



Warsaw

HISTORY AND
ARCHITECTURE



The history of Warsaw

The city of Warsaw was founded in the 13th century and is currently the largest Polish city. It has been formally the capital of Poland since 1952. Its area is 517.24 km and contains over 1.7 million people. The Vistula river, which is the most important Polish river, flows through Warsaw.

Many tragic events occurred in Warsaw. Warsaw was mostly demolished during World War II. War events that took place in Warsaw include:

1943 - Uprising in the ghetto

1944 - the Warsaw Uprising



The most interesting buildings

One of the most recognizable buildings in Warsaw is the Wilanów Palace and the National Stadium.

The Polish national stadium (PGE Narodowy) was officially opened on January 29, 2012. There are over 58,000 seats inside. The most important events like concerts, football matches, etc.- take place there.



The Wilanów Palace is a baroque building. It was built during the years 1681–1696 for King Jan III Sobieski and Maria Kazimiera.


It has officially been declared a historical monument. It is a place of many cultural events. There is a beautiful garden next to the palace.

Historical architecture

The old town is the oldest part of the capital. It delights people with colourful tenement houses intertwined with the unique atmosphere of narrow streets. During the Second World War, it was mostly destroyed, and after the end of the war, it was reconstructed. Therefore, many buildings and houses within the old town are only reconstructions and not original buildings.

The Palace on Water (the Łazienki Palace) is located in the Royal Baths Park in Warsaw. It was built according to the design of Tylman van Gameren. It was originally built for the great marshal Stanisław Herakliusz Lubomirski. The palace complex is located on an artificial island surrounded by a pond. Two bridges connect the palace with the mainland.





The accessibility of urban spaces for people with disabilities

In Warsaw, we can find many amenities for people with disabilities. There are separate places for wheelchairs in trams and buses, as well as ramps, and in trains, there are wheelchair lifts. On the edges of the platforms, we often find characteristic rough tiles that mark their ending for the blind. In shopping malls and many public institutions, there are lifts which people with disabilities can use to move between floors. There are also places dedicated for them in all car parks.



Thank you for your attention!