

ART AND INTERCULTURAL DIALOGUE

ERASMUS+ KA229 PROJECT
2020-I-PL01-KA229-081615_I



Co-funded by the
Erasmus+ Programme
of the European Union



Leading Polish painters



Schultz
(1615–1683)



Michałowski
(1800–1855)



Matejko
(1838–1893)



Malczewski
(1854–1929)



Siemiradzki
(1843–1902)



Wyspiański
(1869–1907)



Witkiewicz "Witkacy"
(1885–1939)



Beksiński
(1929–2005)

POLISH PAINTERS

Polish art has often reflected European trends while maintaining its unique character. The Kraków school of history painting developed by Jan Matejko produced monumental portrayals of significant events and customs throughout Polish history. He is referred to as the most famous Polish painter or even as the "national painter" of Poland.[2][3][4] Stanisław Witkiewicz was an ardent supporter of Realism in Polish art, its main representative being Jozef Chełmoński.

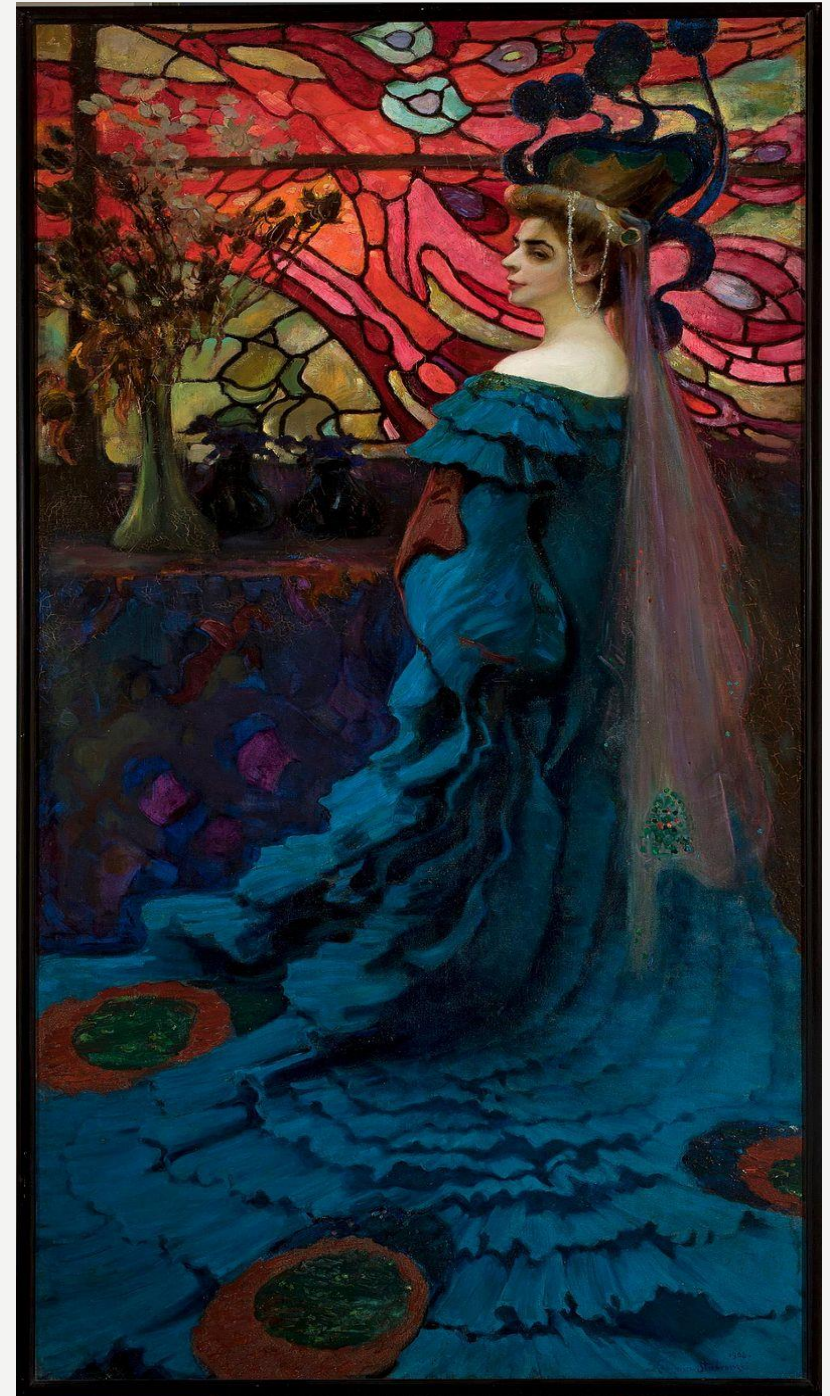
The Młoda Polska (Young Poland) movement witnessed the birth of modern Polish art and engaged in a great deal of formal experimentation led by Jacek Malmczewski (Symbolism), Stanisław Wyspiański, Józef Mehoffer, and a group of Polish Impressionists.

EXAMPLES OF POLISH WELL KNOWN PAINTINGS



CONTEMPORARY ART

- Some of the most important representatives of contemporary art are Wilhelm Sasnal, Rafał Bujnowski, Józef Robakowski, Paweł Althamer, Artur Żmijewski, Mirosław Bałka, Leszek Knaflewski, Robert Kuśmirowski, Zuzanna Janin, Krzysztof Wodiczko, Paulina Ołowska, Katarzyna Kozyra, Joanna Rajkowska, Gruppa Azorro.
- Independent galleries, mainly in Warsaw, Krakow, and Poznań, play an important role. In many cities museums of modern art are being built, gathering not only national but also international collections (Krakow, Wrocław, and Toruń). In Warsaw, work is underway to build the Museum of Modern Art, which operates a temporary building, creating an international collection of contemporary art. It is open to the public since 2013.



THE BEST SCULPTURES IN WARSAW, POLAND PART 1



Wojtek the Soldier Bear Statue
Jordan Park
Krakow, Poland



Nicolaus Copernicus Monument
Warsaw, Poland



Mermaid of Warsaw
Warsaw, Poland

THE BEST SCULPTURES IN WARSAW, POLAND

PART 2

Christ the King,
Świebodzin, Poland



Mały Powstaniec (The Little Insurrectionist)

Warsaw, Poland

A statue honors the children who fought Nazis in Poland.

POLISH ARCHITECTURE, PART 1

- The architecture of Poland includes modern and historical monuments of architectural and historical importance.



The Cloth Hall is standing in the middle of the Main Square in the Krakow Old Town. This pearl of renaissance architecture became one of the most characteristic monuments of Krakow. In the past, it was an international trade center.



***Malbork Castle**

- The Gothic Castle is an old Teutonic stronghold built at the end of the 13th century. It is the largest Castle in the world measured by land area and a UNESCO World Heritage Site. This spectacular fortress located on the east bank of the River Nogat, over the years, has changed hands several times and finally became part of Poland.

POLISH ARCHITECTURE, PART 2



Palace of Culture and Science Warsaw

The Wilanów Palace called today the “Polish Versailles” became a symbol of Warsaw. The summer residence of Polish King Jan III Sobieski delights with incredible baroque architecture and atmosphere from hundreds of years ago.



The Music of Poland

covers diverse aspects of music and musical traditions which have originated, and are practiced in Poland. Artists from Poland include world-famous classical composers like Frédéric Chopin, Karol Szymanowski, Witold Lutosławski, Henryk Górecki and Krzysztof Penderecki; renowned pianists like Karl Tausig, Ignacy Jan Paderewski, Arthur Rubinstein and Krystian Zimerman; as well as popular music artists, and traditional, regionalised folk music ensembles that create a rich and lively music scene at the grassroots level. The musicians of Poland, over the course of history, have developed and popularized a variety of music genres and folk dances such as mazurka, polonaise, krakowiak, kujawiak, polska partner dance, oberek; as well as the sung poetry genre (poezja śpiewana) and others. Mazurka (Mazur), Krakowiak, Kujawiak, Oberek and Polonaise (Polonez) are registered as Polish National Dances, originating in early Middle Ages. The oldest of them is Polonaise that comes from the Medieval pageant dances and it was originally called "chodzony", a "walking dance".

Frédéric François Chopin (born 1 March 1810 – 17 October 1849) was a Polish composer and virtuoso pianist of the Romantic period who wrote primarily for solo piano. He has maintained worldwide renown as a leading musician of his era, one whose "poetic genius was based on a professional technique that was without equal in his generation.,,

Listen to his music here (click on the notes)
Chopin - Spring Waltz (Mariage d'Amour)

The image shows a snippet of a musical score for Frédéric Chopin's Spring Waltz (Mariage d'Amour). It consists of two systems of piano (Pno.) notation. The first system starts at measure 15 and features a treble clef with a key signature of two flats (B-flat and E-flat) and a 3/4 time signature. The melody is marked with a piano (p) dynamic. The second system starts at measure 17 and includes a 'molto rit.' (molto ritardando) instruction. The bass clef part in the second system has a 'Ped.' (pedal) marking and a star symbol at the end. The page number '2' is visible in the top left corner of the score area.

Co-funded by the
Erasmus+ Programme
of the European Union



UNIFICATION IN DIVERSITY



ERASMUS+ KA229 PROJECT