

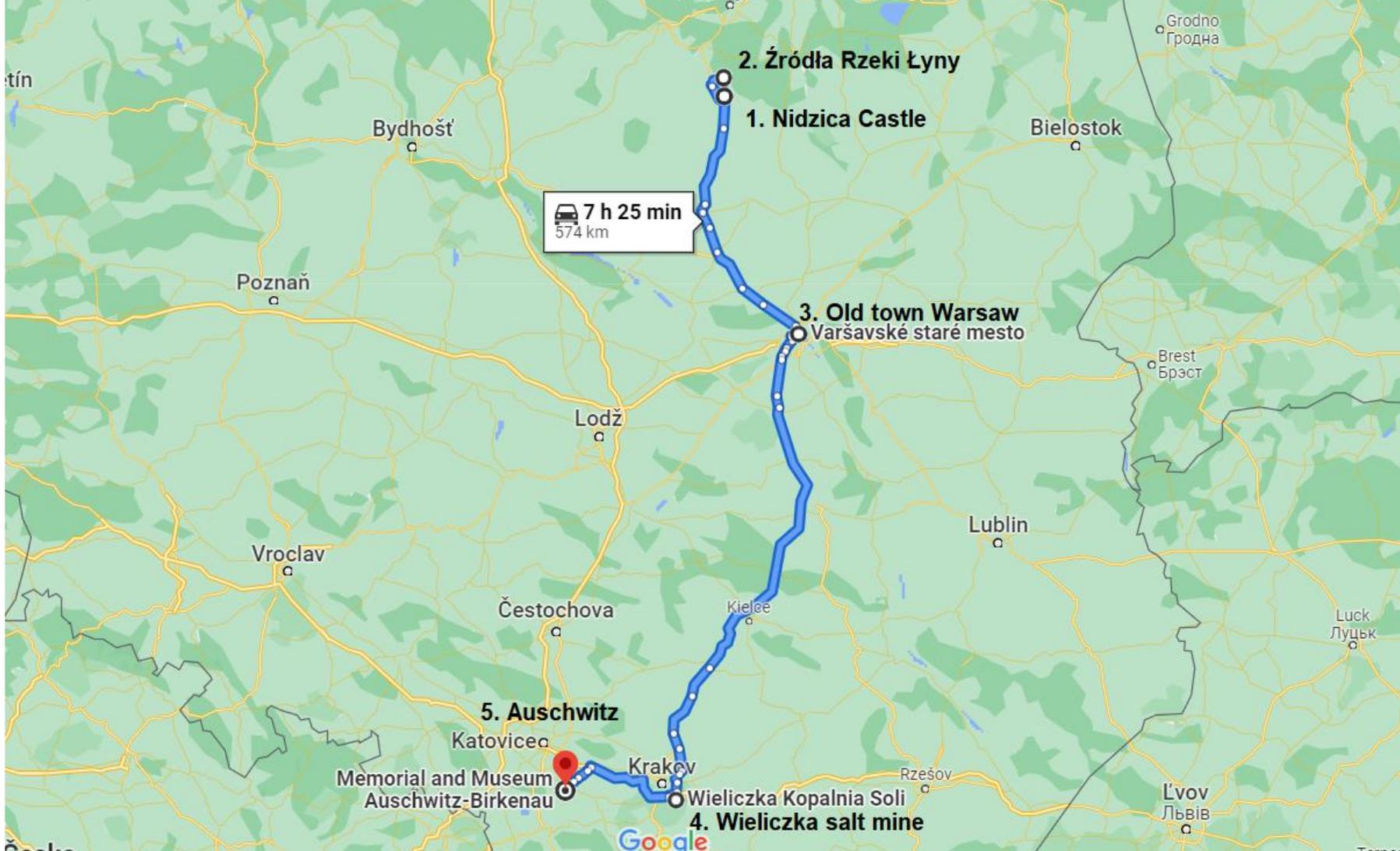
**P O L A N D**

**N I D Z I C A**

# Poland - information minimum

Poland is located in a middle of Europe. It borders with Germany, the Czech Republic, Slovakia, Ukraine, Belarus, Lithuania and Russia. Its capital is Warsaw. The population is about 38mln. The most famous UNESCO sites include castle in Malbork, the Old Town in Warsaw and Cracov, Wieliczka Salt mine and others.





# Nidzica castle

The construction of the castle was begun around 1370. The castle was rebuilt twice.

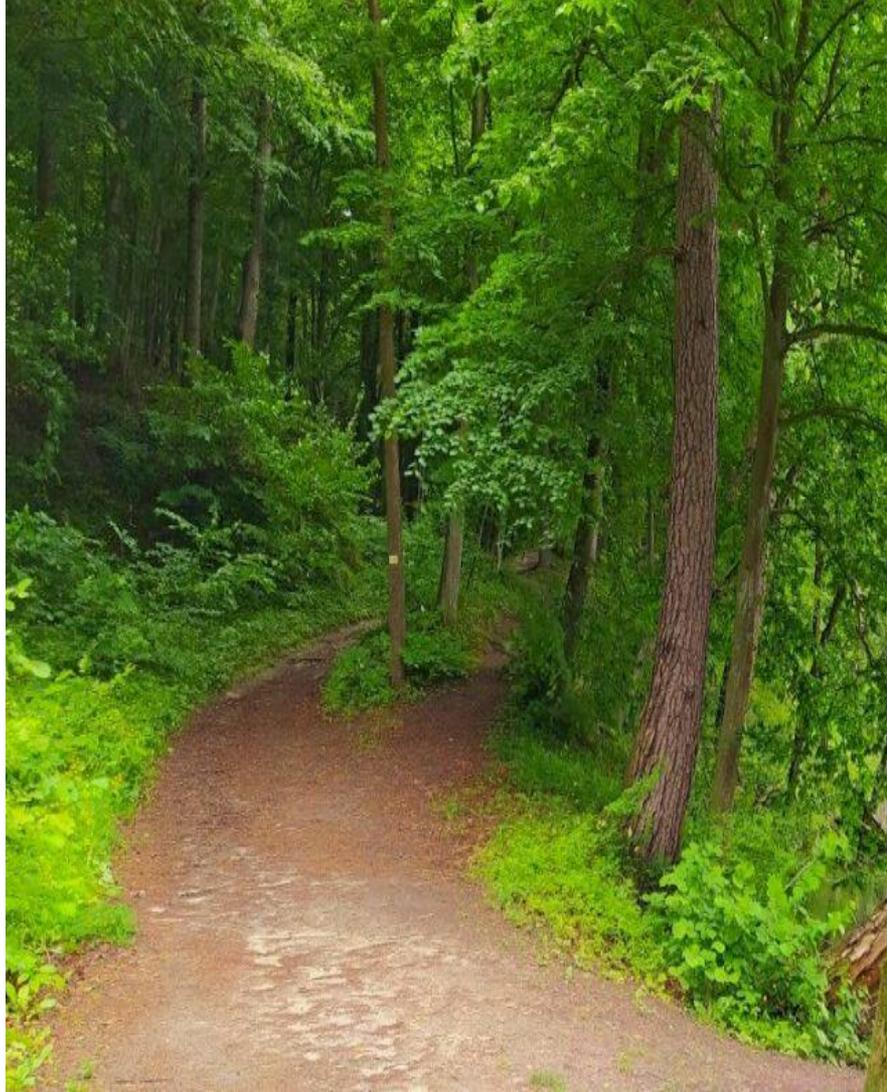
In the history of the castle it was captured by the Polish forces & then was occupied by the Prussian Union and taken by the Czech army.

The Soviets ceded the area to Poland and the German name was changed to Nidzica.



# Źródła Rzeki Łyny

The source reserve of the Łyna River is situated in the commune and forest inspectorate of Nidzica. It is named after a famous Polish botanist who discovered these sources. Dozens of small streams flowing from these slopes give rise to the Łyna River, which then cascades down the valley to the gorge. At the mouth of the valley, there is a small mill pond, created after a dam was built in this place.



# Old town Warsaw

Warsaw's Old Town is the jewel in the Polish capital's crown. The Old Town is one hour and a half far from Nidzica. It has been entered on the UNESCO World Heritage list. Be sure to visit the Royal Castle: in the former home of Polish rulers, you will see the royal apartments, paintings by Rembrandt and canvases from Canaletto.

The Old Town Square is more than seven centuries old and is one of the most charming squares in Warsaw.

In the middle of the Old Town Squares there is a statue of the Warsaw Mermaid, which is the symbol of the city.

In the summer, the Old Town is full of café gardens and becomes a stage for cultural festivals; while in winter, the Old Town sparkles with beautiful illuminations.



# Wieliczka salt mine

- Salt mining began in the mines during the 13th century. During the tour, you'll hear the legend of how the mine was discovered.
- Mining continued until 1996 when, due to falling salt prices and flooding of the mine, mining of the salt stopped. In 1978 the mines became a UNESCO



# Auschwitz

- a complex of over 40 **concentration** and **extermination camps** operated by **Nazi Germany**
- After Germany **sparked World War II** by **invading Poland** in September 1939, the **Schutzstaffel (SS)** converted Auschwitz I, an army barracks, into a prisoner-of-war camp.

