CULTURE AND ART OF POLAND







Projekt "DunikTime – czas na kulturowe wyzwanie edukacyjne" realizowany jest przez Zespół Szkół im. X. Dunikowskiego w Zawierciu ze środków Europejskiego Funduszu Społecznego Programu Operacyjnego Wiedza Edukacja Rozwój (PO WER) w ramach projektu "Ponadnarodowa mobilność uczniów"

FOLK ART

Artistic activity, generally rural.

It includes music, dances, legends, fairy tales, folk poetry and the whole artistic side of folk customs and rituals.

All these phenomena were closely related to each other and

to the life of the village and formed the folk culture



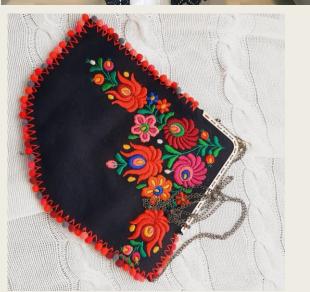




Folk art products always fulfill a specific function in the life of the village. It satisfied the needs of the countryside, and peasants, as part of the economy, were dependent on their own creativity in all areas of life.

The basic products of folk handicraft are fabrics, embroidery and lace, folk costumes, blacksmith's products, straw weaves, wicker, furniture as well as pottery and ceramics.









MIDDLE &GES

The Middle Ages is an era in which there were two leading architectural styles. Romanesque and Gothic styles. Strong religious influences were visible in the art - many paintings and sculptures were inspired by events described in the Holy Bible. Portrait painting developed - the art of creating nudes, popular in antiquity, disappeared.







Art in the Middle Ages was focused on the sacred sphere. The most important works of this era are works on religious themes. Both sculpture and painting were created for the glory of God. They remained unsigned by the authors (anonymity was especially important at the beginning of the era).





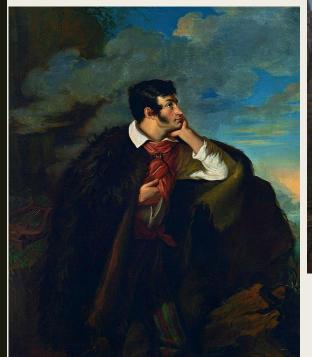
ROMANTICISM

An ideological, literary and artistic trend that developed primarily in Western Europe and manifested itself mainly in poetry, painting and music. Romanticism did not cover all areas of visual arts and did not create a uniform style, therefore it is not an epoch in all fields of art.





The architecture used the Gothic style, Baroque and Rococo played a large role in painting. Gothic was an aesthetic and ideological inspiration. Soaring towers are a symbol of the vertical ordering of human life, interest in spirituality and the sphere of the sacred. Medieval castles stimulate the imagination and provoke to discover their secrets. Baroque and Rococo inspired the Romantics with their sensuality,



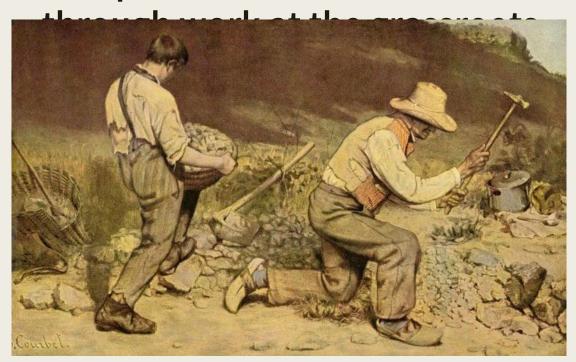






POSITIVISM

In Poland, the influence of this current of thought was initially manifested mainly in literature, which in the country under the partitions not only opposed literary Romanticism, preaching faith in progress and scientific achievements, but also postulated cultural and economic reconstruction

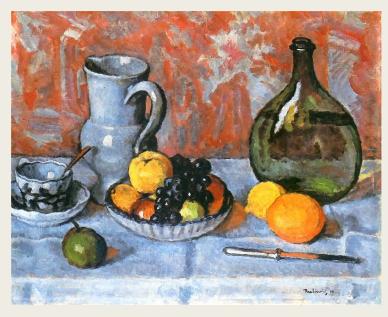




The positivists wanted a return to reality and authenticity. They want to show nature in a real way, they reject romantic embellishments and exquisite vocabulary. Their art is to be credible, reliable and, above all, realistic.





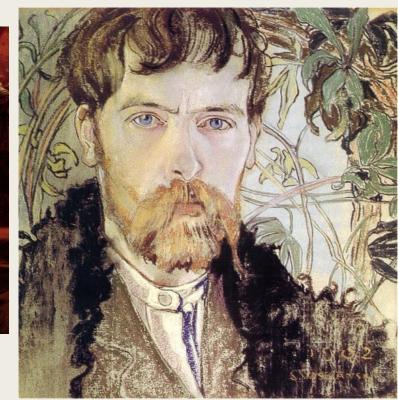


YOUNG POLAND

During this period, new literary tendencies emerged, such as neoromanticism, symbolism, expressionism, naturalism, and impressionism. The Young Poland era was characterized by a mixture of styles in literature and a difficult to define tendency in painting or sculpture.







INSPIRATIONS OF THE ARTISTS OF YOUNG POLAND

- Medieval art
- Decorative ornaments of the Far East
- Archaic and folk art
- Nature
- The world of mythology, legends, folk beliefs and fairy tales
- Biblical motifs
- History of the Polish Nation
- Philosophy of Schopenhauer,









THANKS FOR ATTETNION







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