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ISKRIVE KARTE



ISKRIVE KARTE



THE WIT CARDS

ISKRIVE KARTE

so nastale po idejni zasnovi Marka Arneža in Polonce Hafner Ferlan s Šolskega centra Kranj v okviru evropskega projekta PanUP.

Slikar in ilustrator Ciril Horjak, velik občudovalec Hinka Smrekarja, risarja, ki je s svojim »slovanskim tarokom« navdihnil tudi nas, se je z izjemno poglobljenostjo lotil upodobitev znanih osebnosti iz kulturno-zgodovinske preteklosti.

Karte smo pripravili z namenom, da bi igralce nenehno opozarjale na nemirnega duha izbranih osebnosti, njihovo zvedavost in vztrajnost. Bodite iskri pri preizkušanju starih in izumljanju novih iger s kartami!

THE WIT CARDS

were created according to the conceptual design of Marko Arnež and Polona Hafner Ferlan from the Kranj School Center for the European PanUP project.

Painter and illustrator Ciril Horjak, a great admirer of Hinko Smrekar, a cartoonist who inspired us with his »Slavic Tarot«, artistically depicted famous cultural and historical personalities.

We have prepared these cards in order to remind the players of the restless spirit of the chosen personalities, their curiosity and perseverance. Be brave and witty in testing old and inventing new card games!



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Ivan Tavčar se je rodil v Poljanah nad Škofjo Loko leta 1851. Bil je pisatelj, eden prvih pripovednikov slovenskega realizma, politik, odvetnik in ljubljanski župan. Velja za enega najboljših slovenskih pripovednikov 19. stoletja. Njegova dela so povezana s kmečkim okoljem, iz katerega je izhajal. Umrli je v Ljubljani leta 1923.

Ivan Tavčar was born in Poljane near Škofja Loka in 1851. He was a writer, one of the first who fully adhered to literary realism, a politician, lawyer and the mayor of Ljubljana. He is considered as one of the best Slovenian storytellers of the 19th century. He often depicted rural environments of his native Upper Carniola, in which he saw a genuine counterpart to the urban life. He died in Ljubljana in 1923.



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Hinko Smrekar se je rodil v Ljubljani leta 1883. Bil je slikar, grafik, risar in ilustrator. Je tudi avtor prvega slovenskega taroka. Kot zavedni Slovenec je tudi med drugo svetovno vojno razstavljal satirične risbe in karikature. V času italijanske okupacije so ga zajeli fašisti in ga ustrelili v Gramozni jami. Umrl je v Ljubljani leta 1942.

Hinko Smrekar was born in Ljubljana in 1883. He was a painter, graphic artist, draftsman and an illustrator. He was also the author of the first tarot book published in Slovenia. He was patriotic – his satirical drawings and caricatures were exhibited even during the Second World War. He was captured by fascists during the Italian occupation and was shot in the notorious Gravel Pit. He died in Ljubljana in 1942.

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Edvard Rusjan se je rodil v Trstu leta 1886.

Bil je kolesar, letalski konstruktor, pilot in pionir slovenskega letalstva.

Skupaj z bratom Josipom sta načrtovala in zgradila več letal z imenom Eda. Prvi polet z njunim letalom se je zgodil novembra 1909 – na višini 2 metrov sta letela 60 metrov. Njegov zadnji polet je bil zanj usoden. Umrli je v Beogradu leta 1911.

Edvard Rusjan was born in Trieste in 1886. He was a cyclist, airplane constructor, pilot and a Slovenian flight pioneer. Together with his brother Josip, they designed and built several airplanes – they named them Eda.

He made his first flight in November 1909 in a biplane of his own design – at a height of 2 meters he flew 60 meters. His last flight proved to be fatal. He died in Belgrade in 1911.

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Alma Maksimilijana Karlin se je rodila v Celju leta 1889. Bila je slovenska pisateljica, pesnica, zbirateljica in znana svetovna popotnica. Med letoma 1919 in 1928 je prepotovala večji del sveta. Napisala je 24 knjig, več novel, črtic, pesmi in popotnih člankov, s katerimi je zaslovela predvsem v Nemčiji. Umrla je v Pečovniku leta 1950.

Alma Maksimilijana Karlin was born in Celje in 1889. She was a Slovenian writer, poet, collector and a famous world traveler. She was one of the first European women to circle the globe on her own between 1919 and 1928. She had written 24 books, several short stories, lines, poems and travel articles, which made her famous, particularly in Germany. She died in Pečovnik in 1950.

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Karla Bulovec Mrak se je rodila na Bledu leta 1895. Bila je prva slovenska akademsko šolana kiparka in slikarka. Ustvarjala je figuralne plastike, kot sta osnutka spomenika Ivana Cankarja in Antona Martina Slomška. V svetovnem merilu je bila izjemna, ker se je posvečala portretnim motivom mrtvih mačk, ki še niso primerno ovrednoteni. Umrla je na Golniku leta 1957.

Karla Bulovec Mrak was born in Bled in 1895. She was the first female academically trained Slovenian sculptor and painter. She created figural sculptures, for example drafts of monuments of Ivan Cankar and Anton Martin Slomšek. On a global scale she was remarkable for devoting herself to portrait motifs of dead cats that have not yet been properly evaluated. She died in Golnik in 1957.

J

K**K**

France Prešeren se je rodil v Vrbi leta 1800.

Je največji slovenski pesnik in buditelj
narodne zavesti. Po poklicu je bil odvetnik.

Sedma kitica njegove napitnice
Zdravljica je besedilo slovenske himne.
Vrh njegovega ustvarjanja so Sonetni venec,
Soneti nesreče in Krst pri Savici.
Umrli je v Kranju leta 1849.

***France Prešeren** was born in Vrba in 1800.
He has been considered as the greatest Slovenian
romantic poet and an idol to national identity.*

*He was a lawyer by profession. The seventh
stanza of his poem Zdravljica («A Toast») is the
lyric of the Slovenian national anthem.
The poems Sonetni venec («Garland of Sonnets»),
Sonetje nesreče («Sonnets of Unhappiness») and
Krst pri Savici («The Baptism by the Savica»)
are considered as his seminal work.*

He died in Kranj in 1849.





Jakob Aljaž se je rodil v Zavrhu pod Šmarno Goro leta 1845. Je slovenski skladatelj, duhovnik in alpinist. Imel je pomembno vlogo pri razvoju slovenskega planinstva, saj je zgradil Aljažev stolp, ki stoji na vrhu Triglava. Bil je prvi, ki je iz nemščine prevedel božično pesem Sveta noč, uglasbil pa je tudi pesem Oj, Triglav, moj dom. Umrli je na Dovjem leta 1927.

Jakob Aljaž was born in Zavrh near Šmarna Gora in 1845. He was a Slovenian composer, priest and alpinist. He played an important role in the development of Slovenian mountaineering as he built the Aljaž Tower, which stands atop of Triglav. He was the first to translate the Christmas song Sveta noč («Holy Night») from German and he also made music to the song Oj, Triglav, moj dom («Oh, Triglav, my home»). He died in Dovje in 1927.



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Anton Janša se je rodil v Breznici na Gorenjskem leta 1734. Bil je začetnik modernega čebelarstva in eden najboljših poznavalcev čebel. Deloval je kot prvi učitelj čebelarstva na cesarskem dvoru. Cesarica Marija Terezija je po njegovi smrti izdala odlok, po katerem so morali vsi čebelarški učitelji učiti po njegovih knjigah. Umril je na Dunaju leta 1773.

Anton Janša was born in Breznica in the Gorenjska region in 1734. He was a pioneer of modern beekeeping and one of the best apiarist. He worked as the first teacher of apiculture at the Habsburg court in Vienna. After his death, Empress Maria Theresa issued a decree requiring all beekeeping teachers to teach according to his books. He died in Vienna in 1773.

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Žiga Zois se je rodil v Trstu leta 1747. Bil je slovenski naravoslovec, razsvetljenec, mecen, mineralog in gospodarstvenik. V Ljubljani je ustvaril tudi eno največjih in najbolj založenih knjižnic na Kranjskem. Okoli Zoisovega omizja je zaživela ideja o razsvetljenem človeku. Umrli je v Ljubljani leta 1819.

Žiga Zois was born in Trieste in 1747. He was a natural scientist, patron of the arts, intellectual of the Age of Enlightenment, mineralogist and businessman. He created one of the largest and best-stocked libraries in Carniola. The idea of an enlightened man came to life in the Zois circle. He died in Ljubljana in 1819.

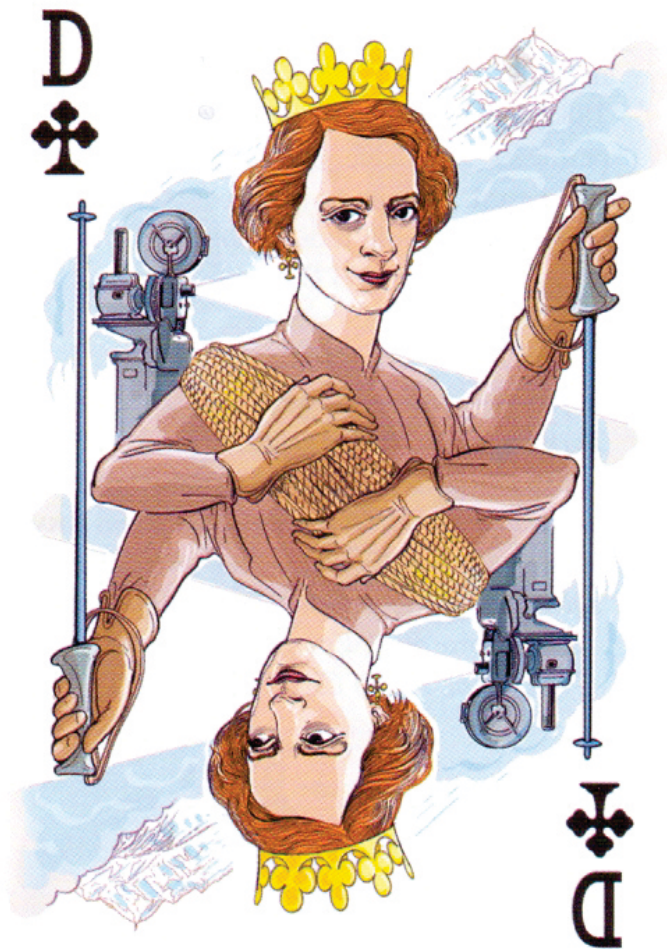




Josipina Urbančič – Turnograjska se je rodila na gradu Turn v Potočah pri Preddvoru leta 1833. Bila je ena prvih slovenskih pisateljic, pesnic in skladateljic. Ohranjene so zgolj tri njene pesmi, napisala pa je tudi osemintrideset povesti, med njimi tudi *Nedolžnost* in *sila o Veroniki Deseniški*.
Umrla je v Gradcu leta 1854.

*Josipina Urbančič – Turnograjska was born at Turn Castle in Potoče near Preddvor in 1833. She was one of the first Slovenian female writers, poets and composers. Only three of her poems have remained to this day and she had also written thirty-eight short stories, including *Innocence* and *Force* about Veronika of Desenice. She died in Graz in 1854.*



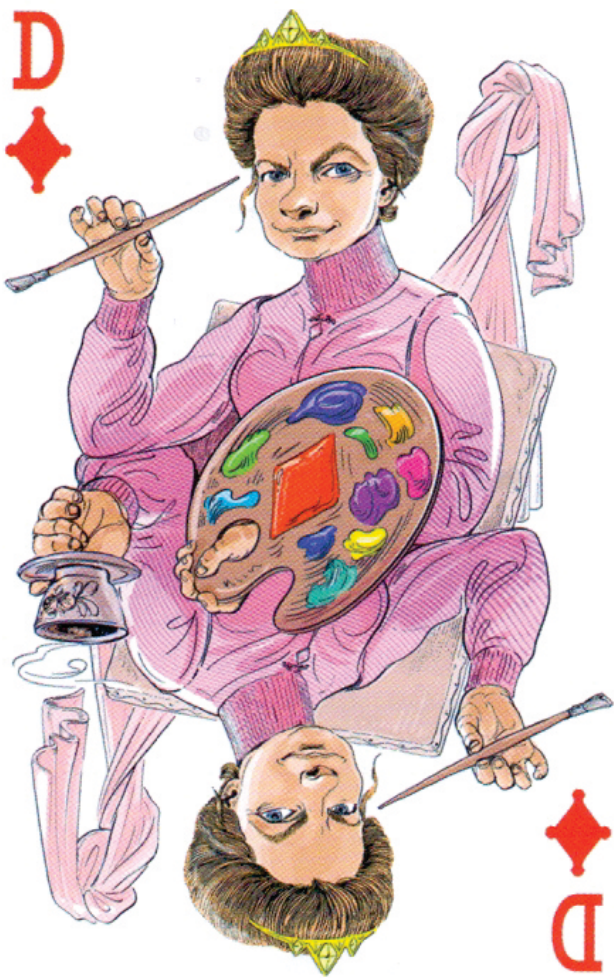


Pavla Jesih se je rodila v Ljubljani leta 1901. Je slovenska alpinistka, podjetnica in lastnica verige kinematografov v Sloveniji. Bila je lastnica kina Metropol in Union v Celju in kina Matica v Ljubljani. Njen največji plezalski podvig je bil prvenstvena osvojitve Čopovega stebra v Severni triglavski steni. Umrla je v Ljubljani leta 1976.

Pavla Jesih was born in Ljubljana in 1901. She was a Slovenian mountaineer, female entrepreneur and owner of a chain of cinemas in Slovenia. She was the owner of a few cinema halls: the Metropol and Union cinemas in Celje and the Matica cinema in Ljubljana. She is best known for climbing the central Triglav Pillar, named Čopov steber («Čop's Pillar»).
She died in Ljubljana in 1976.



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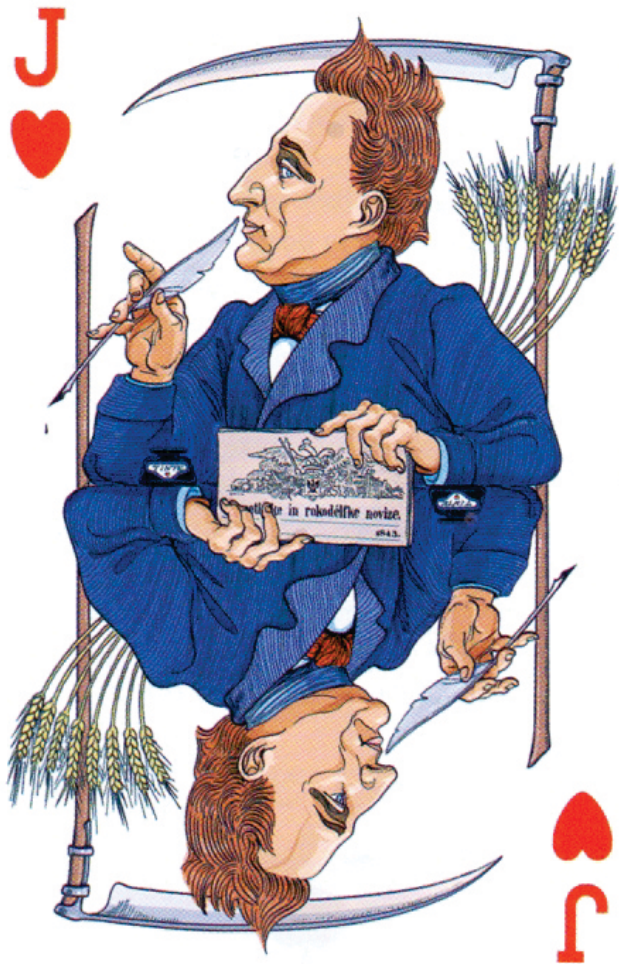


Ivana Kobilca se je rodila v Ljubljani leta 1861. Je najpomembnejša slovenska realistična slikarka. Težišče njenega ustvarjanja je bilo figuralno slikarstvo, še posebej portreti in žanrske upodobitve iz kmečkega in meščanskega življenja. Njeni najslavnejši sliki sta Kofetarica in Poletje. Umrla je v Ljubljani leta 1926.

***Ivana Kobilca** was born in Ljubljana in 1861. She was the most prominent Slovenian realistic painter. The focus of her work was figural painting, especially portraits and paintings of typical people's lives in rustic or urban places. Her best known paintings are Kofetarica («Coffee Drinker») and Poletje («Summer»). She died in Ljubljana in 1926.*

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D





Janez Bleiweis se je rodil v Kranju leta 1808.

Je slovenski buditelj, zdravnik, veterinar, časnikar in urednik prvega slovenskega časopisa *Kmetijske in rokodelske novice*.

Uveljavil je pisavo, ki jo uporabljamo še danes – gajico. Zaslužen je tudi za obrambo slovenščine pred ilirizmom.

Umrli je v Ljubljani leta 1881.

***Janez Bleiweis** was born in Kranj in 1808.*

*He was an awakener of Slovenian people, doctor, veterinarian, journalist and editor of the first Slovenian newspaper *Kmetijske in rokodelske novice* («Farmers' and Craftsmen's News»).*

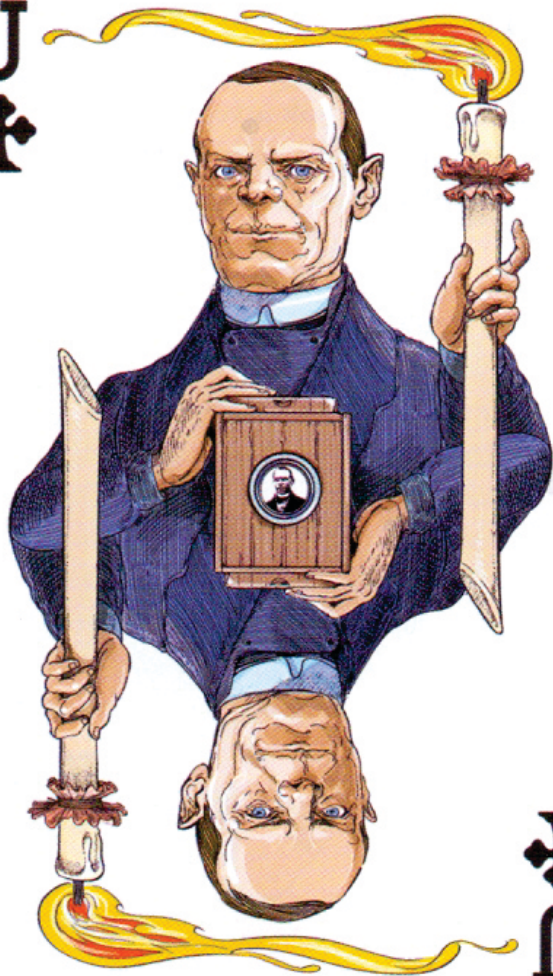
He implemented the script that is still being used today – gajica («Gaj's Latin alphabet»).

He defended Slovenian language against the erroneous Illyrianism movement.

He died in Ljubljana in 1881.



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Janez Puhar se je rodil v Kranju leta 1814.

Bil je slovenski duhovnik, znanstvenik, fotograf, umetnik in pesnik, ki je izumil nenavaden postopek za fotografranje na steklu. Njegove fotografije se v njegovo čast imenujejo tudi puharotipi. Danes je ohranjenih le šest Puharjevih fotografij.

Umrli je v Kranju leta 1864.

***Janez Puhar** was born in Kranj in 1814.*

He was a Slovenian priest, scientist, photographer, artist and a poet who invented an unusual procedure of photography on glass. His photographs are also called puharotypes in his honor. Today, only six of Puhar's photographs have been preserved.

He died in Kranj in 1864.





Josip Plemelj se je rodil na Bledu leta 1873. Bil je profesor in pionir sodobne matematike. Po njem se imenujejo enačbe o robnih vrednostih holomorfnih funkcij, ki jih je odkril pri reševanju Riemann-Hilbertovega problema. Bil je prvi rektor Univerze v Ljubljani (1919/20). Umrl je v Ljubljani leta 1967.

Josip Plemelj was born in Bled in 1873. He was a professor and a pioneer of modern mathematics. His most original contribution is the elementary solution he provided for the Riemann–Hilbert problem about the existence of a differential equation with given monodromy group which is named after him. He was the first chancellor of the University of Ljubljana (1919/20). He died in Ljubljana in 1967.

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Ignacij Borštnik se je rodil v Cerkljah na Gorenjskem leta 1858. Je slovenski gledališki igralec, režiser in pedagog.

Velja za utemeljitelja sodobnega slovenskega poklicnega gledališča in je tudi prvi slovenski poklicni igralec.

Po Borštniku se imenuje osrednji slovenski gledališki festival.

Umrli je v Ljubljani leta 1919.

Ignacij Borštnik was born in Cerklje na Gorenjskem in 1858. He was a Slovenian theater actor, director and a pedagogue.

He is considered as the founder of the Slovenian contemporary professional theater and is also the first Slovenian professional actor. The main Slovenian theater festival - is named after Borštnik.

He died in Ljubljana in 1919.



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“Sredi težavnosti leži priložnost.”

ALBERT EINSTEIN



PanUP

Skupaj do cilja in naprej!



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“In the middle of difficulty lies opportunity.”

ALBERT EINSTEIN



PanUP

To the finish line and beyond!



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