



The Pianist is a 2002 film directed by Roman Polanski, starring Adrien Brody. It is an adaptation of the [autobiography of the same name](#) by Jewish-Polish musician [Władysław Szpilman](#). The film is a co-production between [Polish](#), [French](#), [German](#), and [British](#) film companies.

In addition to winning the [Academy Awards](#) for [Best Director](#), [Best Actor](#) and [Best Adapted Screenplay](#) and being nominated for [Best Film](#), [Best Cinematography](#), [Best Costume Design](#) and [Film Editing](#), the film won [Palme d'Or](#) at the [2002 Cannes Film Festival](#)^[1] and [BAFTA Award for Best Film](#) in 2003. It was also awarded seven French [Césars](#) including [Best Picture](#), [Best Director](#) and [Best Actor](#) for Brody (who became the only [American](#) actor to win one).

Directed by	Roman Polanski Roman Polanski Robert Benmussa
Produced by	Alain Sarde Gene Gutowski (Co-Producer) Ronald Harwood
Written by	Władysław Szpilman (Book) Adrien Brody
Starring	Thomas Kretschmann Emilia Fox Michał Żebrowski

Music by	<u>Wojciech Kilar</u> <u>Frederic Chopin</u>
Cinematography	<u>Paweł Edelman</u>
Editing by	<u>Hervé de Luze</u>
Distributed by	<u>Focus Features</u>
	24 May 2002 (<u>Cannes</u>)
	September 6, 2002 (Poland)
	September 25, 2002
Release date(s)	(France)
	October 24, 2002 (Germany)
	March 6, 2003 (United Kingdom)
Running time	150 minutes
	France
Country	Poland
	Germany
	United Kingdom
Language	English

Cast

- [Adrien Brody](#) as Władysław Szpilman
- [Thomas Kretschmann](#) as Captain Wilm Hosenfeld
- [Emilia Fox](#) as Dorota
- [Michał Żebrowski](#) as Jurek
- [Ed Stoppard](#) as Henryk
- [Maureen Lipman](#) as Mother Szpilman
- [Frank Finlay](#) as Father Szpilman
- Jessica Kate Meyer as Halina
- Julia Rayner as Regina
- David Singer as Hansell
- [Richard Ridings](#) as Mr. Lipa
- [Daniel Caltagirone](#) as Majorek
- [Valentine Pelka](#) as Dorota's husband

A.is the belief that race is the primary determinant of human traits and capacities and that racial differences produce an inherent superiority of a particular race. In the case of institutional racism, certain racial groups may be denied rights or benefits, or get preferential treatment.

B.(from the Greek: *holos*, "whole" and *kaustos*, "burnt"), is the term generally used to describe the genocide of approximately six million European Jews during World War II, a program of systematic state-sponsored extermination by Nazi Germany, under Adolf Hitler, its allies, and collaborators

C.is the act of leaving one's native country or region to settle in another. It is the same as immigration but from the perspective of the country of origin. Human movement before the establishment of political boundaries or within one state, is termed migration. There are many reasons why people might choose to emigrate. Some are for political or economic reasons, or for personal reasons like finding a spouse while visiting another country and emigrating to be with them. Many older people living in rich nations with cold climates choose to move to warmer climates when they retire.

Racism is the belief that race is the primary determinant of human traits and capacities and that racial differences produce an inherent superiority of a particular race. In the case of institutional racism, certain racial groups may be denied rights or benefits, or get preferential treatment.

Rasizm, dyskryminacja rasowa – pseudonaukowa ideologia oraz wyływające z niej zachowania przyjmujące założenie wyższości niektórych ras ludzi nad innymi. Rasizm opiera się na przekonaniu, że różnice w wyglądzie ludzi niosą za sobą niezbywalne różnice osobowościowe i intelektualne.

The Holocaust (from the Greek: *holos*, "whole" and *kaustos*, "burnt"), is the term generally used to describe the genocide of approximately six million European Jews during World War II, a program of systematic state-sponsored extermination by Nazi Germany, under Adolf Hitler, its allies, and collaborators.

Holocaust – termin pochodzący z łaciny: słowo holocaustum ("spalony w całości"). Słowo holocaust (termin religijny) pierwotnie oznaczało tylko ofiarę całopalną i w tym znaczeniu może być stosowane również dziś. Inne znaczenie – prześladowania i zagłada milionów Żydów przez władze III Rzeszy oraz jej sojuszników w okresie II wojny światowej.

Jest synonimem pojęcia Szoa (hebr. שוא – całkowita zagłada, zniszczenie, uważanego przez niektórych za stosowniejsze, gdyż nieodwołujące się do pozytywnego, religijnego znaczenia całopalenia. W Polsce używa się ponadto terminu Zagłada.

Emigration is the act of leaving one's native country or region to settle in another. It is the same as immigration but from the perspective of the country of origin. Human movement before the establishment of political boundaries or within one state, is termed migration. There are many reasons why people might choose to emigrate. Some are for political or economic reasons, or for personal reasons like finding a spouse while visiting another country and emigrating to be with them. Many older people living in rich nations with cold climates choose to move to warmer climates when they retire.

Emigracja - wyjeżdżanie ludności z jednego państwa do drugiego. Jej przyczyny mogą być polityczne, ekonomiczne, religijne lub naukowe.