

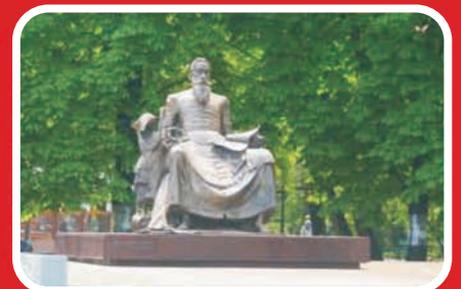


WYŻSZA SZKOŁA HANDLOWA W RADOMIU

Radom Academy of Economics

Welcome to Poland

Guidebook for Foreign Students



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6. NOTES

GENERAL INFORMATION ABOUT POLAND

Poland, officially the Republic of Poland, is a Central European country and shares its borders with Germany, Czech Republic, Slovakia Ukraine, Belarus, Lithuania; Kaliningrad Oblast (a Russian exclave) and the Baltic Sea . The total area of Poland is 312,679 square kilometers (120,726 sq mi), making it the 68th largest country in the world and the 9th largest in Europe. Poland has a population of over 38 million people, which makes it the 34th most populous country in the world and the most populous Eastern European Member State of the European Union (EU). The majority of the population live in the cities and towns with over 45% of all citizens living in one of the 42 larger cities with population exceeding 100 000 inhabitants. Poland is divided into 16 provinces. The capital city of Warsaw is located on the Vistula River and has population of around 2 million people. Today, over 98% of the population is ethnic Poles, and more than 80% are Roman Catholics.

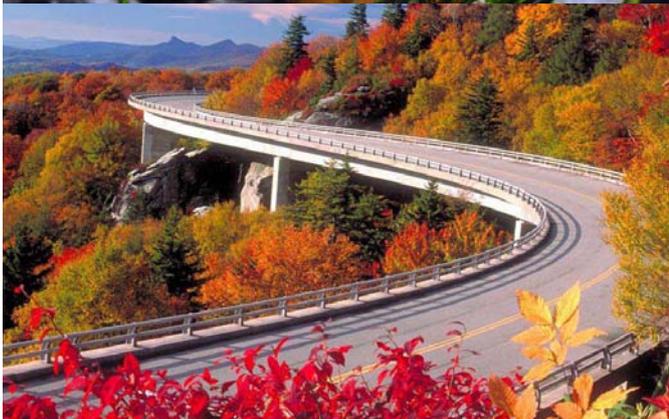
CLIMATE

The geographical location and surface features are the two most important factors determining the climate of Poland, which has transitional character between the maritime and continental climates.

We have four seasons:

Spring starts in March with temperatures varying from -1 to +20 °C, until about April or May. July is the hottest month, but the rest of the summer is also quite warm with temperatures from 21 to 32 °C. Initially warm September is the beginning of Poland's autumn. Thereafter, the days become more cold until December, when winter begins and the temperature drops from a few degrees below zero to even - 20 °C. Winter lasts from December to March and includes shorter or longer period of snow. In the high mountains snow lies till May.

Season	Average temperature
Spring: 22 March- 21 June	-1 °C - 20 °C
Summer: 22 June- 21 September	over 15 °C
Autumn: 22 September- 21 December	5 °C do 15 °C
Winter: 22 December- 21 March	below 0 °C



GEOGRAPHY

Poland's territory extends across several geographical regions. In the north is the Baltic seacoast, which is marked by several spits, coastal lakes (former bays that have been cut off from the sea) and dunes. The centre and parts of the north lie within the North European Plain. Rising gently above these lowlands is a geographical region comprising the four hilly districts of moraines and moraine dammed lakes formed during and after the Pleistocene ice age. These lake districts are the Pomeranian Lake District, the Greater Polish Lake District, the Kashubian Lake District, and the Masuria Lake District - the largest of the four and covers much of north-eastern Poland. On the south of the Northern European Lowlands lie the regions of Silesia and Masovia, which are marked by broad ice-age river valleys. Farther south lies the Polish mountain region, including the Sudetes and the Carpathian Mountains. The highest part of the Carpathians is the Tatra Mountains with the highest Polish peak called Rysy 2,499 meters.

BRIEF HISTORY

Poland began to form into a recognizable unitary and territorial entity around the middle of the 10th century. Poland's first historically documented ruler, **Mieszko I**, was baptized in 966, adopting Catholic Christianity. In the 12th century, Poland fragmented into several smaller states and was reunited in 1320 by king **Władysław I**. His son, **Kazimierz III the Great**, is remembered as one of the biggest reformers, founder of [the University of Krakow \(later called Jagiellonian University\) which was the 2nd university in Central Europe](#). Poland was also a centre of migration of people and the Jewish community began to settle and flourish in here during those times.

Under the Jagiellon dynasty Poland forged a union with its neighbour, the Grand Duchy of Lithuania. In 1410, a Polish-Lithuanian army inflicted a decisive defeat on the Teutonic Knights (both countries' main adversary), [in the battle of Grunwald](#). Compared to other European nations, Poland was exceptional in its tolerance of religious dissent, allowing the country to avoid the religious turmoil that spread over Western Europe in that time. [A golden age ensued during the 16th century after the Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth](#). The Nobles in Poland, far more numerous than in Western European countries, took pride in their freedoms and parliamentary system. [During the Golden Age period, Poland expanded its borders to become the largest country in Europe](#).

In the mid-seventeenth century, a Swedish invasion ("The Deluge") and the Cossacks' Chmielnicki Uprising marked the end of the Golden Age. Numerous wars against Russia coupled with government marked the steady deterioration of the Commonwealth from a European power into a near-anarchy controlled by its neighbours. Despite the erosion of its power, the Commonwealth was able to deal a crushing defeat to the Ottoman Empire in 1683 at the Battle of Vienna. The main

reform of that time was the [Constitution of May 3, 1791, the world's second modern constitution and the first in Europe](#). Soon Poland was thwarted with the three partitions of Poland (1772, 1793, and 1795) which culminated in [Poland's being erased from the map](#) and its territories being divided between Russia, Prussia, and Austria [for 123 years](#).

Poles would resent their fate and several times rebel against the practitioners. In 1807, Napoleon I of France recreated a Polish state, the Duchy of Warsaw, but after the Napoleonic Wars, Poland was again divided in 1815 by the victorious Allies at the Congress of Vienna. The eastern portion was ruled by the Russia. The Tsars soon reduced Polish freedoms and Russia eventually *de facto* annexed the country. Later in the 19th century, Austrian-ruled Galicia, particularly the Free City of [Kraków, became a centre of Polish cultural life](#).

During World War I, all the Allies agreed on the reconstitution of Poland that United States President Woodrow Wilson proclaimed in Point 13 of his Fourteen Points. Shortly after the surrender of Germany in November 1918, Poland regained its independence as the Second Polish Republic. It reaffirmed its independence after a series of military conflicts, the most notable being the Polish-Soviet War (1919-1921) when Poland inflicted a crushing defeat on the Red Army. The 1926 May Coup of **Józef Piłsudski** turned the reins of the Second Polish Republic and controlled Poland until the start of World War II in 1939, when Nazi Germany invaded on 1 September and the Soviet invasion of Poland followed on 17 September. As agreed in the Molotov-Ribbentrop Pact, Poland was split into two zones, occupied by Germany and Soviet Union. Of all the countries involved in the war, Poland lost the highest percentage of its citizens: over 6 million perished, half of them Polish Jews. At the war's conclusion, Poland's borders were shifted westwards, pushing the eastern border to the Curzon Line. Meanwhile, the western border was moved to the Oder-Neisse line. The shift forced the migration of millions of people, most of whom were Poles, Germans, Ukrainians and Jews. [The Soviet Union instituted a new Communist government in Poland, analogous to much of the rest of the Eastern Bloc](#). Military alignment within the Warsaw Pact throughout the Cold War was also part of this change. The People's Republic of Poland was officially proclaimed in 1952. [Labour turmoil in 1980 led to the formation of the independent trade union "Solidarity" \("Solidarność"\)](#), which over time became a political force. Despite persecution and imposition of martial law in 1981, it eroded the dominance of the Communist Party and by 1989 had triumphed in parliamentary elections. **Lech Wałęsa** eventually won the presidency in 1990. [The Solidarity movement heralded the collapse of communism across Eastern Europe](#).

A shock therapy programme of Leszek Balcerowicz during the early 1990s enabled the country to transform its economy into a market economy. As with all other post-communist countries, Poland suffered temporary slumps in social and economic standards, but became the first post-communist country to reach its pre-1989 GDP levels, which it achieved by 1995 due to its booming economy.

Most visibly, there were numerous improvements in other human rights, such as the freedom of speech. In 1991, Poland became a member of the Visegrád Group and joined NATO in 1999 along with the Czech Republic and Hungary. Poland also became a full member of European Union on 1 May 2004. In 2007 Poland joined Schengen Area.

MAJOR CITIES



Erasmus students in front of the Palace of Culture in Warsaw

Warszawa - a charming capital city which has over 2 million inhabitants. Today Warsaw is a city with many faces where tradition intermingles with modernity. From the terrace on Zamkowy Square, where the Royal Castle and St. Anne's Church are located, is a view of the new Świętokrzyski Bridge. The dominating silhouette of the city centre belongs to the Palace of Culture and Science, which today shares the city skyline with numerous office towers. You can feel the breath of history in the Old Town, on Nowy Świat Street and everywhere where the city's roots have been preserved.



Erasmus students in front of "Złote Tarasy" shopping center in Warsaw

Kraków - a tourist horn of plenty



Erasmus students in front of Railway Station in Kraków

Cracow, Poland's former royal capital, is one of the most attractive spots on the tourist map of Europe. This is a place where legends, history and modernity intertwine. The city, which lies on the banks of the Vistula River, is famous for its priceless historical monuments of culture and art.

Gdańsk, Gdynia, Sopot – The Tricity



Statue of Neptune in Gdańsk

The Tricity, an urban complex extending along the Bay of Gdańsk, is one of Poland's largest tourist attractions. Each of the cities making up the Tricity offers a different atmosphere. Gdańsk is a Hanseatic town more than 1,000 years old, while the lively Sopot and Gdynia are proof of the economic spirit of the Poles who, having regained their independence in 1918 after a century and a half of occupation, took less than 10 years to build one of the greatest ports on the Baltic.

The history of the Tricity is an important element of the contemporary consciousness of every Pole:



Fountains in Gdynia

it was here that the strikes of 1970, 1980 and 1988 set in motion the destruction of the communist system.

In 1980, Lech Wałęsa led the strike at the Lenin



"Crooked House" in Sopot

Shipyard in Gdańsk, which became the cradle of the Solidarity social movement. The trade-union leader went on to become the president of Poland and winner of the Nobel Peace Prize.

Wrocław – a magical city

Wrocław was once described as “the holy blossom of Europe, a beautiful gem among cities”, and has always been a bone of contention, changing hands many times throughout its long history. In the past, Wrocław has belonged to Poles, Czechs, Austrians, Hungarians and Germans. Settlers here have included Walloons, Jews, Italians and Ruthenians. The mixture of many different religions and cultures, while troublesome at times, has also contributed a lot to the city.



Old Town in Wrocław

Wrocław lies in the middle of the Silesian Lowland, where the Oder River branches out to form 12 islands. The city is spanned by more than 100 bridges. Seen from the deck of a tour boat, Wrocław looks like a city on the water. Katowice: Katowice and its surrounding cities create the largest industrial center in Poland. The city’s major industries are mining, iron working, and heavy industry.

Poznań – the legendary cradle of Poland

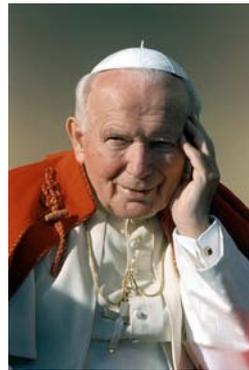
Poznań is known around the world as an important international trade-fair centre. Every year about 30 international and national events are held here. Specialist trade fairs, such as the Polagra Fair, featuring food products, and the Budma Fair, featuring building materials, are among the largest sectoral events in Europe. The historical landmarks in this city are also well worth seeing.



Old Town in Poznań

FAMOUS PEOPLE

POLITICIANS, NATIONAL HEROES, HEADS OF STATE



Pope John Paul II

(Polish: Jan Paweł II, born Karol Wojtyła; 18 May, 1920 – 2 April, 2005) served as Pope of the Catholic Church and Sovereign of Vatican City from 16 October 1978 until his death almost 27 years later.

John Paul II has been widely acclaimed as one of the most influential leaders of the 20th century. It is widely agreed that he was instrumental in ending communism in his native Poland and eventually all of Central, Southern and Eastern Europe, as well as significantly improving the Catholic Church’s relations with Judaism, the Eastern Orthodox Church and the Anglican Communion. He was one of the most-travelled world leaders in history, visiting 129 countries during his pontificate. He was fluent in many languages: e.g. Italian, French, German, English, Spanish, Portuguese, Croatian, Ancient Greek and Latin. He beatified 1,340 people and canonised 483 Saints, more than the combined tally of his predecessors during the last five centuries.

He was the only Polish Pope, and was the first non-Italian Pope since 1520s.

Lech Wałęsa



(born 29 September, 1943) Polish politician in a former anticommunist underground, trade union and human rights activist. He co-founded Solidarity (Solidarność), the Soviet bloc’s first independent trade union. In 1989 there were

In 1983 he was awarded with the Nobel Peace Prize but was unable to receive it by himself, fearing that the government would not let him back in.



launched first free „contract” elections, between communists and the opposition, to the parliament and

Tadeusz Mazowiecki (he is the only private foreign citizen to address a joint session of the United States Congress, which he did on 15 November 1989 and was also the first recipient of the Liberty Medal on 4 July 1989 in Philadelphia) was chosen for prime minister of Poland. **On 9 December 1990, Walesa won the presidential election to become president of Poland for the next five years.** His style of presidency was strongly criticized by most of the political parties, and he lost most of the initial public support by the end of 1995.



Józef Piłsudski

(5 December, 1867 – 12 May, 1935) was Chief of State (1918–22), "First Marshal" and the authoritarian ruler of the Second Polish Republic. From mid-World War I he was a major influence in Poland's politics, and an important figure on the European political scene. Early in his political

career, Piłsudski became a leader of the Polish Socialist Party. Concluding, however, that Poland's

He is considered largely responsible for Poland regaining independence in 1918, after 123 years of partitions.

independence would have to be won by force of arms, he created the Polish Legions. In the May 1926 coup d'état,

became de facto dictator of Poland. From then until his death in 1935, he concerned himself primarily with military and foreign affairs.



Tadeusz Kościuszko

(4 February, 1746 – 15 October, 1817) was a Polish military leader. He is a national hero in Poland, Belarus, Lithuania, and the United States. Prior to commanding the 1794 Uprising, he had fought in the American Revolutionary War as a colonel in the Continental

Army, together with Kazimierz Pułaski. In 1783, in recognition of his dedicated service, he had been brevetted by the Continental Congress to the rank of brigadier general and had become a naturalized citizen of the United States.

He led the 1794 Kościuszko Uprising against Imperial Russia and Kingdom of Prussia.

POETS, WRITERS



Adam Mickiewicz

(24 December, 1798 – 26 November, 1855). He ranks as one of Poland's Three Bards alongside Zygmunt Krasiński and Juliusz Słowacki. Mickiewicz is also regarded as the greatest Slavic poet, alongside Alexander Pushkin, and as one of the best authors of the Romantic school. The writings of Mickiewicz have

had a tremendous influence upon the Polish mind. Because of the greater simplicity of his style and the directness of presentation, Mickiewicz reached more Polish hearts. His two monumental works, marking the zenith of his power, are „Dziady” („Forefathers' Eve”) and „Pan Tadeusz”. The latter is Polish epopee.

He is regarded as the greatest Polish Romantic poet.

Jan Kochanowski

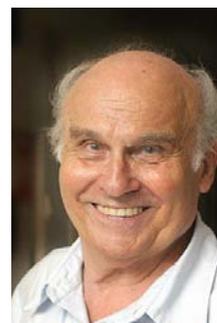


(1530 – 22 August, 1584). Little is known of his early education. At fourteen, fluent in Latin, he was sent to the Kraków Academy. Kochanowski was a Polish Renaissance poet who established poetic patterns that would become integral to Polish literary language. He is commonly regarded as the greatest Polish poet before Adam Mickiewicz, and the greatest Slavic poet, prior to the 19th century. Kochanowski is sometimes referred to in Polish as „Jan z Czarnolasu” („John of Blackwood”). It was there that he wrote his most memorable works, including

He was born at Sycyna, near Radom, Poland.

The Dismissal of the Greek Envoys and the Laments.

Ryszard Kapuściński



(4 March, 1932 – 23 January, 2007) was a highly regarded Polish journalist and writer whose dispatches in book form brought him a global reputation. Also a photographer and poet. Much of his work is considered to ascend to the heights of literature.



Wisława Szymborska (2 July, 1923 – 1 February, 2012) is a Polish poet, essayist and translator. Szymborska's compact poems often conjure large existential puzzles, touching on issues of ethical import, and reflecting on the condition of people both as individuals and as members of human

society. Szymborska's reputation rests on a relatively small body of work: she has not published more than 250 poems to date. She is often described as modest to the point of shyness. She has long been cherished by Polish literary contemporaries (e.g. Czesław Miłosz).

She was awarded the 1996 Nobel Prize in Literature.

Witold Gombrowicz

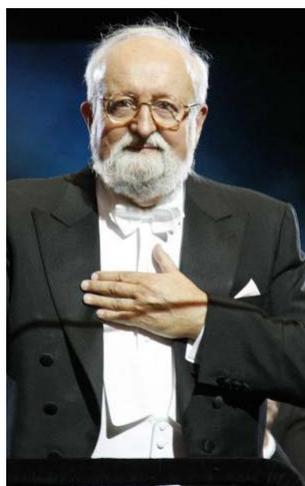


(4 August, 1904 – 24 July, 1969). Novelist, dramatist. The theme of his work is the innate immaturity of human nature. In 1937 he published his first novel, *Ferdydurke*, which presented many of his usual themes: the problems of immaturity and youth, the creation of identity in interactions with others, and an ironic, critical examination of class roles in Polish society and culture. He gained fame only during the last years of his life, but is now considered one of the foremost figures of Polish literature.

His works are characterized by deep psychological analysis, a certain sense of paradox and an absurd, anti-nationalist flavor.

a comfortable living as a composer and piano teacher, while giving public performances. From 1837 to 1847 he had a turbulent relationship with the French writer George Sand. Chopin's extant compositions were written primarily for the piano as a solo instrument. Though they are technically demanding, his style emphasises nuance and expressive depth. Chopin invented musical forms such as the instrumental ballade and was responsible for major innovations in forms such as the piano sonata, mazurka, waltz, nocturne, étude, impromptu and prélude. 2010 is announced and celebrated as his year in Poland.

He was a Polish composer and virtuoso pianist; one of the great masters of Romantic music.



Krzysztof Penderecki (November 23, 1933) is a Polish composer and conductor. Both these works exhibit novel compositional techniques. Since the 1970s Penderecki's style has changed to encompass a post-Romantic idiom. He has won prestigious awards including Grammy Awards in 1987 and 1998 and 2001, and the Grawemeyer Award for Music Composition in 1992. He has been called Poland's greatest living composer. As well as the works already mentioned, his compositions include four operas, eight symphonies and other orchestral pieces, a variety of instrumental concertos, choral settings of mainly religious texts, as well as chamber and instrumental works.

His 1960 avant-garde Threnody to the Victims of Hiroshima for string orchestra brought him to international attention, and this success was followed by acclaim for his choral St. Luke Passion.

MUSICIANS

Fryderyk Chopin



(1 March, 1810 – 17 October, 1849) Chopin was born in the village of Żelazowa Wola, in the Duchy of Warsaw, to a French-expatriate father and Polish mother, and was regarded as a child-prodigy pianist. On 2 November 1830, he left for Austria. Seven days later the Polish November Uprising, and subsequent Russian victory, led to him becoming one of many expatriates of the Polish Great Emigration. In Paris, Chopin made



Stanisław Moniuszko (5 May, 1819 - 4 June, 1872) was a Polish composer, conductor and teacher. His output includes many songs and operas. His musical style is filled with patriotic folk themes of the peoples of the former Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth (predominantly Polish and Belarusian). He is generally referred to as the father of Polish national opera.

Lithuanian Commonwealth (predominantly Polish and Belarusian). He is generally referred to as the father of Polish national opera.



Zbigniew Preisner

(born 20 May, 1955 in Bielsko-Biała as Zbigniew Antoni Kowalski) is a Polish film score composer. Preisner is best known for the music composed for the films directed by fellow Pole Krzysztof Kieślowski. His music for *Three Colors: Red*

His Song for the Unification of Europe, based on the Greek text of 1 Corinthians 13, is attributed to a character in Kieślowski's Three Colors: Blue and plays a dominating role in the story.

includes a setting of Polish and French versions of a poem by Wisława Szymborska, a Polish Nobel Prize-winning poet.

INVENTORS, EXPLORERS, SCIENTISTS



Mikołaj Kopernik

(Nicolas Copernicus, 19 February, 1473 – 24 May, 1543). His epochal book, *De revolutionibus orbium coelestium* (On the Revolutions

of the Celestial Spheres), published in 1543 just before he died, is often regarded as the starting point of modern astronomy and the defining epiphany that began the Scientific Revolution. His heliocentric model, with the sun at the centre of the universe, demonstrated that the observed motions of celestial objects can be explained without putting the Earth at rest in the centre of the universe. His work stimulated further scientific investigations, becoming a landmark in the history of modern science that is now often referred to as the Copernican Revolution. Among the great polymaths of the Renaissance, Copernicus was a mathematician, astronomer, physician, quadrilingual polyglot, classical scholar, translator, artist, Catholic cleric, jurist, governor, military leader, diplomat and economist. Among his many responsibilities, astronomy figured as little more than an avocation — yet it was in that field that he made his mark upon the world.

He was a first astronomer to formulate a comprehensive heliocentric cosmology, which displaced the Earth from the centre of the universe.



Ludwik Lazarus Zamenhof

(15 December, 1859 – 14 April, 1917) is the creator of **ESPERANTO**, the most successful constructed language designed for international communication. It's an easy-to-learn and politically neutral language that transcends nationality and foster peace and

international understanding between people with different regional and/or national languages.



Maria Skłodowska Curie

(7 November, 1867 – 4 July, 1934) was a physicist and chemist of Polish origin and, subsequently, French citizenship. Her husband Pierre Curie was a Nobel co-laureate of hers, and her daughter Irene Joliot-Curie and son-in-law Frédéric Joliot-Curie also received

Nobel prizes. Her achievements include the creation of a theory of radioactivity (a term coined by her), techniques for isolating radioactive isotopes, and the discovery of two new elements, polonium and radium. It was also under her personal direction that the world's first studies were conducted into the treatment of neoplasm

She was a pioneer in the field of radioactivity, the first person honoured with two Nobel Prizes, and the first female professor at the University of Paris.

(cancers), using radioactive isotopes. While an actively loyal French citizen, she never lost her sense of Polish identity. She named the first new chemical element that she discovered (1898) polonium for her native country, and in 1932 she founded a Radium Institute (now the Maria Skłodowska-Curie Institute of Oncology) in her home town Warsaw, headed by her physician-sister Bronisława.



Jacek Pałkiewicz

(2 June, 1942) Fellow of the **Royal Geographical Society**. Reporter and explorer, resides in Cassola in the Vicenza province of northern Italy. A graduate in Geographical Sciences, before becoming a journalist he was a mate officer, diamond prospector

in Sierra Leone, and skipper of big yachts. He has been a glider pilot and karate black belt. He has visited all the geographical zones for documenting small and inaccessible corners of our planet in search of the last primitive ethnic minorities.

FILMMAKERS, ACTORS



Andrzej Wajda (born 6 March, 1926) is a Polish film director. Recipient of an honorary Oscar, he is possibly the most prominent member of the unofficial "Polish Film School" (active circa 1955 to 1963). He is known especially for a trilogy of war films: *A Generation*, *Kanał*, and *Ashes and Diamonds*.

In 2000 Andrzej Wajda received the Los Angeles honorary Oscar for lifetime achievement in directing. This is the first Oscar award for Polish film director.

Four of his movies have been nominated for the Academy Award for Best Foreign Language Film: *The Promised Land*, *The Maids of Wilko*, *Man of Iron*, and *Katyń*.



Roman Polański (born 18 August, 1933) is a French-Polish film director, producer, writer and actor. Polański's films have inspired diverse directors, including the Coen Brothers, Atom Egoyan, Darren Aronofsky, Park Chan-wook, Abel Ferrara, and Wes Craven. His Notable works:

Having made films in Poland, Britain, France and the USA, he is considered one of the few "truly international filmmakers."

Knife in the Water, *Repulsion*, *Rosemary's Baby*, *Chinatown*, *The Pianist*.

ATHLETES



Justyna Kowalczyk (born January 19, 1983) is a Polish cross country skier who has been competing since 2000. Kowalczyk is an Olympic Champion and a double World Champion. She is also the only skier who won the Tour de Ski three times in a row and one of two female

She is one of the most successful cross country skiers of all time, being the only skier in the history with victories in all the most important sport events, so called "The Big Crown": Olympic Games, World Championships, World Cup and Tour de Ski.

skiers, who won the FIS Cross-Country World Cup three times in a row (the other one being Finn Marjo Matikainen). Kowalczyk holds the all-time record for the most wins in Tour de Ski with 10 competitions won.



Agnieszka Radwańska (born 6 March, 1989). Known for constructing points and making intelligent use of the court, she has won nine WTA

singles titles. In 2007, Radwańska became the first Polish player to claim a WTA singles title when she won the Nordea Nordic Light Open. The following year, she became the first Polish player to reach the WTA Top 10. Radwańska has won two WTA Awards, being voted Most Impressive Newcomer in 2006, and Fan Favorite Singles Player in 2011. She has also reached five Grand Slam quarterfinals.

is a Polish professional tennis player. As of 16 April 2012, she is ranked world no. 4.



Adam Małysz (born 3 December, 1977) is a former Polish ski jumper, one of the most successful ski jumpers in the history. The most important of Małysz's successes are 4 individual Olympic Games medals, 4 individual World Championships gold medals (all-time record), 4 individual World Cup titles (all-time record shared with Matti Nykänen), 39 individual competition wins and 92 podiums in total.



Robert Kubica (born 7 December, 1984) is the first Polish racing driver to compete in Formula One. Between 2006 and 2009 he drove for the BMW Sauber F1 team, promoted from test driver to race driver during 2006. In June 2008, Kubica took his maiden F1 victory in the Canadian Grand Prix, becoming the 99th driver to win a World Championship race.



Krzysztof Hołowczyc (born 4 June, 1962) is a Polish rally driver. He won the Polish Rally Championship in 1995, 1996 and 1999 and the European Rally Championship in 1997. He was also member of European Parliament (2007–2009) from Civic Platform list.

USEFUL INFORMATION

LANGUAGE

English, German and Russian are among the better known foreign languages spoken in Poland, especially in the larger urban centers. English is particularly popular among the younger generation, but remember that most ordinary Poles don't speak well any other language than Polish. Most tourist facilities employ at least one English speaker. But to make your

visit to Poland even more rewarding we would encourage you to learn some basic Polish words. Ideally, everyone who wants to travel in Poland should know some basic Polish - the more you know the more you can understand and the easier your travel is likely to be. We offer you a small English-Polish dictionary, with the most important words and phrases, it might be helpful.

The pronunciation of all the letters is as follows:

A = A as in father	ń = as Spanish N/tilde as in English „NI” in onion	sounds like the i in IT. NEVER as „eeee”, NOT even at the end of a word.
ą = Nasal as the ON in the French BON	O = as the O in the English word FOR. NEVER pronounced „OH” as in Ohio	Z = as in English
B = Same as English, except a final B is unvoiced (sounds like P)	ó = as the oo in English FOOT, NOT as as the oo in English BOOT	ż = z with accute accent) soft zh like Zhivago
C = as English TS (even when it begins a word)	P = as in English	ź = (z with a dot over it) harder zh sound
ć = soft English CH sound	Q = There is no Q in the Polish alphabet!	Now we come to the combinations and dipthongs:
D = Same as English (final unvoiced D sounds like T)	R = Roll your R's like Spanish or Scottish	CH = Same as H in English
E = as in pet	S = as English soft SSSS, never as Z	CZ = Hard CH sound as in CHURCH
ę = Nasal, almost like EN in TEN, but, same as e in pet when it is the final letter of a word	ś = soft sh sound	DZ = as in English „reD Zone”, but....
F = same as English	T = as in English	DZ followed by an I is pronounced as J in „Jeep”, that's why „Dziękuję” is pronounced „JEN koo yeh”
G = Always a hard G as in get (final G is unvoiced as K)	U = same as O/acute, as the oo in English FOOT, NOT as the oo in English BOOT	RZ = Same hard zh as Z/dot (do not pronounce the R) (final RZ is unvoiced as SH)
H = Same as English	V = No V in the Polish alphabet!	SZ = Hard SH sound
I = as the I in machine	W = as English V (final V is unvoiced as F)	SZCZ = combination of both as the SHCH in „Fresh cheese”
J = as English Y as in yellow	X = No X! Only found in foreign words	
K = as in English	Y = Always used as a vowel,	
L = as in English		
ł = as English W		
M = as in English		
N = as in English		

ENGLISH EXPRESSION	POLISH TRANSLATION	SOUNDS LIKE
HELLO/BYE EXPRESSIONS		
Welcome/Hello	Witaj	[v'eeet'ay]
Hi	Cześć	[ch'eshch]
Good morning/afternoon	Dzień dobry	[j'eny d'obri(h)]
Good evening	Dobry wieczór	[d'obri(h) v'ee'ech'oor]
Goodbye/Bye	Do widzenia	[do vidzenia]
Good night	Dobranoc	[dobrahnots]
See you later	Do zobaczenia	[d'o z'ob'ach'eny'a]
NUMBERS		
one	jeden	[y'ed'en]
two	dwa	[dv'a]

three	trzy	[tshi(h)]
four	cztery	[cht'eri(h)]
five	pięć	[p'ee'ew(n)ch]
six	sześć	[sh'eshch]
seven	siedem	[sh'ed'em]
eight	osiem	['osh'em]
nine	dziewięć	[j'ev'ee'ew(n)ch]
ten	dziesięć	[j'esh'ew(n)ch]
DAYS		
Monday	poniedziałek	[p'on'y'ej'aw'ek]
Tuesday	wtorek	[ft'or'ek]
Wednesday	środa	[shr'od'a]
Thursday	czwartek	[chv'art'ek]
Friday	piątek	[p'eeo(n)t'ek]
Saturday	sobota	[s'ob'ot'a]
Sunday	niedziela	[ny'ej'el'a]
SMALL TALKS		
How are you?	Jak się masz?	[y'ak sh'ew(n) m'ash]
I'm fine, and you?	OK, a ty?	[ok, 'a ti(h)]
I don't feel good	Źle się czuję	[j(e)l'e sh'ew(n) ch'ooy'ew(n)]
What's your name?	Jak masz na imię?	[y'ak m'ash n'a 'eem'ee'ew(n)]
My name is...	Nazywam się...	[n'azi(h)v'am sh'ew(n)]
Who is it?	Kto to?	[kt'o t'o]
What is it?	Co to?	[ts'o t'o]
It's...	To jest...	[t'o y'est]
Do you speak English?	Mówisz po angielsku?	[m'oov'eesh p'o 'ang'ee'elsk'oo]
Just a little	Trochę	[tr'oh'ew(n)]
I don't understand	Nie rozumiem	[ny'e r'oz'oom'ee'em]
Repeat, please?	Powtórz, proszę	[p'oft'ooj(e) pr'osh'ew(n)]
It's nice to meet you	Miło mi	[m'eew'o m'ee]
Yes	Tak	[t'ak]
No	Nie	[n'ye]
That's all right	W porządku	[f p'oj(e)o(n)dk'oo]
I understand	Rozumiem	[r'oz'oom'ee'em]
MAGICAL WORDS		
Please / here you are / you're welcome	Proszę	[pr'osh'ew(n)]
Sorry/excuse me	Przepraszam	[psh'epr'ash'am]
No problem	Nie ma problemu	[ny'e m'a pr'obl'em'oo]
Thank you	Dziękuję	[j'ew(n)k'ooy'ew(n)]
BASIC QUESTIONS		
How many? How much?	Ile?	['eel'e]
How much time does it take?	Ile to trwa?	['eel'e t'o trv'a]
How much is it?	Ile to kosztuje?	['eel'e t'o k'osht'ooy'e]

I'm hungry	Jestem głodny	[y'est'em gw'odni(h)]
I'm lost	Zgubiłem się	[zg'oob'eew'em sh'ew(n)]
I'm sick	Jestem chory	[y'est'em h'ori(h)]
I'm tired	Jestem zmęczony	[y'est'em zm'ew(n)ch'oni(h)]
I'm thirsty	Chce mi się pić	[hts'e m'ee sh'ew(n) p'eech]
Can I have a ticket..	Proszę bilet	[pr'osh'ew(n) b'eel'et]
Where are we?	Gdzie jesteśmy?	[gj'e y'est'eshmi(h)]
Is it the right way to...?	Idę dobrze do..?	['eed'ew(n) d'obj(e)'e d'o]
What's the time?	Która godzina?	[kt'oor'a g'oj'een'a]
It's (time)	Jest (time)	[y'est(time)]
Can you help me?	Pomożesz mi?	[p'om'oj(e)'esh m'ee]
I'm looking for..	Szukam...	[sh'ook'am]
I would like to order...	Chciałbym zamówić...	[hch'awbi(h)m z'am'oov'eech]

VOCABULARY**TRANSPORT**

ticket	bilet	[b'eel'et]
student ticket	bilet studencki	[b'eel'et st'ood'entsk'ee]
airport	lotnisko	[l'otny'eesk'o]
aeroplane	samolot	[s'am'ol'ot]
train	pociąg	[p'ocho(n)k]
flight	lot	[l'ot]
platform	peron	[p'er'on]
bus/coach	autobus	['a'oot'ob'oos]
car	samochód	[s'am'oh'ood]
taxi	taxi	[t'aks''ee]

FINANCE

bank account	konto bankowe	[k'ont'o b'ank'ov'e]
bill	rachunek	[r'ah'oon'ek]
coins	monety	[m'on'eti(h)]
credit card	karta kredytowa	[k'art'a kr'edi(h)t'ov'a]
currency	wymiana walut	[vi(h)m'ee'an'a v'al'oot]
exchange (place)	kantor	[k'an'tor]
money	pieniądze	[p'ee'enyo(n)dz'e]
tax	podatek	[p'od'at'ek]
fee/fare	opłata	('opw'at'a)

FACILITIES

hospital	szpital	[shp'eet'al]
office	biuro	[b'ee'oor'o]
pharmacy	apteka	['apt'ek'a]
school	szkoła	[shk'ow'a]
shop	sklep	[skl'ep]
university	uniwersytet	['oony'eev'ersi(h)t'et]

INSTITUTIONS		
bank	bank	[b'ank]
embassy	ambasada	['amb'as'ad'a]
emergency	pogotowie	[p'og'ot'ov'ee'e]
fire fighters	straż pożarna	[str'aj(e) p'oj(e)'arn'a]
post office	poczta	[p'ocht'a]
police	policja	[p'ol'eetsy'a]
FOOD		
bread	chleb	[hl'ep]
butter	masło	[m'asw'o]
beer	piwo	[p'eev'o]
cheese	ser	[s'er]
chips	frytki	[fri(h)tk'ee]
juice	sok	[s'ok]
chicken	kurczak	[k'oorch'ak]
pasta/noodles	makaron	[m'ak'ar'on]
pork	wieprzowina	[v'ee'epsh'ov'een'a]
potatos	ziemniaki	[j(e)'emny'ak'ee]
rice	ryż	[ri(h)j(e)]
sugar	cukier	[ts'ook'ee'er]
water	woda	[v'od'a]
wine	wino	[v'een'o]
vodka	wódka	[v'oodk'a]

NATIONAL HOLIDAYS

The most important national and religious holidays in Poland include:

New Year's Day 1 January
Easter March/April (changeable)
Labour Day 1 May
Constitution Day 3 May
Corpus Christi June

Ascension Day 15 August
All Saints Day 1 November
Independence Day 11 November
Christmas 25-26 December



CURRENCY

The national Poland's currency is called the "ZŁOTY" literally, the gold.

Złoty is abbreviated as **zł** or **PLN** (1, 2, 5, 10, 20, 50, 100, 200). The smaller unit is called "GROSZ", 1 zloty = 100 groszes (1, 2, 5, 10, 20, 50 gr).

The zloty is converted:

to the **EURO** at **1 EUR = app. 4,2 PLN**,

to the American **DOLAR** at **1 USD = app. 3,2 PLN**.

Foreign currencies can be easily exchanged in banks and exchange offices. There are exchange offices in hotels, in all cities, at the airports, the railway stations and many other places.



Polish coins



Polish bills

Most hotels, restaurants, larger shops, travel agencies, airlines and petrol stations accept payments with credit cards. Stickers on the doors and windows usually indicate which credit cards will be accepted for payment. They accept the following cards: Visa, Visa Electron, Eurocard/MasterCard, Maestro, Cirrus. American Express, Diners Club, PolCard can be not accepted. The best card to bring is VISA, because it's honoured by numerous banks.

AVERAGE COSTS

in Poland

Below you will find **average** prices according to exchange rate from 11th May 2014 and numbeo.com from April 2014:

Restaurants:

Meal in average Restaurant 4 - 15 €
 Large Pizza (40cm) 4 - 8 €
 Combo Meal at McDonalds or Similar 3 - 10 €
 Cappuccino (regular) 0.90 - 1.50 €
 Coke/Pepsi (0.33 liter bottle) 0.50- 1,25 €
 Water (0.5 liter bottle) 0.30 - 0.70 €

Markets

Milk (regular), 1 liter 0.55 – 1 €
 Loaf of Fresh White Bread (500g) 0.60 - 0.75 €
 Fresh Cheese (1kg) 3.70- 6 €
 Chicken Breasts (Boneless, Skinless), (1kg) 2.80 - 5 €
 Apples (1kg) 0.50 - 1 €
 Oranges (1kg) 0.80 - 2 €
 Potato (1kg) 0.20 - 0.35 €
 Water (1.5 liter bottle) 0.30 – 1 €
 Bottle of Wine (Mid-Range) 3 - 7 €
 Domestic Beer (0.5 liter bottle) 0.50 – 1.25 €
 Pack of Cigarettes 2.50 – 3.70 €

Transportation in Poland, average prices

One-way Ticket (local transport) 0.50 - 0.65 €
 Monthly Pass 18 – 20 €
 Taxi Start (Normal Tariff) 1.20 - 1.50 €
 Taxi 1km (Normal Tariff) 0.50 - 0.85 €
 Gasoline (1 liter) 1.20 - 1.55 €

Sports And Leisure

Fitness Club, Monthly Fee for 1 Adult 20 - 82 €
 Tennis Court Rent (1 Hour on Weekend) 4.5 - 9 €
 Cinema, International Release, 1 Seat 4 – 5.25 €

Clothing And Shoes

1 Pair of Levis 501 (or Equivalent) 48 - 60 €
 1 Summer Dress in a Chain Store (Zara, H&M, ...) 15 - 35 €
 1 Pair of Nike Shoes (or Equivalent) 60 - 70 €
 1 Pair of Women/Men Leather Shoes 40 - 70 €

TRADITIONAL CUISINE

If you want to try traditional Polish cuisine, stop counting your calories. Typical meals are rather fat and often contain a lot of meat. A shot of vodka is an appropriate addition to festive meals and help you to digest the food. Poland's culture has always integrated elements from its neighbours, and there are also many recipes of Jewish, German or Russian origin. Nowadays the Polish menu is still changing, being influenced by various, sometimes exotic tastes.



Pierogi

Pierogi have long been a traditional Polish food staple. They may have come from Russia in the Middle Ages, but they are as Polish

as Polish food gets. Dough filled with cheese, potatoes, onions, cabbage, mushrooms, meat (or almost any other ingredient, savoury or sweet, that you can think of), pierogi are served steaming hot boiled or fried and are accompanied by sour cream. Homemade pierogi are a special treat that even the pickiest eater will beg for more.



Gołąbki

They are a form of cabbage rolls. They are a traditional Polish dish consisting of boiled cabbage leaves stuffed with ground beef,

chopped onions and rice or barley; most often baked and refried in a spicy tomato sauce.



Bigos

Savoury stew of cabbage and meat, there is no standard recipe, as recipes vary considerably from region to region. Typical ingredients include

fresh and fermented white cabbage, various cuts of meat and sausages, often whole or puréed tomatoes, honey and mushrooms. The meats may include pork, ham, bacon, beef, veal, sausage, and, as bigos is considered a hunters' stew, venison or other game; leftover cuts find their way into the pot as well.



Kotlet schabowy

This traditional breaded pork cutlet is a tasty choice anytime and anywhere in Poland. Quite similar to Austrian Wiener Schnitzel,

it is usually served with mashed potatoes and sauerkraut.

Żurek

It is the sour rye soup made of soured rye flour and meat (usually boiled pork sausage or pieces of smoked sausage, bacon or ham), specific to Poland. It is sometimes served in an edible bowl made of bread or with boiled potatoes. The recipe varies from region to region. In Silesia, the żur śląski, different from the more traditional żurek, can be found.



Flaki

Tripe soup is a common meal in the Eastern European cuisine. **Flaki** or **Flaczki** is a traditional Polish meat stew. It can be an acquired taste, but is one of the many soups that are an important part of the Polish diet. Its name is derived from its main ingredient: thin, cleaned strips of beef tripe (in Polish: *flaki* - which can also be literally



translated to "guts"). The dish dates back as early as the 14th century, when it was one of the favorite dishes of King Władysław II Jagiełło.



Barszcz czerwony

Borscht (also **borsch**) is a soup of Ukrainian origin that is popular in many Eastern and Central European countries. In most of these countries, it is made with beetroot as the main ingredient, giving it a deep reddish-purple color. Barszcz in its strictly vegetarian version is the first course during the Christmas Eve feast,

served with ravioli-type dumplings called uszka (lit. "little ears") with mushroom filling (sauerkraut can be used, as well, again depending on the family tradition). Typically, this version does not include any meat ingredients, although some variants do.

BEFORE YOUR COMING – CHECK-LIST

- ! Provide yourself with insurance (health, luggage) e.g.:
 - ISIC
 - EURO 26



! Check your Visa and Passport. Essential are the dates of your coming and leaving, don't let such little thing ruin your arrival

! Inform us about all details of your arrival (dates, places, time, number of flight, information about bus you take)

! Remove SIM-LOCK from your mobile, in Poland you will be provided with new number

! Bring your laptop if you need it

! Prepare some money for arrival (Dollars or Euro - some of currencies are almost impossible to exchange)

! Bring cash – still there are many places where you can pay only like that

! Weigh your luggage and hand-luggage (often there are limits on the airports and if your luggage will be too heavy you will have to pay extra fee)

! Check what you can have in your handbags (some of the things can be forbidden to take on the plane)

! Print documents (e.g. Learning Agreement) – they can be useful on the border

! Take your sleeping bag (it is useful during traveling around Poland)

! The Electrical Current is 230 volts/50Hz. Buy a converter if you need it.

! Prepare for yourself list of important contacts – especially phone numbers (if for example your phone discharge you can still contact with us)

! If you take any sort of medicine, bring the prescription with you

! Inform us about any problems that occurs during your preparation for coming

! National Things- it is important to bring with you some things that are associated to your country (for example flags, folders about your country, little souvenirs, national sweets, some CD's with your typical music and folklore, some recipes of your traditional dishes, etc.). You may be asked to involve in some "International Days" or may be asked to do a presentation of your country. So, bring some stuff you would like to share.

Packing tips

Owing to rather changeable weather it is best to take a variety of clothing appropriate to the season. In summer remember about rains and pack a rain coat or umbrella. As much as useful can be a raincoat it is also indispensable to take sun glasses and a sun-tan oil. Summer in Poland can be very hot however



one can expect also chilly days in which the summer clothes may be insufficient, so it is necessary to take warmer clothes. In the summer time one has to be aware of bothersome insects like mosquitoes for example. Because of the fact, even for the warmest nights one should have clothes that cover exposed parts of body. In Poland, in autumn, there are essential warmer clothes because one should expect foggy, rainy and cool days. However, warm and sunny days do not belong to rarity. In the winter time it is advisable to take warm jackets and shoes. Spring like also autumn is the most unpredictable seasons. It is necessary to take clothes suitable for summer like also for winter. Going away you should not exaggerate with the size of our bags. **Poland is a country in which one can buy everything what need at a given moment, that one forgot to take or what one were not ready to.**

GENERAL INFORMATION ABOUT RADOM

Radom – a city with county rights (municipal county)

Basic post code: 26-600

Area code: 48

Total area: 11,180 hectare (27,626 acres)

Total population: 219,854

Location: central Poland, Mazovian Lowland, Radom Plain (150 – 200 meters asl); river basin of the central Vistula and Pilica rivers, on the banks of the Mleczna River.

Mazowieckie Province – southern part.



Road connections:

The city is located on an intersection of main transport routes from the east to the west and from the north to the south, which lead to the country borders. The following national roads meet here:

road no. E77, 7 (Gdańsk - Kraków),

road no. E371, 9 (Radom - Rzeszów),

road no. 12 (Łódź - Lublin).

Road transit is facilitated by ring roads which bypass the city centre.

Radom is an important railroad junction where the routes Warszawa – Radom – Kraków, Radom – Dęblin and Radom – Tomaszów Mazowiecki – Łódź intersect.

Distances to selected Polish cities:

Warszawa - 100 km (62 mi)

Łódź - 135 km (84 mi)

Kraków - 192 km (119 mi)

Wrocław - 321 km (199 mi)

Poznań - 358 km (222 mi)

Gdańsk - 442 km (275 mi)

The nearest international airport:

Warszawa-Okęcie (ca. 100 km – 62 mi)

Radom webpage: <http://www.radom.pl>

HISTORY OF RADOM

Radom is located in the borderland between Mazovia and Little Poland, in the valley of the Mleczna river. It was founded as a country settlement by the Slavic tribes that settled here at the turn of the 8th century. During the following century it was transformed into the multisegmental fortified city of Radom Castellany, with a castle and with its first church under the invocation of Saint Peter. It became the basis of the city that was mentioned in the bulla of Pope Hadrian the 4th in 1154. In the beginning the settlement was called the Old Town and Polish law, as of the second half of the 13th century it gained Średzki law.

The next stage in the history of Radom was initiated by King Kazimierz the Great around 1340. He instigated a new location for the city, and in 1364 he introduced Magdeburg law. **The city of Kazimierz had a marketplace, 1100 m battlements, and a moat strengthened with piles.** It was then that the church under the invocation of Saint John the Baptist was built. Then the castle was constructed- the residence of the kings and starosts - as was the town hall. In the future both of them became the sites of important historical events.

The most dynamic period for Radom was during the reign of the Jagiellon dynasty. King Władysław Jagiełło used to visit the castle very often and it was given various privileges by him. The declaration of unification between Poland and Lithuania, called the Radom- Vilno union, took place here in 1401. It was also in Radom that Czech envoys offered the Czech crown to Władysław- the elder son of King Kazimierz Jagiellończyk. The king's younger son, now the patron saint of Radom, Prince Kazimierz, ruled Poland between 1481- 1483 from here in the name of his father. He was recognized as a wise and just ruler. Kazimierz Jagiellończyk also deserves the credit for the fact that since 1450, merchants driving cattle from Russia were obliged to take the route from Lublin to Radom. This was the main cause of subsequent development of the tanning industry in Radom.

The Grand Master of the Teutonic Knights Jan von Treffen paid homage to the King of Poland in Radom in 1489. **In 1505 the General Sejm passes a „nihili novi” constitution, and so called Statutes of Łaski. This date put an end to the process of formation of noblemen's democracy in Poland and was the birth of the 1st Republic.** During the following century, with the foundation of Marcin Wąsowicz, a new college, a school and church (at present the mansion of the District Museum) were erected by them.

Half way through the 17th century and at the beginning of the 18th century the city was destroyed by the invasion of Swedish troops. The King's castle in Radom was burnt down. Luckily enough Radom was soon rebuilt and towards the end of the century its walls were nearly completely refurbished with new buildings.

Owing to the reforms of King Stanisław August and to the activities of the Committee of Good Order, in 1787 part of the castle of Radom was rebuilt, the town hall was renovated and a Jewish district was placed in Podwale. During the period of the Kościuszko uprising an insurgent squad that fought a battle against Russian troops near a village called Lipowe Pola was organized. **After the third partition of Poland, Radom became a part of Austrian annexation and a Police Governor was seated here.** After the incorporation of the city into the Grand Duchy of Warsaw a Prefecture was localized here.

In 1816 the city became the capital of the Sandomierz Province. Since this time it began to flourish. **The Old Town, the Town of Kazimierz and the suburbs were joined together into one organization. The network of streets was regulated, some sewerage installed. It was then that the Provincial Commission was organized in Radom which was divided into the departments: revenue, administrative, religion, education and army.** There were also established: the office of the commissioner of Radom district, the municipal council, the civil court of justice, the peace court, the court of reformatory police and six-class provincial schools. The mansion of the Commission, designed by Antonio Corazzi, and the town hall in the form of „palazzo municipal”, designed by Henryk Marconi were constructed. It was also then that the classicistic buildings of today's city centre were created: the burgher's tenement- houses, places, the civic meeting house, a

synagogue and a walking garden. Since 1837 Radom became the capital of Sandomierz Guberniya.

To the people of Radom the days of national insurrections, the November and January uprisings, were the time of struggle against invaders. Important centers of patriotism were the church and the monastery of the Bernardine Fathers. Demonstrations and councils of war took place there. These were the causes of the liquidation of the monastery.

Half way through the 19th century Radom slowly became an industrial- commercial centre with growing importance in the tanning, food and mineral industries. In 1885 a railway line was installed through Radom. This factor hastened the enlargement of the city, especially in the neighbourhood of the railway station. The station has preserved its original character in spite of its recent modernization and adaptation to the requirements of today.

During the years 1865- 1914, a constant period of the city developmental process took place. Irrespective of the Tsar's occupation, the industry strengthened; the educational system, social and cultural movements developed intensely.

After the First World War and the regaining of independence in 1918, Radom started to develop dynamically. Its location in so called „security triangle“, which between the Wars was composed of the Central Industrial District, played an important part in it. Therefore in the twenties, the State Factory of Weapons, the most modern in Poland, was placed here and the „Planty“ housing

estate was built for its workers. At that time a telephone factory co- operating with Swedish „Ericsson“, a wood factory, and cigarette factory of Polish Tobacco Monopoly were also founded. Both civic and sacral construction industries flourished. An Orthodox Church was remodeled into a garrison church, two big churches were built for „Glinice“ and „Borki“ districts. A building of the Head Office of the State Forest was also erected.

This period of dynamic development was interrupted by the outbreak of the Second World War. Radom became the seat of the Radom district in German- occupied Poland, and together with most Polish cities it witnessed Nazis' terror and the extermination slavery of the people living here. Fortunately the city itself was not destroyed, irrespective of being mined by the retreating German troops. The liberation came on the 16th of January 1945.

The postwar years brought the development of new and old industries, an increase of the population and the construction of new housing estates such as „XV-lecia PRL“, „Ustronie“ and „Gołębiów“.

An important event in the history of the city was the protests of the workers in 1976. Those incidents finished with the bloody repressive measures of the authorities. Many people were imprisoned and kept there beyond the proper time limit, beaten, tortured physically and psychologically. During his visit in Radom in 1991 Pope John Paul II paid homage to the heroes of those events through his prayers by the Monument of Worker Protest at the crossroads of Żeromskiego Street and 25 Czerwca Street.

EVENTS

Students' Spring - Wiosna Studencka (Juwenalia)

An annual event organized by the students of Radom. The event is primarily addressed to all students and residents of the city of Radom. It starts with the procession through the streets of Radom. Students dress up in different kinds of costumes, they dance on decorated cars, until the procession ends up in Żeromskiego street, where the President of the City gives them the key to the gates of the city. Students' Spring lasts for few days, and it includes lots of concerts, cabaret shows and



Students Parade during Student's Spring

outdoor events. In addition, students can take part in rallies, competitions and sports tournaments. The event is held every year in May



"Presidential Palace"

Radom's Days- Dni Radomia

This event is a good opportunity for public meetings with friends. Every year there is plenty of concerts and other cultural events organized in the main places of culture in Radom. Radom's Days always gathers the most famous Polish singers and artists which makes the whole event very attractive. The event is held every year in June.

Air Show

International Air Show presents the latest advances in aviation technology, and also shows unusual acrobatic skills of military and civilian pilots. It's always a great celebration for the city. Aside from the shows, there are performances by top Polish artists. The event brings a lot of Polish officials to Radom, both civilian and military, as well as hundreds of guests from abroad. The event is held in September.



The Tradition Street - Uliczka tradycji



This is a project carried out since 2008 by the Center of Culture and Arts "Resursa Civic". It reminds the people of the good times in the history of Radom, and broadens our knowledge about the multicultural and vibrant city during the 20s and 30s. Organizers strive to achieve this by showing the pre-war theater, film, song, fashion, entertainment and decorations of the streets. By showing an interesting past of Radom, they aim to build stronger ties among the local inhabitants and make them proud of their little country. This is an annual event organized in September.

Bread Day - Święto Chleba

The event is like a family picnic which gathers whole families and groups of friends in the Museum of the Village of Radom. The initiator and organizer of this annual event is the Guild of Bakers in Radom, which, along with the Museum, entertains and enriches the time of guests. The charming scenery of the Museum composes of old, traditional wooden huts, windmills and beehives, making this place perfect for such events. The artistic program



is always full of competitions, folk music groups concerts. There's also other shows which includes baking bread, making honey, and making butter. The Bread Day is a regular event, showing the beauty of art bakery and at the same time, an excellent promotion of Radom. The event is held in September.

International Gombrowicz Festival



Since 1993, J. Kochanowski Popular Theatre of Radom has organised the International Gombrowicz Festival - a major theatre festival in Poland. IGF has always been an interdisciplinary event, combining theatre, science, criticism, arts, music, film. The festival is to provide a forum for sharing ideas, experiences, interpretations. It keeps posing the quesrino of reading and interpreting Gombrowicz in an ever-changing reality. Rita Gombrowicz, the writer's widow, had always sponsored and supported the festival with her warm recommendations. Beginning with the 8th edition, IGF has been a contest where productions are evaluated by a jury comprising theatre specialists - critics, directors, theorists. The event is co-financed by the City Hall in Radom and Ministry of Culture and National Heritage, media coverage is provided by, among others, TVP Kultura. It enjoys significant popularity with the public and critics. The location of this biannual festival is no accident. The region of Radom is the writer's family area. The Gombrowiczes had their estate in the nearby Małoszyce, where Witold was born; his brother Jerzy lived in a mansion at Wsola near Radom (now housing the Gombrowicz Museum) in 1924-1939, and the author of *Ferdydurke* came to spend a few weeks there nearly every summer. The first literary ideas emerged here. A number of towns in the vicinity of Radom have been immortalised on the pages of his novels. Nearly all of his close relatives were buried in the local area.

Christmas on the Boardwalk - Gwiazdka na Deptaku



It's the 'Christmas Eve' for all Radom citizens, as well as those who need help and those who can offer it. A lot of people get together at the Christmas Table, including representatives from the local authorities, the clergy, the wealthy and the needy. This day connects all of them to enjoy the opportunity of enjoying each other's company and helping each other. **The event takes place in December, just before Christmas.**

New Year's Eve - Sylwester

Laugh, fun, joy, and good wishes for the New Year; with music from the stars of the Polish entertainment scene, Radom's citizens say good bye to the "Old" and welcome the New Year. Just as the clock strikes twelve, expect an amazing fireworks display for everybody to see.

GETTING TO RADOM FROM WARSAW

Coming to Warsaw by plane?

Warsaw airport is 10 km from the city centre. It has a post office, a bank, exchange offices, cash machines, a restaurant, a fast-food bar, a coffee bar, souvenir shops and a car rental office. There is also a tourist information office at the arrival hall. The majority of international airline representatives have their offices there.

You can reach the city center by bus number 175 and by train SKM (Szybkie Koleje Miejskie).

The best way to reach the city center of Warsaw – when you arrive, you can take the bus- line 175 – from airport (outside the lowest level of Warsaw airport) to railway station Warszawa Centralna.

To reach the city center by train, you need to turn to the right after you leave the airport's building and follow the "arrows" showing you direction to the stairs which will take you underground (max. 2min walking) to reach the train. Train goes to the city center (it takes around 25 min).

In both, bus and train you can easily travel with regular ticket, here you can see the costs of the tickets: www.ztm.waw.pl/index.php?c=110&l=2

You can buy the ticket in a shop in the airport building

And the best and the cheapest option to get to Radom is to go BY TRAIN (PKP):

When you finally reach the Central Railway Station, you can easily catch **direct** train to Radom.

You can check your train easily by using the website www.rozklad-pkp.pl (you can check the schedule in English). The time of direct journey (depends on the **type*** of connection) is approximately between 1:44 - 2:50 h.

The price of the **normal ticket** for:

*PKP Intercity (TLK)  1st class: 62,00 zł (14,76 EUR), 2nd class: 42,00 zł (10,00 EUR)

*KM (Koleje Mazowieckie)  2nd class: 23,30 zł (5,54 EUR)

* With a student ID, it's **51% discount**. (If you have a student ID with yourself, ask for "bilet studencki" - student's ticket). Discount is only for students younger than 26 years old!

PUBLIC TRANSPORT

in RADOM

BUS – local transport, inside the city
Many buses will bring you to different parts of Radom.

Prices of tickets for buses in Radom:

Normal one-way ticket 3,00 zł (0,71EUR)

Reduced for one- way ticket 1,50 zł (0,35 EUR)

Students have **50 % discount** with polish student card (<26 years old)!

You can buy monthly ticket:

Monthly pass	normal price	with Polish students card
on one line	64,00 zł (15,23 EUR)	32,00 zł (7,62 EUR)
two lines	72,00 zł (17,14 EUR)	36,00 zł (8,57 EUR)
for all lines	88,00 zł (20,95 EUR)	44,00 zł (10,48 EUR)

INSTRUKCJA POPRAWNEGO KASOWANIA BILETÓW



- Włóż bilet do kasownika** (strzałką nadrukowaną na białym polu biletu do wnętrza kasownika).
- Przytrzymaj bilet do momentu potwierdzenia jego skasowania** (sygnał świetlny lub dźwiękowy jest potwierdzeniem skasowania).
- Wymij bilet z kasownika i sprawdź wydrukowany na nim kod cyfrowy** (cztery ostatnie cyfry wydruku to godzina skasowania biletu).

BILET BEZ WYDRUKOWANEGO KODU CYFROWEGO JEST NIEWAŻNY!

Number of bus going from the dormitory (from Akademicka and Krasickiego Streets) to the Radom Academy of Economics: 7, stop's name: Traugutta/Piłsudskiego or Lekarska/Szpital.

Numbers of buses going from the dormitory (from Akademicka and Krasickiego Streets) to the Radom Academy of Economics located at Domagalskiego Street: 3, 7, 11, 13, 23, stop's name: Dworzec PKP or Poniatowskiego/Dworzec PKP.

INSTRUCTIONS FOR TICKET VALIDATION

1. Insert the ticket into the validating machine
2. Hold the ticket until you hear the sound or see the light signal of the confirmation of validation
3. Remove the ticket from validating machine and check if there is printed digital code on it – the ticket without this code is invalid!

**Bus transport
(transport to the others cities and countries)**

Bus Station PKS in Radom
ul. Beliny Prazmowskiego 8
26-600 Radom
tel.: (+48) 48 720 80 59

Rail Transport:

Railway Station in Radom
ul. Beliny Prazmowskiego 2
26-600 Radom
tel.: (+48) 48 379 33 11

TAXI

Taxis are available all day long. As far as they are concerned the most convenient, best way to get it is to order it on the phone. If caught on the street, ask how much fare is going to be. They charge lower fares between 6 a.m. and 10 p.m. and higher fares between 10 p.m. and 6 a.m. Be careful and if you do not want to risk being overcharged, take a radio taxi.

COSTS:

START: 6.00 zł (1,43 EUR)
1km during the day costs: 2,20 zł (0,52 EUR)
1km during the night costs: 3,30 zł (0,79 EUR)

Navigation / map / route, you can check on: www.radom.jakdojade.pl

MUST SEE PLACES

Piotrówka Settlement

This used to be a well-organised fortified town. It was settled on the slope of the right bank of the marshy valley of the Mleczna river in its narrowest point, at an artificially formed hill which is 6- 8 meters tall and cares an area of 1.4 hectares. It was surrounded by earthworks strengthened with wood. In addition, there were two moats; the external was strengthened with wooden box structures filled with sand, clay, earth and stones. The second moat, internal, was dry. In



the neighbourhood of the settlement there was a castle-castellum. Presumably, since the beginning of the 11th century it was the seat of castellans who used to rule the area on behalf of monarchs. A road lined with wood led to the town from the north. There was a wooden church of St. Peter in the former town, Radom's oldest temple, built at the turn of the 10th and 11th centuries, which survived up to the beginning of the 19th century. There is a legend connected with the church about the bells whose sound comes from the depths of a nearby pond, and you can hear it on Holy Saturday.

The city walls

The city was surrounded by stone and brick fortifications, whose route is marked by the remains which have survived until now. The walls (about 1100 m long, 5-6 m tall, and after additional

building works about 9 m tall, from 2.20 to 2.70 m wide) ran along the current Wałowa and Reja Street. There was a moat around the wall fed with



water from the southern tributary of the Mleczna River. The wall was strengthened with several low towers which were open from inside and crowned with merlons. The biggest part of the walls have preserved to this day at Wałowa Street. There were three gates leading to the city: **Lubelska** at the end of Rwana Street, **Piotrkowska** at the end of Szpitalna Street, and **Iżicka (Krakowska)** at the end of Krakowska Street.

Town Hall

The first town hall in Radom was built around the



mid-14th century in King Casimir the Great's time and located in the central part of the market. In

the beginning of the 16th century it was rebuilt in the Renaissance style. In the years 1818-1819 with the decision of the royal governor, General Joseph Zajęczek the town hall was demolished. The current town hall building is located on the north side of the market was built in the years 1845-1848 according to a design by Henry Marconi in the neo-Renaissance style. In 1852, on top of the tower (22 m tall) a 'transparent clock' was installed which was illuminated with oil wall lamps. Later, the city coat of arms was has been put on the building. After 1919, representatives of local government had their offices here, such as Maria Kelles-Krauz from the Nynkowski family, the chairwoman of the City Council, Joseph Grzeczmarowski, the president of Radom, Maciej Glogier, the vice-president and senator of the Republic of Poland. In 1924, marshal Józef Piłsudski stayed here. Today, the former town hall, which is considered as one of the most beautiful buildings of its kind in Poland, houses the National Archives.

Gaska's and Esterka's Houses

Esterka's House, 5 Rynek Street, was erected, according to legend, by Casimir the Great for his beloved Esterka. However, studies suggest that



the house was built in the second half of the 17th century, to replace the building destroyed by the Swedes. In the first half of the 19th century it belonged to Marianne and Ignatius Gaczkowski, and from 1919 to the Rozenblat family. During World War II occupiers partially demolished the house - only parts of walls at the ground and basement level survived. In the years 1956-1960 the remains of the house were demolished and a new building in the pseudo baroque style was erected designed by architects from Radom SARP's. There is the Museum of Contemporary Art located in the building with a branch of the Jacek Malczewski Museum. **Gaska's House, 4 Rynek Street**, was built by Adam or Stanislaw Gaska, a town councillor and a baker who came from Opoczno, married to Eve Rzedzianowa from Radom in 1594. In July 1656 the Swedish King Karl Gustav was lodged in the house. In the second half of the 18th century there was a pharmacy here whose owner was an Italian man Krystian Valentino. In the years 1818-1819 there were municipal offices and then a beer warehouse. In the years 1953-1955 the current design of the facade was made.

RESURSA OBYWATELSKA CULTURAL CENTRE

Built in 1851 to the design of Ludwik Radziszewski. Profit made from its activity supported the running of the St Kazimierz hospital. It is a single storey building with a two level central section. The front is decorated with a tympanum with a bas-relief presenting personified Caritas –Charity. There are three statues of muses at the top-



Enterpe, Melpomene, Clio. In 1861 the building was occupied by the war chief Uszakow with two teams of Mohylewski Infantry accommodated in the ballroom. After reopening to the public, again, balls, performances, concerts and plays were held here. In 1890 the building was extended with one wing in the direction of Struga Street. During WW I the cultural centre was turned into a hospital, then during WWII into a "Deutches Haus". On 23 April 1943 the city police commander and prefect Fritzman were assassinated in the building, 12 Nazi soldiers were wounded. After the war the building served as a cultural and educational advice centre, later as the cinemas "Friendship" and "Generation" and since 1991 the Regional Culture Centre "Resursa Obywatelska". In the square in front there are: the statue of Jacek Malczewski, designed by Stanisław Radwański, erected on 19 September 1985; and the oak of Freedom – the last one remaining out of three planted to commemorate Poland's independence. Underneath is a stone with an engraved inscription.

THE CATHEDRAL OF THE HOLY VIRGIN MARY

The church was built over the years 1896 – 1911 to the design of Józef Pius Dziekoński. Since 25 March



1992 it has been the city's cathedral. It is a basilica with a nave and two aisles, a dominant rosette and three portals. The design relates to French Gothic. The 72-meter towers resemble the taller tower of the Kraków's Church of Mary. The building was constructed with locally produced brick and the elevations were finished with foreign ceramic tiles and sandstone of Szydłowiec. Inside, the focal point is the triptych altar. In the mid section of the church in a niche is a statue of the patron – the Holy Mother with the Child. The statue was carved with white marble from Rome. On both sides there are statues of kneeling angels. In the aisles there are statues of St. Wojciech and St. Stanisław the bishop, both under baldachins. In the transept, to the left is the Holy Cross altar with a monumental scene of crucifixion, built in 1911. In the side niches are the statues of the town's patron St. Kazimierz Wielki (the Great) and of St Stanisław Kostka, the patron of the young. To the right of the transept is the St Kazimierz altar. In its central part is a painting by Józef Mazurkiewicz presenting the paying of tribute to the Heart of Jesus by representatives of four society states. On the sides are the statues of St. Dominik and St. Jacek. Below is a baroque painting of St. Kazimierz. Behind it is a modern relic of St. Kazimierz. An interesting element of the church's interior is the neo – Gothic pulpit supported with a wooden column, with a baldachin finished with an open-work top. The wooden balustrade has four niches with statues of the four Evangelists. In the left vestibule is the sarcophagus of bishop Jan Chrapek, administrator of the Radom Diocese, tragically deceased on 18 March 2001. In front of the cathedral are two statues.

– the statue of **Cardinal Stefan Wyszyński** holding to his breast a painting of the Holy Mother of Częstochowa. The statue was erected in May of 2002 to commemorate the return of the painting to its pilgrimage across Poland. A copy of the Jasna Góra icon stolen from the communist government concealment by Józef Wójcik, a priest from Radom was carried in front of the cathedral with reverence by Primate Stefan Wyszyński, Cardinal Karol Wojtyła and other bishops on 18 June 1972.

– the other statue is of **Pope John Paul II** – uncovered on 4 July 2008 on the 17th anniversary of the Pope's visit to Radom.

TADEUSZ KOŚCIUSZKO PARK

Established in 1867 was at first named "New Garden", and then the "Garden of the Sas family". Originally it was designed to be a symmetrical English garden on the area of 7 hectares with an artificial hill with romantic "ruins" of a castle tower. The park

was surrounded with an ornamental iron fence. In the 1960's it was dismantled along with the little castle remains. In the 1920's in the southern part of the park a concrete bower was built. It is thought to be the first concrete construction in Radom. By the main alley named after bishop Chrapek is a bust of Fryderyk Chopin created by Władysław Jani, and across, on the other side of the alley in the 1950's a shell shaped concert auditorium was



built, however it burned down 30 years later. By the Sienkiewicz Street entrance is a stone plate which commemorates Tadeusz Kościuszko's insurrection. The trees in the park are lindens, chestnuts, pines and red oaks.

"BORKI" BAY

The biggest water tank in Radom, an area of 9 ha, located within the district Borki, Krasickiego street. This reservoir was built in the 70s XX century. It is one of the most favorite recreation destination for local residents. After modernization, recreational areas of the reservoir gained attractiveness. Everyone can



easily find something suitable for himself. There are swimming areas, renovated restrooms and shower, complex of sports courts for volleyball and soccer. Children can enjoy the playground, where there are swings, roundabouts, slides and other recreational facilities. In winter Zalew Borki offers ice-skating and sleigh rides.

WHERE TO GO ...

ul. -> ulica -> street // tel. -> telefon -> phone

MUSEUMS

Museum of the Village of Radom - Muzeum Wsi Radomskiej

www.muzeum-radom.pl
ul. Szydłowiecka 30

Jacek Malczewski Museum - Muzeum im. Jacka Malczewskiego

www.muzeum.edu.pl
Rynek 11

Museum of Contemporary Art - Muzeum Sztuki Współczesnej

www.muzeum.edu.pl
Rynek 4

CINEMAS

"Helios" near Railway Station

www.heliosnet.pl
ul. Poniatowskiego 5

„Multikino" in Sun Gallery

www.multikino.pl
ul. B. Chrobrego 1

THEATRE

J. Kochanowski Popular Theatre of Radom - Teatr Powszechny

www.teatr.radom.pl
Plac Jagielloński 15

GALLERIES

Gallery - „Łażnia"

ul. Traugutta 31/33

Academic Gallery of Art – „Rogatka"

ul. Malczewskiego 20a

Gallery - „Ekslibris"

ul. Piłsudskiego 12

LIBRARIES

Załuscy Public Library - Miejska Biblioteka Publiczna im. Józefa A.

i Andrzeja S. Załuskich
ul. Piłsudskiego 12

Pedagogical Library - Biblioteka Pedagogiczna

ul. Kościuszki 5a

SWIMMING POOLS

AquaPark "Neptun"

www.mosir.radom.pl
ul. Wyścigowa 49

Aquapark Radom – in Sun Gallery

ul. Bolesława Chrobrego 3

MOSiR „Delfin"

www.mosir.radom.pl
ul. Piastowska 17

MOSiR „Orka"

www.mosir.radom.pl
ul. Młynarska 10

TENNIS COURTS

Sports Hall „AGA"

ul. 1905-go Roku 21

Tennis Courts near Primary School nr 6

ul. Rapackiego 24

Radom's Tennis Club „Return"

ul. Struga 63

GYM & FITNESS

Fitness Park in Sun Gallery

www.aquapark-radom.pl/fitness/
ul. Chrobrego 22

OTHER SPORTS

MK Bowling

ul. Żeromskiego 52 (Galeria Rosa)

Go-Kart track - Automobilklub Radomski

ul. Warszawska 17/21

Kart Action

ul. Żeromskiego 102

Climbing Center – „Grota"

www.cwvgrota.pl
ul. Słowackiego 100

WHERE TO EAT...

ul. -> ulica -> street // tel. -> telefon -> phone

RESTAURANTS

Casablanca – restaurant, pizza, beer

ul. Piłsudskiego 11

Olivio – elegant restaurant

ul. Żeromskiego 17

Naleśniki jak Smok – pancakes place

ul. Żeromskiego 19

Subway – fresh sandwiches and salads

ul. Żeromskiego 33

Pod Kasztanami - restaurant, pizza, beer

ul. Żeromskiego 46a

Sushi Bar Nigiri

ul. Żeromskiego 63

Parkowa – restaurant located in Park Kościuszki

ul. Żeromskiego 54

Teatralna – pizza, traditional meals, desserts, beer, piano and violin live music

ul. Żeromskiego 55

Pivovaria – pizza, traditional meals, fresh beer, club at nights

ul. Moniuszki 26

Złota Grota - restaurant, pizza

ul. Domagalskiego 4a

CAFES

Cafe Marcus

ul. Żeromskiego 39

Czarny Kot

ul. Żeromskiego 38

CAFES

Czytelnia Kawy
ul. Curie Skłodowskiej 4

FAST FOOD RESTAURANTS

Bar „U Grubego” – grilled chicken
ul. Wałowa 3a

Kebab
ul. Malczewskiego 6

KFC
ul. Grzeczmarowskiego 28 (in M1)

Legenda - pizza
ul. Piłsudskiego 1

Mc Donald`s
ul. Grzeczmarowskiego 28 (in M1 and in Sun Gallery as well)

XXL
ul. Akademicka 1
ul. Chrobrego 43b

PUBS

Aula
www.aula.radom.pl
ul. Chrobrego 31

Nasza Szkap
ul. Dowkonta 2

Piwnica
ul. Plac Jagielloński 8

Retrospekcja
ul. Malczewskiego 9/11

PIZZA PLACES

Da Vinci
ul. Listopada 91c 11

Fratelli
ul. Limanowskiego 31

Pueblo Pizza&Pub
ul. Czachowskiego 44

Telepizza
ul. Józefa Mireckiego 14
ul. Żółkiewskiego 4
ul. Toruńska 1

Tomato
ul. Poniatowskiego 6

Venezia
ul. Chrobrego 42



WHERE TO PARTY...

ul. -> ulica -> street // tel. -> telefon -> phone

Alibi
ul. Malczewskiego 29
www.alibiklub.pl

Archiwum
al. Grzeczmarowskiego 2
www.archiwumclub.pl

Aula
(under University's building)
Klub Studencki
ul. Chrobrego 31
www.aula.radom.pl

Babylon
(in hotel's „GLASS” building)
ul. Prażmowskiego 17
www.hotelglass.radom.pl

Bordo
ul. Struga 67

Enigma
ul. Wałowa 45
www.enigma-strefa.pl

Fanaberia
ul. Struga 7a
www.fanaberia.pl

Kosmos Klub
ul. Żeromskiego 52
(2nd floor in Galeria Rosa)
www.kosmosklub.pl

Lemon Sound Gallery
ul. Grzeczmarowskiego 2
www.clublemon.pl

Mega
ul. Wernera 10
www.fitness-klub.pl

Mojito
ul. Grzeczmarowskiego 2
www.clubmojito.pl

Pivovaria
ul. Moniuszki 26
www.pivovaria.pl

Retrospekcja
ul. Malczewskiego 9/11
www.retrospekcja.radom.pl

Strefa G2
al. Grzeczmarowskiego 2
www.g2.radom.pl



LAW

Some Polish rules

1. People in Poland cannot drink alcohol in public places, e.g. school yards, streets, districts, beaches, parks etc.
2. In Poland all kinds of drugs are strictly forbidden. Even designer drugs have become banned. For possessing and selling those substances you can go to jail.
3. Swearing in public places is forbidden. You can get fine for that.
4. You can't cross the road when red light is on, even if there's no car. Polish police is very strict and you would have to pay a fine.
5. People in Poland cannot smoke cigarette on the bus stops and the other public places.
6. Whenever you – as foreign guy – go out, you have to bring Passport or student ID with you. If you will not have those document, police can give you a fine (500zł).
7. Limit of alcohol in blood for drivers is 0,0‰ in blood. All accidents caused by drunk drivers are treated as criminal cases!
8. After 10pm you must not be loud at your home because neighbours have right to call for police.

IMPORTANT CONTACT INFORMATION

ACCOMMODATION

HOTELS

Hotel Aviator ****

ul. Malczewskiego 18, 26-600 Radom
tel.: (+48) 48 362 88 88

Hotel Europejski ***

ul. Słowackiego 11, 26-600 Radom
tel.: (+48) 48 340 00 21

Hotel Gromada ***

ul. Narutowicza 9, 26-600 Radom
tel.: (+48) 48 368 91 00

Hotel Gryf ***

ul. Puławska 8, 26-600 Radom
tel.: (+48) 48 365 54 05, 48 365 54 06, 48 365 54 07

Hotel Iskra **

ul. Planty 4, 26-610 Radom
tel.: (+48) 48 362 84 33, 48 363 87 45

Hotel Poniatowski**

ul. Poniatowskiego 4, 26-600 Radom
tel.: (+48) 48 384 01 91

Hotel Promenada

ul. Bulwarowa 15, 26-600 Radom
tel.: (+48) 794 999 149

Hotel E7

ul. Czarnieckiego 70, 26-600 Radom
tel.: (+48) 48 384 77 54

Hotel TM

ul. Focha 12, 26-600 Radom
tel.: (+48) 48 363 27 08

Motel „U Grubego”

ul. Warszawska 98/100, 26-660 Jedlinsk
tel.: (+48) 48 321 50 85

HALLS OF RESIDENCE

Dom studenta nr 1 „Wcześniak”

ul. Akademicka 1, 26-605 Radom
tel.: (+48) 48 361 72 42

Dom studenta nr 2 „Walet”

ul. Akademicka 3, 26-600 Radom
tel.: (+48) 48 361 72 45

Most inhabited by students
Erasmus Radom Academy of Economics !
Contact with the manager of the dormitory :

Mrs. Agnieszka Mikołajczyk
tel.: (+48) 48 361 72 47

Dom Studenta nr 3 „Bliźniak”

ul. Akademicka 5, 26-617 Radom
tel.: (+48) 48 361 72 48

Dom Studenta nr 4 „Jedynak”

ul. Krasickiego 54, 26-600 Radom
tel.: (+48) 48 361 71 70, 48 361 71 71

YOUTH HOSTELS

Polskie Towarzystwo Schronisk Młodzieżowych Oddział Mazowiecki „Ziemia Radomska”

ul. Kolejowa 22, 26-600 Radom
tel.: (+48) 362 66 04

Szkolne Schronisko Młodzieżowe

ul. Limanowskiego 34/40, 26-600 Radom
tel.: (+48) 48 360 22 14

HELP

EMERGENCY CALLS

Police **997**
 Fire Department **998**
 Municipal Police **986**
 Ambulance Service **999**
 Emergency Power **991**
 Gas Emergency **992**
 Emergency heating **993**
 Emergency water and sewage **994**
 Emergency number from mobile phone **112**

EMERGENCY CONTACT

POLICE OFFICES



Municipal Headquarters of State Fire

ul. Traugutta 57, 26-600 Radom
 tel.: (+48) 48 36 88 998, 998

Municipal Police Headquarters

ul. 11 Listopada 43, 26-600 Radom
 tel.: (+48) 48 345 30 30, 48 345 31 44

Police Headquarters located in Radom

ul. 11 Listopada 37/59, 26-600 Radom
 tel.: (+48) 48 362 91 91

Police Station I

ul. Traugutta 30, 26-600 Radom
 tel.: (+48) 48 345 33 50, 345 33 53

Police Station II

ul. Swierkowa 49, 26-600 Radom
 tel.: (+48) 48 345 33 11

Police Station III

ul. Batalionów Chłopskich 6/8, 26-600 Radom
 tel.: (+48) 48 345 30 53

The Municipal Police

ul. Moniuszki 9, 26-600 Radom
 tel.: (+48) 48 362 04 64, 986

HOSPITALS

**Hospitals and ambulance
 Emergency Ambulance Station:**

ul. Tochtermana 1, 26-600 Radom
 tel.: (+48) 48 362 48 47

Radom's Hospital Dr. Titus Chałubińskiego

ul. Tochtermana 1, 26-600 Radom
 tel.: (+48) 48 361 51 00, 48 363 26 09

Mental Care Hospital

ul. Krychnowicka 1, 26-600 Radom
 tel.: (+48) 48 332 45 00, 48 332 23 06

Provincial Specialist Hospital in Radom

ul. Juliana Aleksandrowicza 5, 26-600 Radom
 tel.: (+48) 48 361 30 00 - centrala, (+48) 48 361 39 00 - Secretary's office

ALL DAY CHEMISTRIES (24/h)

Chemistry

Plac Konstytucji 3 Maja 5
 26-600 Radom

Chemistry FIT

ul. Traugutta 1a
 26-600 Radom



MEDICAL CLINICS

Sunny Clinic

ul. Staroopatowska 1, 26-600 Radom
 tel. 48 362 10 11

Medical

ul. Stefana Zeromskiego 31, 26- 600 Radom
 tel. 48 362 89 47

**Prywatna Przychodnia Lekarska -
 Private Medical Clinic**

ul. Olsztynska 33, 26- 600 Radom
 tel. 48 344 20 78

Olsztyńska. NZOZ

ul. Ludwika Waryńskiego 9, 26- 600 Radom
 tel. 48 331 19 29

NZOZ Epmed

ul. Maratonska 1, 26- 600 Radom
 Tel. 48 331 52 76

Doctor cooperates with

Radom Academy of Economics

SUNNY CLINIC

ul. Staroopatowska 1, 26- 600 Radom
 tel. 48 362 10 11
 Monday- Friday 8:00-18:00

EXCHANGE OFFICES

Center of Exchange

ul. Jacka Malczewskiego 12, 26-600 Radom
Tel.: 48 363 43 63

Telka Jan. Exchange Office

ul. Jacka Malczewskiego 12, 26- 600 Radom
Tel. 48 363 96 25

Karat. FHU. Lombard, Exchange Office

ul. Stefana Żeromskiego 46B, 26- 600 Radom
Tel. 48 360 04 11

Exchange Office

ul. Jacka Malczewskiego 14, 26- 600 Radom
Tel. 48 360 20 29

POST OFFICES

Post Office in the city center:

26-602 - FUP Radom 4
ul. Stefana Żeromskiego 53
26-610 - PP Radom T202
ul. Władysława Bełiny Prażmowskiego 2
26-608 - UP Radom 10
ul. Stefana Żeromskiego 105a lok. 2
26-619 - UP Radom 20
ul. Marszałka Józefa Piłsudskiego 17
26-602 - UP Radom 4
ul. Kazimierza Kelles-Krauza 22 B
26-607 - UP Radom 9
ul. Jacka Malczewskiego 5

SHOPPING

CENTRES AND SHOPPING MALLS GALLERIES IN RADOM

**Shopping Mall E'Leclerc
- Centrum Handlowe E'Leclerc**

ul. Toruńska 1, Radom
tel.: (+48) 381 10 10

**Shopping Mall Echo
- Centrum Handlowe Echo**

ul. Żółkiewskiego 4, Radom
tel.: (+48) 333 21 56

**Shopping Mall Gama
- Centrum Handlowe Gama**

ul. Mireckiego 14, Radom
tel.: (+48) 362 81 41

Shopping Mall M1 - Centrum Handlowe M-1

ul. Grzeczmarowski 28, Radom
tel.: (+48) 361 87 00

Shopping Mall SELGROS - Centrum Handlowe

ul. Czarnieckiego 112/116, Radom
tel.: (+48) 368 70 00

Feniks Gallery - Galeria Feniks Radom

ul. J. Grzeczmarowski 29/31, 26-600 Radom
tel.: 048 382 07 00

Sun Gallery - Galeria Słoneczna

ul. Bolesława Chrobrego 1, 26-600 Radom
tel.: 48 612 20 10



Sun Gallery, Struga Street

GENERAL INFORMATION

RADOM ACADEMY OF ECONOMICS – LEADER AMONG NON-STATE SCHOOLS OF HIGHER EDUCATION IN RADOM REGION.

The mission of the Radom Academy of Economics is the creation of skilled managers for the needs of business, government and social organization, capable of preparing and implementing effective social ventures. The university, fulfilling its educational activities, aims to educate students in the spirit of respect for human rights, patriotism, democracy and responsibility for the welfare of society and state.

MODERN CAMPUS

Since the founding of the university the material base of the Radom Academy of Economics is constantly being expanded and modernized. Currently, it occupies more than 5,000 square meters of well-equipped building complex. The stylish buildings are located in the city centre - in the neighbourhood of offices, railway and bus stations, hotels, cinemas and restaurants. They offer lecture halls, auditoriums, classrooms and laboratories equipped with modern audio-visual and multimedia facilities.

The campus of Radom Academy of Economics is the largest and best-equipped teaching base among all the private universities in the region of Radom.

Our modern two-storey library and reading room meet the highest academic standards. Every student will find the handbooks and materials they need



for writing their research papers or theses. There are over 14 500 volumes in our library. We collect and provide students with the professional press, including about 70 periodicals in Polish, English, Russian, French and German. There are also internet news magazines, also in foreign editions, available to students.

Radom Academy of Economics has its own publishing house, which deals with the publication of manuals and scripts. Our lecturers, students and researchers from leading academic centres in the country are the authors of the university's publications.

Only Radom Academy of Economics, as the school of higher education in Radom, offers an integrated communication system, which consists in the fact that each of our students receives all up-to-date general and individual information.

VIRTUAL DEAN'S OFFICE information system - student's personal profile

E – MAIL notification system - personal profile of the student

SMS notification system - a personal profile of the student

This innovative solution raises the level of communication between the university and the student as well as provides students with quick and direct access to all information from the school, increases comfort and facilitates solving many students' problems.

BUILDINGS – HOW TO GET THERE

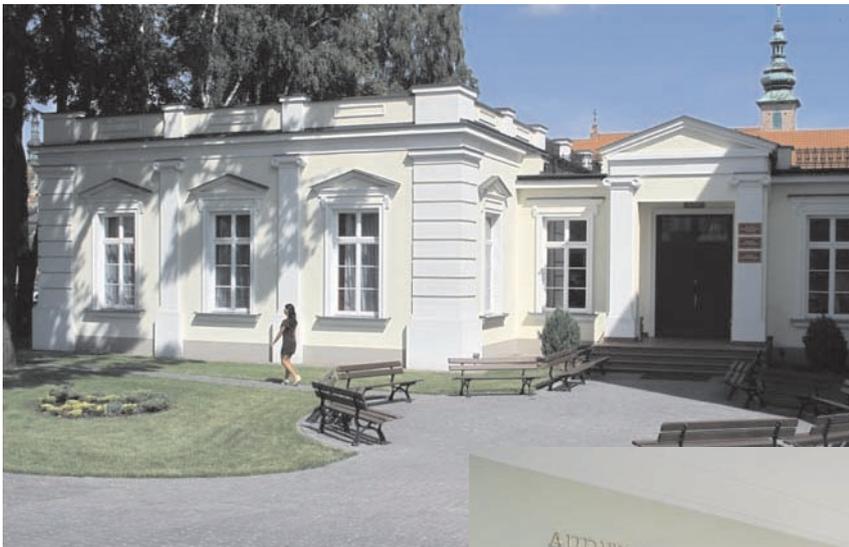
The Radom Academy of Economics is located in city center, in the most historical part of the city. University has four main buildings enabling students to study under the best conditions. All facilities are situated in the city centre, in the vicinity of railway and coach stations, hotels, cinemas, clubs and restaurants.

BUILDING C



Where: At 61a Traugutta Street
What: Headquarters of the Faculty of Humanities and the Faculty of Legal Sciences
 Headquarters of the Chancellor of Radom Academy of Economics
 Bursary Office
 International Relations and Student's Internships Office
 Postgraduate Studies Office
 Dean's Office
 Students' Café with a wireless Internet access
 Lecture-halls
 Didactic rooms
 Computing laboratories
 Shooting Class
 Criminal Laboratory

How to get there: You can easily come there by buses number: 1,7,8,9,15 and get off at bus stop Żeromskiego/Traugutta. Then you need to walk around 3 minutes through Traugutta Street. (The **Building C** of Radom Academy of Economics is located opposite Fire Department and the Hospital, and behind the building there is a historical Bernardine Church and Monastery)



Primum Auditorium is a modern building commissioned in 2009, connected with the **Building C**. It houses a Lecture Hall with seating for over 300 persons, a spacious lobby and reception.



COPLEX OF BU ILDINGS BELONGING TO THE RADOM ACADEMY OF ECONOMICS AT 7a DOMAGALSKIEGO STREET

BUILDING A



Where: At 7a Domagalskiego Street
What: Headquarters of the Faculty of Strategic and Security Studies
 Dean's Office
 2 lecture rooms
 Didactic rooms
 Computing laboratories
 Students' café with a wireless Hot Spot internet access
 CAFÉ GALLERY

BUILDING D



Where: At 7a Domagalskiego Street
What: Headquarter of the Academy's Authorities
 Computerized Library with a reading room
 Rector's Office
 Department of Didactic Organization
How to get there: You can catch all of the buses going to Railway Station (PKP), such as: 2,3,6, 7,8,9,10,11,13,14,19,23,25, get off at bus stop Poniatowskiego/Dworzec PKP. Then you need to enter the tunnel under platforms of the Railway Station. After tunnel you need to turn to the left and walk for about 1 minute.

BUILDING B



Where: At 1 Staroopatowska Street
What: Sunny Clinic- medical center for students and lecturers
How to get there: Staroopatowska street is the street coming out of Domagalskiego street. The direction is exactly the same as to Domagalskiego Street. When you leave the tunnel, go to the left, and 1st street on your right is Staroopatowska, walk for about half minute and on the left you will see Building B.

THE FACTS ARE BEHIND US!

Fact!

POLAND ACCREDITATION COMMITTEE

Radom Academy of Economics in Radom has been positively assessed as the only university in Radom by the Polish Accreditation Committee with respect to all majors under control.

Fact!

CREDIBLE SCHOOL

Radom Academy of Economics received a prestigious quality badge and a certificate "Credible School" awarded by the Polish Academic Information Centre.

Fact!

PRIMUS INTER PARES (The first among equals)

Students of Radom Academy of Economics have won the regional stage of the contest for the most outstanding student – Primus Inter Pares (The first among equals) They have also succeeded at the country level.

Fact!

SCHOLARSHIPS OF MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND HIGHER EDUCATION

For the eighth time in a row, students of Radom Academy of economics have received scholarships from the Minister of Science and Higher Education. More than 80 students already got this prestige award!. Radom Academy of Economics ranks first in the ministerial ranking among all non-public universities in the country.

Fact!

RADOM OPEN LECTURES

Lech Wałęsa, Lech Kaczyński, Bronisław Komorowski,

Donald Tusk, Jarosław Kaczyński, Jerzy Buzek – many Polish leading politicians have met with the students of Radom Academy of Economics within the framework of the Radom Open Lectures.

Fact!

INTERNATIONAL LECTURES

To date, 37 ambassadors have visited Radom Academy of Economics and this has been the largest number of meetings with diplomats in Radom for the last five years.

Fact!

OPEN EVENTS

Every year Radom Academy of Economics organizes several dozen open events. Owing to them, the Academy is annually visited by five thousands guests.

Fact!

STUDY ABROAD – ERASMUS

Radom Academy of Economics presently cooperates with 170 partner universities located in 22 European countries. The university provides all foreign students with the opportunity to study for one or two semesters under the Erasmus programme.

Fact!

INTERNSHIP PROGRAMMES ABROAD - ERASMUS

Radom Academy of Economics organizes for all interested students funded internship programmes in European companies and institutions.

Fact!

SUBSIDIZED TOURS ABROAD

Radom Academy of Economics is the only university in Radom that

organizes subsidised tours for its students under the project: "Touring the European Capitals".

Fact!

LANGUAGE and IT CERTIFICATES

Radom Academy of Economics facilitates obtaining prestigious certificates in computer science and foreign languages. These certificates are recognized by employers all over the world.

Fact!

STATE-OF-THE-ART COMMUNICATION SYSTEM WITH STUDENTS

Radom Academy of Economics offers its students a state-of-the-art communication system, which enables access to a plethora of information 24 hours a day. At any place and any time students can get access to current class schedules, fees, dates for conventions, exams.

Fact!

COMFORTABLE AND CUTTING-EDGE EDUCATIONAL RESOURCES AND FACILITIES

The facilities of Radom Academy of Economics offer the state-of-the-art educational infrastructure in Radom. It enables students to gain knowledge in a comfortable manner using the latest technical solutions.

Fact!

"WINGS" BUSINESS AWARD

Radom Academy of Economics is the only institution of higher education in Radom, which has been awarded with the prestigious Business Award "Wings".

EDUCATIONAL OFFER

BACHELOR'S DEGREE PROGRAMMES

FIELD OF STUDY: ADMINISTRATION

-Specializations: European Administration, Administering Waste and Recycling, Public Administration, Administration of Civil Aviation, Administration of Public Order Services, Economic Administration in The UE and Ukraine, E-Government, Administration Personnel, Administration of Justice and The Prosecution.

FIELD OF STUDY: MANAGEMENT

-specializations: Management of The Airports, Human Resources Management and Personnel Policy, Accounting and Finance Management, Project Management, Management Organizations, Financial Management of The Company, Sales Management, Innovation Management, Interactive Marketing, Tourism Management.

FIELD OF STUDY: ECONOMY

-Specializations: Commerce, Accounting and Taxes, Managerial Economics, Financial Advice, Economy Enterprises, E-Business.

FIELD OF STUDY: THE LAW IN BUSINESS

-Specializations: Protection and Recovery in Economic Activity, Law and Economics for Smes, Labor and Social Work, Economic Law, Securities Law, Public Procurement Law, The Law of Ukraine and Russia, Intellectual Property Law, Corporate Law, The Ue Law.

FIELD OF STUDY: INFORMATICS

-Specializations: Network Systems, Graphics and Multimedia Techniques, Security of Information Systems, Programming for Mobile Devices, IT Product Manager, Webmaster, Information and Communication.

FIELD OF STUDY: INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

-Specializations: Foreign Trade, International Tourism, International Finance, Funds and EU Projects, International Logistics, Eastern Studies.

FIELD OF STUDY: INTERNAL SECURITY

-Specializations: Security and Public Order, Emergency Management, Combating Organized Crime and Terrorism, Security Information Networks And Information, Protection of Persons and Property, Army and Special Forces in The Security of The State, Airport Security, Logistics Of Uniformed Services, Fire Prevention, Criminology And Forensics.

FIELD OF STUDY: PEDAGOGY

-Specializations: Social Prevention and Rehabilitation, Early Education and Preschool, Social Pedagogy and Pedagogical Therapy, Career Counseling and Career Coaching, Prevention and Intervention in Crisis Situations.

FIELD OF STUDY: PSYCHOLOGY

-specializations: Psychology in Business, Supporting The Development of Psychology, Social Psychology, Clinical Psychology, Justice and Penitentiary Psychology, Psychology of Work, Organization and Management.

FIELD OF STUDY: JOURNALISM and COMMUNICATION

-specializations: Promotion and Advertising, Political Marketing, Journalism, Public Relations, Spokesman, Business Communication, Broker Information, Digital Media and Electronic Communications.

MASTER'S DEGREE PROGRAMMES

- FIELD OF STUDY: ADMINISTRATION
- FIELD OF STUDY: INTERNAL SECURITY
- FIELD OF STUDY: PEDAGOGY

-Specializations: Social Prevention and Rehabilitation, Care and Educational Pedagogy, Early Education and Preschool, Social Pedagogy and Pedagogical Therapy, Education and Vocational Counseling Work.

Moreover, we offer over 40 postgraduate courses, language courses preparing candidates for examinations in English, French and German (TOEIC, TOEFL, LCCI IQ English for Business, TFI, WiDaF), Stock Exchange School courses, ECDL and many other ones.

ERASMUS PROGRAMME

IN RADOM ACADEMY OF ECONOMICS

In 2004 Radom Academy of Economic was awarded an Erasmus University Charter for the first time. Then in 2007 we were awarded with a new extended charter for years 2007- 2013 and also in 2013-for years 2014- 2020.

As a result, our students are entitled to participate in the European student exchange, scholarship programs and do their internships in companies and institutions abroad.

ECTS

Studying abroad and mutual recognition between member institutions and the student is possible thanks to the implementation of the ECTS (European Credit Transfer System) at Radom Academy of Economics. The university implemented the ECTS program in parallel with the traditional system of student progress evaluation. International activity is one of the priorities of the Radom Academy of Economics therefore the university demonstrates a high activity in establishing international cooperation by entering bilateral and multilateral agreements with prestigious foreign universities and other educational and business institutions. Within the framework of international cooperation, Radom Academy of Economics carries a wide exchange of students and academic teachers, hosts prominent lectures and representatives of international governmental and non-governmental organizations as well as participates in joint research projects.

Programmes in English run by Radom Academy of Economics

Radom Academy of Economics has run the International Programme since 2007. The programme and the interdisciplinary English path which was created within it enable the students from the partner universities to study at RAE for one or two terms.

The main aim of the English path at Radom Academy of Economics is to help students gain knowledge and skills needed to move freely on the international market level.

INTERDISCIPLINARY PROGRAMME IN ENGLISH FOR STUDENTS OF RADOM ACADEMY OF ECONOMICS AND INCOMING FOREIGN STUDENTS.

In October 2007 we started an interdisciplinary programme in English, which enabled the students from foreign partner universities to study at Radom Academy of Economics. Polish students also benefit from this programme. As a result of the active participation in the lectures in English they can improve their language skills.

Winter term

I. International Business in the Global Economy

Subjects:

1. Cultural aspects of international business 5 ECTS
2. Human resources management on the international market 5 ECTS
3. Polish for beginners 4 ECTS
4. English 4 ECTS
5. Trends in the Global Economy 3 ECTS
6. Modern Economic Systems 4 ECTS
7. Currency and Financial Crises 4 ECTS
8. Current Issues of European and Global Economy 4 ECTS
9. International Commercial Law 4 ECTS
10. The Globalization of the Economy 4 ECTS
11. International Marketing 4 ECTS
12. Competition Policy 3 ECTS
13. Computer networks 5 ECTS
14. Information Systems Security 5 ECTS

Concept:

The curriculum of the English path was prepared in order to provide students with the necessary knowledge and practical skills in decision-making in diverse conditions of the international market environment. The path realised in this scope is extremely valuable and useful for students because of its interdisciplinary and multi-dimensional approach to analysis of contemporary problems of

businesses and economic environment. Currently, many foreign companies and state institutions are in need for specialists in international business that is why, Radom Academy of Economics places an emphasis on the close integration of theoretical and practical knowledge as well as preparation for professional work gained during workshops.

Objectives:

The English Path "International Business in Global Economy" is primarily aimed at providing the students with knowledge and skills needed in doing business internationally and prepare them to work in companies operating in the EU and global economic space. In addition, by taking part in the programme students can acquire knowledge of cultural differences, international relations which enables them to understand the issues of the modern world better, analyze the environment

and notice the interconnections among economic units. The programme helps them to learn rules for running businesses, ensuring effectiveness of the market as well as creating and implementing business plans. Students will find out about the functioning of the global and European market, including competition rules, procedures related to the movement of goods across borders. They will also learn how to carry out analyses and evaluate the situation on international markets.

Spring term

II. Legal and Social Aspects of European Integration

Subjects:

1. Corporate Social Responsibility in the European Union 5 ECTS
2. Stereotyping and Prejudice in the European Union 4 ECTS
3. Migration in European Union- problem or solution for labour market 4 ECTS
4. Regional Policy in the European Union 4 ECTS
5. European Law 4 ECTS
6. Institutions and European Union Sources 4 ECTS
7. Intercultural Communication in Europe 4 ECTS
8. The European Union as an Entity of the Global Economy 4 ECTS
9. Polish for beginners 4 ECTS
10. English 4 ECTS
11. Security Problems in the European Union 4 ECTS
12. Social aspects of Integration Processes in Europe 5 ECTS
13. Democracy in Europe 4 ECTS
14. Operating Systems 5 ECTS
15. Wireless Networks and Mobile Communication 5 ECTS

Concept:

The programme will enable students to gain knowledge on international processes during which the individual countries form joint mechanisms and institutions equipped with the powers that were previously in the competence of the state. Integration of the European Union embodies the vision of humanity and a model of society with a special attitude to the rich heritage of values.

Members of the European Union as a whole, rather than the sum of components, take the challenge of globalization to have a better impact on economic, social, technological, commercial, political and legal issues. Students will acquire a thorough knowledge of European integration with a focus on social and legal aspects of such a phenomenon as the European Union.

Objectives:

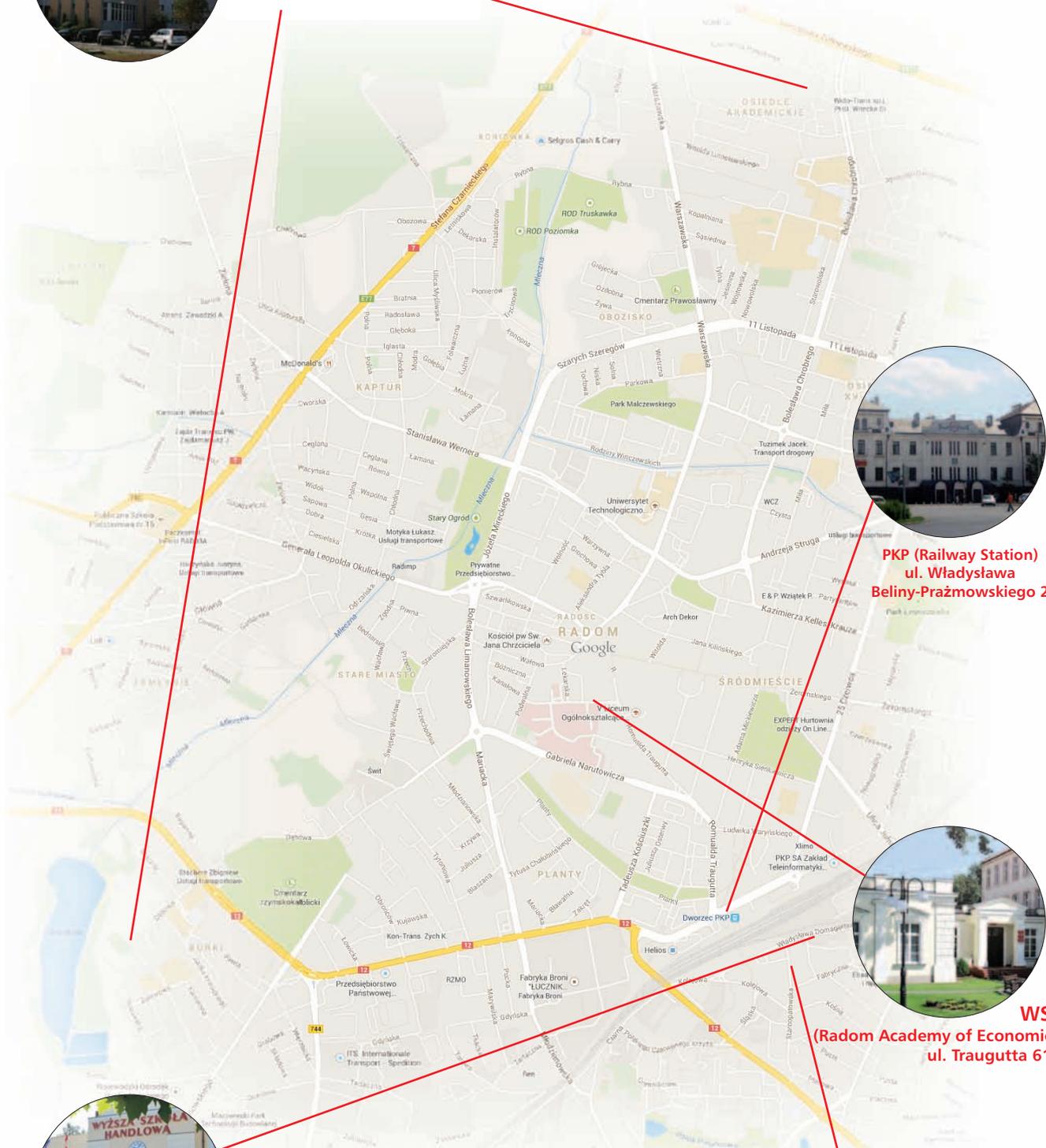
The aim of the programme is to introduce students to the sources of, nature and dynamics of basic legal, social and partially cultural processes related to the European integration. Students will have the opportunity to gain knowledge and assess the European integration in terms of positive and negative legal and social aspects. Our goal is to enable students to gain a general understanding of interdisciplinary social science and to use it at work and in life with the principles of ethics. The

main purpose is to enable students to analyze social and political processes taking place in the global, regional, state and local scale, as well as get acquainted with the economic and legal principles underlying the organization and functioning of modern societies. The student should know the history of Europe, the conditions for its integration, as well as the genesis of laws and principles operating in the European Union.

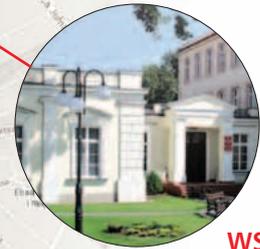
IMPORTANT PLACES



Akademiki (Dormitories)
 ul. Akademicka 1, 3, 5
 ul. Krasickiego 54



PKP (Railway Station)
 ul. Władysława
 Beliny-Prażmowskiego 2



WSH (Radom Academy of Economics)
 ul. Traugutta 61 a



WSH (Radom Academy of Economics)
 ul. Domagalskiego 7a



Sunny Clinic
 ul. Staroopatowska 1

NOTES

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We believe that all practical information you find in our Guidebook will be helpful during your whole stay in Poland. International Relations and Student's Internships Office will make every effort to make your time spent in Radom Academy of Economics on the Erasmus scholarship as interesting as possible experience.

Guidebook for Erasmus Students:

Idea, practical information: Małgorzata Drab, Karolina Fokt – Erasmus Departament

Translation: Małgorzata Drab

Graphic design: Michał Nowakowski – student of Radom Academy of Economics

Authors of the photos used in Guidebook: Radom Academy of Economics, Małgorzata Drab, Grzegorz Tuszynski, Marian Strudzinski, Elif Aktaş, Jonathan Nóvoa Álvarez.



International Relations and Student's Internships Office

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JOIN US!