

BISKOPIAK TIMES

A MAGAZINE OF BISKUPIAK STUDENTS:

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Welcome to the online issue of our school magazine in which you can find the following:

- 400th anniversary of Shakespeare's death
- an article about how forgeries changed over the centuries
- incoming anniversary of the French Revolution
- an unusual way of spending holidays

WILLIAM SHAKESPEARE (1564-23.04.1616) - A REUNION 400 YEARS LATER (23th April 2016)

Who wouldn't like to meet William Shakespeare in person – one of the greatest authors in the history of English literature? If those who did not appreciate Shakespeare back in his times had known how much fame and acclaim he would get, they surely would have done everything to get to know him. Who was Shakespeare then? Why is he still, after 400 years, cherished so much?

Let's start from the very beginning.

The life of William Shakespeare was full of unanswered questions. The first one concerns his schooling years. Young William gave up education at Stratford school, and whether he ever continued it remains unknown. Another uncertainty are facts from the 7-year period following the birth of his twin children named Hamnet and Judith. According to historical sources at that time Shakespeare was arrested and put in prison for poaching or worked as a teacher. The first information about Shakespeare appeared in Robert Greene's brochure published in 1592.

What was Shakespeare like?

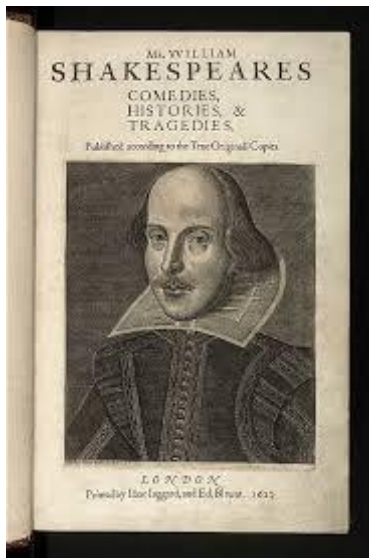


When he encountered difficulties, he dealt with them creatively. "A wise man will not mourn a failure, but seek a way to heal the wounds he hath suffered". It was Hamnet's death, at the

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age of 11. This situation inspired Shakespeare to write Hamlet. He was very attentive to how other people saw him. William was willing to submit himself totally to the audience's reactions, as evidenced by *As you like it*. He demonstrated his organisational skills by offering meritorious service to the Lord Chamberlain's Men. He solicited support from a mighty patron, King James I himself. He was interested in finances. He held shares in the theatre. At the age of 33 he bought New Place. It was the second-largest house in Stratford, in his home town. Later he bought property in London. Shakespeare liked to work alone in contrast to the Elizabethan custom of many authors working on one play.

What do we know about his works?



Shakespeare's most famous works include *A Midsummer Night's Dream*, *Othello*, *Romeo and Juliet*, *Macbeth*, *Hamlet*, *King Lear*, *Measure for Measure*, *Tempest*, and *The Winter's Tale*. Also famed are Shakespeare's *Sonnets* - a collection of 154 sonnets covering themes such as beauty, love and morality. William Shakespeare is reputed to have introduced into English many words commonly used today - eyeball, bloodstained, assassination, radiance and addiction, to name but a few - and to have coined popular expressions such as "breaking the ice". William was never really attentive to preserving his works for future generations. He took care of publishing only two poems – *Venus and Adonis* and *The Rape of Lucrece*. It was mainly several powerful patrons for whom he wrote his poems. Neither did he prepare his plays for printing - it took seven whole years after his death to publish them. His friends had collected all the texts. The works of William Shakespeare have had an enormous impact on theatre.

On 23 April 2016, the whole world celebrated the 400th anniversary of Shakespeare's death.



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On this occasion many cities staged his plays, in addition to various other projects. Stratford-upon-Avon, Shakespeare's home town, held a concert inspired by his creativity in the Holy Trinity church - the place where the great playwright was baptised and buried.

In London, along the Thames, 37 screens were sited. These screens showing staged adaptations of Shakespeare's works, as well as short films were made specially for the occasion. It presented Shakespearian characters in surroundings that could have only been imagined by the author: Macbeth in Glamis Castle, Hamlet in Elsinore Castle, Romeo and Juliet in Verona, and Cleopatra in the foreground of the pyramids.

On that day many restaurants and bars in London offered special menus inspired by the works of Shakespeare. The Weston Library at the Bodleian, Oxford University, is currently hosting an exhibition devoted to the motif of death in Shakespeare's plays.

Gdańsk, Poland, contributed by broadcasting 37 movies throughout the day, each featuring one of 37 plays and starring fine British actors. Events of special significance were the funeral procession led by 400 male and female mourners and a meeting with the ghost of Shakespeare in the Gdańsk Shakespeare Theatre.

Aleksandra Kowaluk and Klaudia Janikowska

Fake or original?



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The history of falsification is as long as the history of art itself. Yet, the history of fakes is a sad one. Artists and craftsmen who copy the works of the past inevitably put something of the selves into the copy while fakes, by their nature, demand the sacrifice of individualism. It is amazing how many famous museums and art connoisseurs have been deceived by perfect imitations. Roman emperors had many "not very original" Greek sculptures in their collections and faking Old Masters in the 16th century was a common practice. One may wonder why fakes were purchased by experts? Carried away by the excitement of discovery, apparently by chance, a lost masterpiece in an abandoned Italian

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chapel, or of digging up some important relic with his own hands, many a scholar has forgotten that good confidence tricks have been played many times before. From the Renaissance onwards the collection of ancient art and gems was a reigning passion among wealthy and educated people throughout Europe. The high prices paid for well-preserved pieces naturally attracted forgers. Coins and gems were forged in large numbers and the famous Poniatowski's collection was entirely composed of 18th century imitations.

The genius of the people who forge works of art has deceived experts so much that many falsifications have been considered to be "the typical example" of some trends. The limestone statuette with the inscribed name of Queen Teshani, once regarded as a key piece to the study of Egyptian sculpture, is now believed to be the work of a forger working in Luxor about 1890 AD. In 1896 the Louvre acquired a ceremonial helmet thought to be the head dress of a Scythian king, Saitapharnes. In 1905 it was finally established that the helmet was produced by a Russian goldsmith living in Odessa, Israel Ruchomovsky in 1890. Even more famous is the case of the Aztec rock crystal skull purchased by the British Museum in the late 1890's. There have been many speculations about its origin - some scientists believed that the perfectly cut information in a piece of a crystal skull was a masterpiece created by extra-terrestrial creatures. When examined by modern experts, it appeared that its teeth had been cut by a jeweller's wheel.

Kamil Poleszak

La Révolution Française



[pinterest.com](https://www.pinterest.com)

Le 14 juillet 1789, le peuple de Paris a attaqué une prison, la Bastille, pour trouver des armes. La révolution a ensuite conquis toutes les villes et les campagnes de France. En 1830 comme

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en 1789 beaucoup de gens sur les barricades étaient pour la République et contre les privilèges de l'aristocratie.

Beaucoup de choses ont changé:

D'abord, on a donné de nouvelles couleurs au drapeau français: le blanc pour la monarchie, le bleu et le rouge pour la ville de Paris.

Ensuite on a discuté à l'Assemblée nationale et proclamé la Déclaration des droits de l'homme. La devise de la France "Liberté.égalité.Fraternité." vient de cette Déclaration.

Trois années plus tard, en 1792, on a proclamé la première République française.

à Marseille, on a chanté pour la première fois le nouvel hymne national, "la Marseillaise"

Mais on a aussi guillotiné, le roi, sa famille et milliers d' "ennemis de la République".

On n'a pas oublié le 14 juillet: c'est le jour de la fête nationale de la France.

Marianne

Marianne est une femme représentée par le peintre romantique Eugène Delacroix. Elle est le symbole de la liberté, de la révolution et de la République française. Elle est sur barricade. Elle a l'air calme, forte et courageuse. Derrière elle, il y a le peuple de Paris. Ils sont nombreux. Ils ont l'air courageux. Elle leur montre le drapeau bleu, blanc et rouge. À côté d'elle, il y a un enfant avec un béret et un gilet noirs. Lui aussi, il n'a peur de rien.

Agata Ślawińska

AGUJEROS NEGROS



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Hola, los lectores! Si estáis en la escuela, no os preocupéis! Las vacaciones están a punto de venir! ES ESTUPENDO, a que si? Pero bueno tenemos que bajar a la tierra... pues no totalmente.

Tienes los planes para los vacaciones? Si no los tienes, estos son los lugares muy interesantes. Los agujeros negros*.

Los agujeros negros se forman cuando el núcleo (jądro) de la estrella colapsa (zapada się). Entonces la estrella „se comprime“ (kompresuje się). Pero tenemos que recordar que solo las estrellas 8 veces más grandes que nuestro sol, pueden convertirse en un agujero negro.

(Pero, para entender una cosa ahora suponemos que nuestro sol podría convertirse en un agujero negro.) Nuestro sol para convertirse en un agujero negro tendría que lograr 3 kilómetros de su radio y 6 kilómetros de su diámetro! Nuestra tierra tendría que lograr 9 milímetros de su radio! Eso se llama el radio de Schwarzschild. Podemos entenderlo como „a cuantos kilómetros / metros / milímetros (etc.) tiene que comprimir una estrella para convertirse en un agujero negro“.

La frontera (granica) desde que nada puede retornar, se llama horizonte de sucesos (horyzont zdarzeń). Nada es „más rápido“ que agujero negro (el agujero negro tiene muy fuerte campo gravitatorio) y por eso también la luz no puede escapar desde ahí. Pero, si encontraras una cosa más rápida que la luz (entonces tienes que llamar a NASA) podrías escapar.

El agujero negro tiene un campo gravitatorio (pole grawitacyjne) muy muy fuerte. Solo gracias a eso pudimos confirmar su existencia. Antes, todas las informaciones (sobre ellos) provenían desde la teoría de la relatividad - teoria względności (Albert Einstein).

*czarne dziury

Joanna Pietraś