej Rataj** became the School's Patron. The election of the patron took place on October 13, 1986.



Maciej Rataj (1884-1940) - polish politician, marshal of the Sejm, folk activist, publicist, deputy president of the Republic.





The following years were the period of office of principal Małgorzata Pakuła. In 2009, a newly built sports field was opened. In September 2012, the current school principal, Anna Galant, was elected.





# Biological & geographical classroom





# Chemical classroom





# My classroom





# Other classrooms





# School gym ✨





---

Thank you for your  
attention!

