

## Summary

The presented dissertation is the academic biography of Professor Marian Czapla in the background of changes in higher artistic education. Academic career of M. Czapla occurred at an extremely difficult time in the history of Poland, starting from 1965 through the unrest and drama of 1968, December events on the coast in 1970, Edward Gierek's period, 1981, the 1980s and "Solidarity", the turn of 1989 and modern times with the millennium year 2000 and the entry of humanity into the 21st century. Marian Czapla was one of the most important Polish painters of the turn of the 20th and 21st centuries. This is supported by his artistic achievements, i.e. the enormous number of paintings created, a lot of impressive individual and collective exhibitions, domestic and foreign, and the accompanying publications, paintings being a part of museum and private collections, but above all his original, unique and extremely authentic artistic language. Professor Marian Czapla is an outstanding figure in the world of contemporary art, a genius who was hailed as one of the greatest contemporary artists in his lifetime. But Marian Czapla is also a professor at one of the oldest and prestigious artistic universities in Poland - the Academy of Fine Arts in Warsaw, an educator of many generations of artists. The presented dissertation enriches the history of art with another biography of the great artist. Moreover, it places him in the field of pedagogical education, where he serves as a model of the pedagogue who shapes young generations of painters. Marian Czapla was an unquestioned Master, whose knowledge and experience many people drew from. The dissertation presents, as one of the first, the academic reality of the Warsaw artistic elite in difficult and turbulent times, from the mid-1960s to the first years of the 21st century, through the prism of the life history of the individual, known as biography.

Qualitative research, which is designed to describe the examined facts, in this case biographical facts, plays a dominant role in the work. The biographical method was used in the research.