

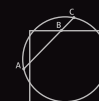
The Treasures of KRAKÓW

EXHIBITION

The exhibition *The Treasures of Kraków* recounts the tale of a city – the seat of Polish kings, former capital of the country, home to one of the oldest European universities and magnet for poets, writers and artists. It was one of the most important Central European metropolises of the Medieval era. For centuries a cosmopolitan, multicultural settlement, open to outside influences, it is also the most Polish of Polish cities. In 1978, Kraków became the first European urban ensemble to be inscribed on the UNESCO World Cultural and Natural Heritage List.

Published by International Cultural Centre, Kraków 2019
Texts written by Joanna Ziętkiewicz-Kotz | English translation Nicholas Hodge | Graphic design and dtp Radoszek Arts | Editorial co-ordination Paulina Orłowska-Bańdo
Photographic credits: Nitatur? Qui bearum libus, ut lamus sam reic totaquis et, corporemod magnam ressequ aerpr magnis et qui quis estorec taectuaptasim
quis verumquis re se eost eum endae prorem eos exces ped que nam, eatiam vero quia quia dem quistis ciusandae coritius non estemquo ipsus. Ita ditem qui cus adisto
to ma dlorat intium nat hic tem expliquam et quist, veniendaes aut eictur solupta doluptat fuga. Luptam hicabor

International Cultural Centre Rynek Główny 25, 31-008 Kraków | tel.: +48 12 42 42 811, faks: +48 12 42 17 844 | e-mail: sekretariat@mck.krakow.pl | www.mck.krakow.pl



INTERNATIONAL
CULTURAL
CENTRE

Kraków

The project was co-financed by the City of Kraków

The Treasures of KRAKÓW | EXHIBITION



4
The Treasures of
KRAKÓW

City

Kraków is provided with a municipal charter, owing to which a local government is created, as well as a new urban layout. These factors had a major impact on the development of the municipal organism. The city consolidated its capital status, as confirmed by the first royal coronation in Wawel Cathedral. Evidence of its growing power was the foundation of the first Polish university and two satellite cities: Kazimierz and Florencja (Kleparz). During this period, Kraków became one of the main cultural, artistic and academic centres in Central Europe.

1257 **1493**

5
The Treasures of
KRAKÓW

City

1493

15
The Treasures of
KRAKÓW

15

The exhibition has been prepared in electronic form. It encompasses **20 panels**, presentable in the following dimensions: min. 70 × 100 cm, max. 140 × 200 cm. It can be either printed or displayed via other media. The panels present **90 of the titular treasures**, i.e. artworks and architectural landmarks, as well as items associated with Kraków's intangible heritage. All of these treasures are culturally significant, and many can be ranked as **masterpieces**.

The Treasures of KRAKÓW | EXHIBITION

2
The Treasures of KRAKÓW

Origins

Kraków's convenient location on the River Vistula, amidst uplands of Jurassic limestone, made it a favourable place for human settlement, the first traces of which date back to the Stone Age. In the Early Middle Ages, the Slavic tribe later known as the Vistulans settled here, and the fortified settlement on Wawel Hill constituted its centre of power. In the 10th century these lands came under Czech rule, but in the last years of that century they were incorporated into the nascent Polish state.





Timeline: 1. Stone Age (before 989) | 2. Duke and Bishop (989-1257) | 3. City (1257-1493) | 4. Golden Age (1493-1655) | 5. Decline (1655-1794) | 6. Spiritual Capital (1794-1918) | 7. A Short Century (1918-1989) | 8. Epilogue (after 1989)

3
The Treasures of KRAKÓW

Duke & Bishop

As of the 11th century, Wawel Hill, with its ducal palatium, served as the seat of secular power. A bishop likewise resided there, as head of the a newly created diocese. During the reign of Casimir the Restorer, the Wawel fortified settlement became the centre of power for the Polish state.








Timeline: 989 | 1257

4
The Treasures of KRAKÓW

City

Kraków is provided with a municipal charter, owing to which a local government is created, as well as a new urban layout. These factors had a major impact on the development of the municipal organism. The city consolidated its capital status, as confirmed by the first royal coronation in Wawel Cathedral. Evidence of its growing power was the foundation of the first Polish university and two monastic churches: Kazimierska and Florencia (Kloster). During this period, Kraków became one of the main cultural, artistic and academic centres in Central Europe.



Timeline: 1257

6
The Treasures of KRAKÓW

The University







Timeline: 1257

- The exhibition has been divided into eight chronological sections:**
1. Origins (before 989) | 2. Duke and Bishop (989-1257) | 3. City (1257-1493)
 4. Golden Age (1493-1655) | 5. Decline (1655-1794) | 6. Spiritual Capital (1794-1918)
 7. A Short Century (1918-1989) | 8. Epilogue (after 1989)

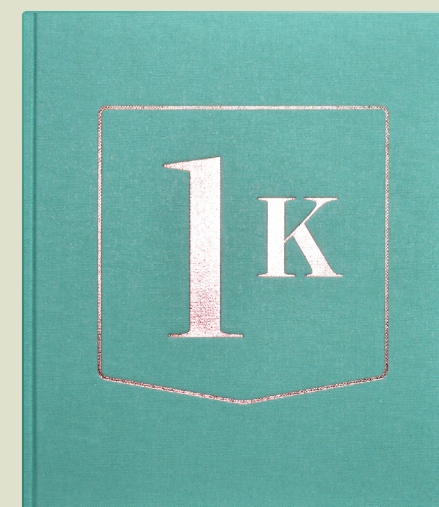
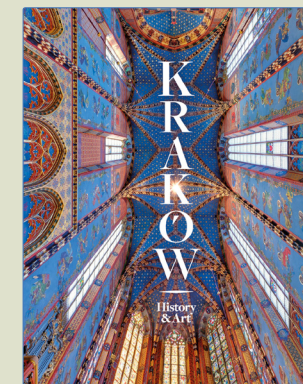
Further material on the art and history of Kraków is provided in four supplementary panels: *Wawel Hill*, *The University*, *The Jewish City* and *Kraków's Identity*.

The Treasures of KRAKÓW | EXHIBITION



Main Market Square – centre of the chartered city

This city charter of 1257 was accompanied by the establishment of a grid plan for the urban space, which has endured until today. At its heart is the expansive Main Market Square, lined on each side by the houses of the burghers and the mansions of the aristocracy. The square likewise hosted the most important edifices in the city: St. Mary's Basilica, the Cloth Hall, and the Town Hall (only the tower remains to day).



1257 1257 1320 1364 1386 1400 1493

Kraków receives a municipal charter from Duke Boleslaus V the Chaste

coronation of Ladislaus I the Elbow-High, marking the first royal coronation on Wawel Hill

the Kraków Academy is founded by Casimir III the Great

wedding of Jadwiga d'Anjou and Ladislaus II Jagiełło – Kraków serves as the capital of the extensive Polish-Lithuanian state

the Kraków Academy is renewed by Ladislaus II Jagiełło – the university is reorganised along the lines of Paris' Sorbonne

The exhibition is intended to appeal to both the general public and members of the academic community (sociologists, urban planners, architects, economists, historians, art historians etc). It portrays Kraków as a modern metropolis, drawing on the extensive resources of its cultural heritage.

The files have been prepared in **English**. However, there is also a possibility to present the exhibition in other languages. Financial resources for translation are limited, but please contact the ICC regarding a cost estimate for rendering the material in a given language.

The exhibition is related to two recent books published by the International Cultural Centre in Kraków, *Kraków in a Thousand Treasures* (2018) and *Kraków: History and Art* (2019), the academic editors of which were Professor Jacek Purchla and Dr Joanna Ziętkiewicz-Kotz.