

The Culture Dictionary



Contents

1. Legends
2. Folklore
3. Dishes
4. Custom
5. Plays and funs
6. History monument

1.LEGEND of POLISH EMBLEM

Long time ago, maybe a thousand years ago, three brothers, Lech, Czech and Rus has spread in three sides of the world to create a new state.

Lech went north. He walked a long time by a great impassable forests, which covered the time our land, in this time tore through the bushes, marshes stayed, following the sun, or just over the water until it went out on the plain on the banks of the River Warta. Delighted with the beauty of the country, land fertility, abundance of fish and game, he decided to stay here and to build [...] a city.

When he cut down the trees he, found a whole nest of white eagles. Lech took this as a good omen, and chose the white eagle as a sign of war, a city that was built called Gniezno (from the word "Nest").

Since then, the eagle is the emblem of Polish.

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Coat of arms of Poland changed several times. Sometimes it was deprived of his crown, sometimes transformed into its shape.

The current emblem of the Poland



## 2.FOLKLORE

Folklore - a word which defines folk village culture



Paper Cut



Embroidery



Sculpture

„Gwara” – a native language of certain population groups.

Sayings Poland:

“The appetite grows with eating”

“Where there is nothing difficult”

“Fortune is fickle”

“He was talking to the old man image, and the image never once”

“Who honors his parents, this Good bestows happiness”

April, when it is dry does not give encouragement”

“Clever cheat can only once”

“The eyes are the mirror of the soul”

“All well, what good is ends”

“How to make your bed so must lie”

“Better late than never”

## Costumes





## Folk dancing



polonez



krakowiak



mazurka

### 3. DISHES



"Borsch" is prepared on the basis of leaven of flour. It characterizes with sour taste. It is usually served with eggs and sausage.



Decoction of cooked chicken, served with pasta.



Czernina - soup based on broth and blood of ducks or geese. Served with pasta or potatoes.



Soup based on barley groats with vegetables and pieces of smoked meat.

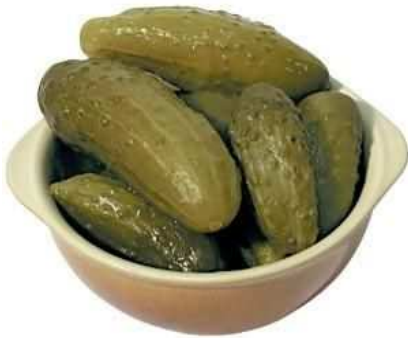


"Bigos" this is a dish of cabbage and meat. This is traditional dish not only in Polish cuisine but also in the cuisine of Lithuanian and Belorussian.





White sausage served with dill pickles. On Ester breakfast it is served with "white borsch".



Dill pickles are cucumbers that arise in a barrel made with the stalks. They are fundamental component of cucumber soup. Used as addition to sandwich, salad, meat dishes, it is also a kind of snack.



Lard is the animal fat. It is most often served with pork lard.



"Oscypek". It is hard cheese made from sheep's milk characteristic for mountains. It is characteristic Polish regional product.



Chopped pork is a pork cutlet. Usually it is served with potatoes and salad.



Roast duck with apples.



Grilled or baked pieces of sausage prepared of buckwheat and pork blood.



Cakes of raw potatoes, fried in oil.



Pancakes, served with jam, cottage cheese or fruits and whipped cream.



Cake based on curd.



Buds are spongy yeast cake with flour, often stuffed with jam, fruit or pudding. It is powdered with sugar or poured with chocolate.



Cake with apples, sometimes served with whipped cream or ice cream.



Cake filled with ground poppy seeds.

## Christmas food



Mushroom soup as the name suggests itself consists of the mushrooms and chopped pieces of greens.



Fruit soup consists of dried fruit. There are apples, plums, cherries, strawberries. This is traditional polish Christmas dish.



Carp is one of twelve dishes on eve table. It should be prepared by hostess. Carp scales fortunes inflow of money throughout the year.



Herring, mostly served with onion or cream.



To cooked sauerkraut cabbage it is necessary to add cooked peas.  
It should served with glassy onion. If we want we can add dried fruit to it.



It's one of the twelve Christmas Eve dishes. This dish consists of noodles combined whit poppy seeds with honey and dried fruit.



Dumplings do not occur only in Poland, but also like in Russia, Ukraine. They may have a meet filling , fruits , mushroom or cabbage.



#### 4. CUSTOMS



Shrove Tuesday is the last day of carnival from "fat" Thursday always ending on Tuesday. We visit our friends and eat donuts.



Grandmother and Grandfather Day this is holiday dedicated to grandmothers and grandfathers. It is celebrated on 21<sup>st</sup> and 22<sup>nd</sup> of January.



Meeting family and friends at their homes on their name days.



"Marzanna" it is the name of puppet, which is burned or fused, to say goodbye to winter and hello to spring.



April Fool's Day is April 1<sup>st</sup>. It is a day when people cheat, saying untruth, but after a while they yell April Fool.

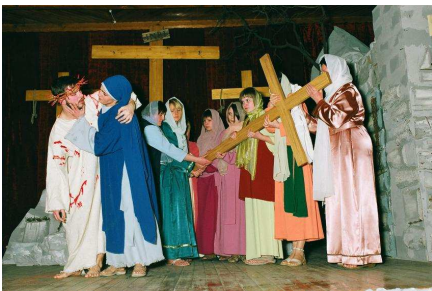




Palm Sunday is a festival symbolizing Christ's entry into Jerusalem and the start of Holy Week.



Easter custom of painting eggs.



Mystery of Lent - the presentation showing the passion and crucifixion of Jesus Christ.



Easter - a holiday celebrated by Christians. On this day we celebrate the resurrection of Jesus.



Resurrection in the Catholic Church- the first mass celebration of Resurrection joined with the procession.



„Święconka” it is beautifully decorated basket in which are: ham, eggs, salt, pepper, bread. This basket is hollowed on Holy Saturday.



Cast Monday “Śmigus Dyngus”. This is a Slavic custom, in Poland this day is non- working day



Picnic is a spring trip. It is called “majówka”. Poles spend Sundays at may like this.



Mother's Day/ Father's Day. It is celebrated on 26<sup>th</sup> May and 23<sup>rd</sup> of June.



Corpus Christi is a holiday celebrated in the Catholic Church. It is a celebration in honor of the Blessed Sacrament.



Houses are decorated with green branches at day who calls " Zielone świętki".



Pilgrimage is a journey taken with religious motives to holy places. The pilgrimage motif may be the desire to redress the crimes committed, or wishing to submit requests, such as health, the well-being.



"Dożynki" this is harvest holiday. This custom is derived from popular Slavic tribe.



Litkup it is still alive custom . It is toast of important life decisions or important purchases.





„Gościniec” - a gift given during social visit.



An “odpust” is a feast in the parish (village, city)-related to entertainments, and exhibitions.



All Saints Day - the holiday that is celebrated in Poland on November 1<sup>st</sup> to honor all the dead know and unknown.



All Souls' Day - celebrated on November 2<sup>nd</sup> , the day we remember all who have left this world.



“Katarzynki” is a male counterpart of “Andrzejki”. In “Katarzynki” young men predict on marriage and finding partner.



"Andrzejki"- it is celebrated on 30th November. This is a special night, night of fortune-telling. During this magical night people predict their future.



Nativity play is a play presented by children. It symbolizes and shows Mary, Joseph and baby, it is shown before Christmas.



Nativity shed it is often a model depicting the interior of the stable at Bethlehem, where Christ was born.



When the lights first star,  
a sign, it can be set down to Christmas Eve.



Christmas dinner is a Polish custom sanctified a very long time ago. At the table the whole family sits, leaving a free space for the weary wanderer. On the table there should be 12 dishes which should be all tried.





Wafer is a white flake of bread baked from flour and water without the addition of yeast, which people share at Christmas



Polish custom is dealing presents after the Christmas dinner.



Carol initially is a happy New Year's song, which contemporary is the form of a Christmas song.



Carol singers are called "przebierańcy", in Christmas time they go from house to house with the wishes of prosperity in New Year



Midnight Mass is a ceremonial mass celebrated at midnight on December 25. Midnight Mass commemorates the shepherds and the expectation of prayers moving towards Bethlehem.



Christmas cards are the cards who people are sending to each other to make a wish.



"Podłaźniczka" is tip of fir, spruce or pine branch hung on the ceiling at Christmas time.



At present in Poland Christmas tree replaced "podłaźniczkę".



Fair is a type of the medieval market, being a center of trade in goods.

## 5. PLAYS AND FUNS



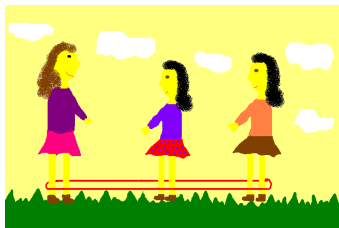
This is play where one person count from 1 to 10. Others hide, then person which count search others.



This is a play where one person close eyes and others revolve around. Next others flee and one person chase.



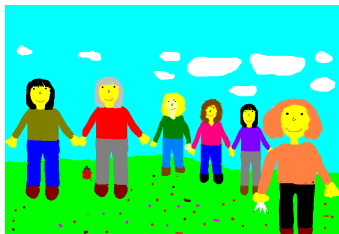
When people sing song, one person flee and second person chase.



Two person hold elastic gum for jump. Next third person jumps it.



One person hold jumping rope and jumping it.



This is a play in which people sit in round and one person with handkerchief walking around them.



These are snowy play. This is making a showman, ice skating, skiing, downhill on a sled.

## 6. History monument



Settlement in Biskupin.

„Biskupin” is a small town in west Poland, which is a Old Slavic settlement.



Door gnieźnieńskie- Gniezno

Gniezno Doors is a universal monument of Roman art. There are scenes from the life of st. Wojciech. It is located in Gniezno.





**Wawel in Cracow**

„Wawel” is a hill in Cracow and on it is a castle which was the former place of the king's family.



Gdańsk is a port city near the Baltic Sea with almost 600 years old historic mobile.





### **Teutonic Castle in Malbork**

Malbork Castle this is tripartite stronghold defensive style Gothic. From 14 september 1309 to 1457 castle in Malbork was seat grand Master of the Teutonic, and the capital city Monastic State.



### **Royal Castle in Warsaw**

Royal castle is second seat kings in Warsaw at Castle Square.. It is Baroque and classical castle , which in 1980 year was inscribed into the list of global monuments UNESCO



### **Town hall- Poznań**

City hall in Poznań is a Renaissance building standing in the Old Market., which he was once a function hall. Every day a 12.00 hour won its Bugle call Poznań.



Zamość is city World Heritage UNESCO.





Toruń - beautyfull city where borned Mikołaj Kopernik



Oporów - castle, around which the castle is a moat, located Mazovia.





Częstochowa the most famous in Poland Marian sanktuarium.



Oświęcim - concentration camp, has become for the world a symbol of terror and genocide.