

KATARZYNA CALUS

**The role of Lucius Sergius Catiline in political events in Rome  
at the turn of 66 and 65 BC.**

Lucius Sergius Catiline was involved in political events in Rome at the turn of 66 and 65. However, it seems doubtful that he was a participant or organizer of the conspiracy to kill Lucius Aurelius Cotta and Lucius Manlius Torquatus. For they were not responsible for the failure of Catiline's endeavor to hold the office of consul in 65. It appears that it was Cicero who intentionally involved Catiline in the conspiracy to discredit him – his future rival – in the fight for the consulate of 63 year. The name Catilinarian Conspiracy to determine conspiracy aimed at killing the consuls 65 year must, therefore, be regarded as inadequate. Catiline's actions during the said period must be associated with the accusation de repetundis of Gaius Manilius – the tribune of the people. Organizing the militias, Catiline himself did not want to be brought before the court, hoping that thanks to the intercession of Pompey he will avoid the conviction during his trial for extortion in the provinces.

MICHAŁ SIERBA

**Regarding to granting the city rights to Tykocin in 15<sup>th</sup> century**

The article describes an issue of granting the city rights to Tykocin in 15<sup>th</sup> century. Thanks to insightful analysis of the preserved documents, the hackneyed opinion that the first city rights were given to Tykocin in 1425, is being called into question. In the article all the most important documents about this issue were pointed and described. Basing on those documents we cannot define the exact date of granting the city status to Tykocin for the first time, but it was before 1423. The article also presents all the rights and duties which were guaranteed to the townsmen and the mayor of Tykocin. A biography of the first tykocinan mayor – Peter from Gumowo is showed at the end of the article.

KINGA GRZEGORZEWSKA

**The unruly: Inés Suárez and Beatriz de la Cueva,  
as women in power at the time of the conquest of South America  
by the Spaniards in the sixteenth century**

This article provides comparative biographies of two women: Inés Suárez and Beatriz de la Cueva. The first of whom was the mistress of Pedro de Valdivia and she took part in the conquest

of Peru. The other one, was the wife of Pedro de Alvarado. She became the governor of Guatemala in place of her husband. Both women played a very important role in their Spanish communities, Inés Suárez ran the defense of Santiago de Chile, and Beatriz de la Cueva forced the city council to recognize her as the governor even after the death of her husband. Inés Suárez earned her place thanks to the power she had over Pedro de Valdivia, who was one of the most important people in the Spanish community in Chile. Beatriz de la Cueva, however, received a legit, high-power job in the public office. Both women acted contrary to generally accepted, submissive, social convention of the position of a woman and therefore both can be characterized as the unruly.

DOROTA DUDEK

### **Death and burial in the second part of 17<sup>th</sup> century English middle class diaries**

In this article using diaries and other kind of memoirs written by Samuel Pepys, John Evelyn, Adam Martindale, Sara Savage, John Dunton, Henry Newcome, as well as 17<sup>th</sup> century ballads and goodly books, I tried to describe customs connected to process of dying. Particularly I wrote about idea of good death, both in religion and more material sphere, mourning and burial ceremony. In the second part of 17<sup>th</sup> century reflections connected to death were common and popular due to high mortal rank. People wrote their testaments even few times in life, usually before some risky entertainment, like long voyage or, in case of women, child delivery. Unfortunately in many cases even plain testament wasn't enough to prevent disagreements between family members. We can observe such problems in Samuel Pepys family. We also have to remember that idea of good death was tightly connected with religion issues and many people spent their last moments on meditations, prayers or giving good advices to family members. In that period were also popular different kinds of guidebooks, especially goodly books, in which were described the proper way of life and, especially, of dying. I described some of them and tried to confront ideals from this kind of literature with the life of diaries authors. I also described in details the burial ceremony and the funeral banquet.

MONIKA MODŁASIAK

### **Eighteenth-century London – a city worth a sin**

The eighteenth-century London was a multicultural city, which attracted people from all over the world and all social classes. In the capital of England people tried to find the way to satisfy their desires and make their dreams come true. Due to economic and political changes, the city upon Thames was a great place to settle down. This article is an attempt to answer the questions: why so many people were visiting London and if it was a city worth a sin?

JUSTYNA BIEDA

### **Objectives and organization of prisons in the Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth**

The features of prisons in old Poland, their role and the organization were changing along with the evolution of views on the aims and goals of punishment in the criminal justice system. Quite different is the picture when punishment is to have the rehabilitation effect and another if the basic premise of penal policy is the principle of deterrence, and not to amend the morality of the criminals (that was the situation in Poland until the 18<sup>th</sup> century).

The imprisonment could be conducted in five different ways. The choice of prison was performed on the basis of the type of crime committed, but was the condition of the convict was also of some importance.

At as early as in the 12–13<sup>th</sup> centuries there appeared prisons for people of lower states, to which burghers and peasants were sent. Initially, they acted as a preventive measure only. In the Middle Ages an upper tower, used mainly in relation to the nobility, was developed. It was an institution according to which the penance took place in decent, almost home-like, conditions. In the modern era, in the first half of the 16<sup>th</sup> century, there appeared a lower tower, which was often not so much a place of imprisonment, but slow death.

The 18<sup>th</sup> century brought significant changes in the nature and function of prisons, which were associated with the incoming ideas of the Enlightenment to the Republic, according to which the penalty was meant to be a means of improvement and rehabilitation rather than retribution. Deposition in the tower, which was a place of repentance devoid of any factors of rehabilitation, was gradually replaced with sending the convicts to prison. Marshal prison should be noted since it stood for changes. It was a modern facility in which the sentenced were kept in very humanitarian as for those times conditions, and their moral advancement was of great interest so as to make sure they would not return on the criminal path. An important role played also the improvement houses and houses of forced labor, the essential aim of which was the improvement of prisoners' morality and behaviour through work and prayer.

WOJCIECH JAWORSKI

### **Music societies in the Polish Kingdom (1870–1914)**

In the years 1870–1914 in the Polish Kingdom was established in at least 38 associations, whose aim was to promote the music alone or with choral singing, and 2 trade unions of musicians. During of the repression after January Uprising and reactionary rule of emperor Alexander III (to 1894) was legalized only 3 organizations, regulation social life (1894–1906) – 12, and liberalization (1906–1914) – 25. Out of province (between the years 1867–1912), the most music associations founded in Piotrków Province (18), which resulted from its potential economic and demographic. In Warsaw Province registered 6 associations, Kalisz – 4, Łomża and Lublin – 3. In terms of the type locality, 17 organizations established in provincial cities, 13 in country towns, 4 in other towns, and 2 in the villages. Most of them set up at 6 in Łódź and Warsaw, 2 in Lublin, Radom and

Siedlce. In view of the attempt to create an organization for Jewish state authorities pursue policies limiting. In terms of socio-professional among the founders initially dominated by the townspeople sometimes supported by landed aristocracy. After the outbreak of the revolution in 1905, activity began to manifest petty, officials and workers. The creation of musical societies contributed mainly Poles, to a lesser extent Germans, Russians, French, Ukrainians and Jews.

ANETA STAWISZYŃSKA

### **Citizens Militia activity in Łódź (August 1914 to July 1915)**

After leaving the city by the tsarist administration in the first weeks of the war, custody order took over the structure of organized spontaneously, the Civic Militia (MO). Łódź was divided into so-called. MO areas, which in turn were divided into so-called uczastki. One of the first tasks of a supervising public buildings in the city and on the protection of the local trees regularly robbed by fuel-free population. With time MO expanded his powers. With MO were many sections responsible for specific aspects of city life, eg. issues order, health and the fight against prostitution. Of particular importance was functioning as the Section on Legal Affairs and the Committee on reconnaissance conciliation, interim justice. After the town was captured by the German army in December 1914 MO was forced to implement regulations occupier. In January, 1915 MO was reorganized as a result, the positions remained only 1000 militiamen who received salaries since then. The militia was disbanded at the end of June 1915. One of the reasons were frequent conflicts MO with representatives of the occupation authorities. In place of MO was appointed Imperial Police Office. Despite the undeniable fraud and irregularities, MO activity has contributed to the development of civic awareness Lodzians.

KAMIL PIŚKAŁA

### **„Who wants to destroy a freedom, must make a bondage at the same time...” Polish Socialists and draft of the constitution presented in February 1929 by Nonpartisan Bloc for Cooperation with the Government (criticism and strategies of argumentation)**

The following article analyzes participation of the Polish Socialists in the constitutional debate conducted in the parliament between 1928 and 1930. In the first section, the political context of the debate and main constitutional demands of the Nonpartisan Bloc for Cooperation with the Government are presented. Further, the article discusses role of the constitutional debate in the Polish Socialist Party's (PPS) political strategy of that time. Leaders of the PPS were arguing that the Nonpartisan Bloc's constitutional draft was synonymous with the institutionalization of the dictatorial rule in Poland. Socialists criticism of the draft is reconstructed in details in the next few paragraphs. Special attention is given to the discussion about constitutional role of the president

and the parliament as well as the connections between class conflicts and political system – main themes in the socialist's analyzes, presented in the press, mass meetings as well as during parliamentary sessions. In the last part of the article the strategies of argumentation (especially main strategy – discourse polarization) used by socialists leaders, commentators and party's propagandists are presented and elaborated.

BEATA ŻELAZNY

### **Functioning of the agricultural economy in Western Belarus and Western Ukraine in 1939–1941 in the light of the central Soviet press**

One of the most important part of sovietization policy in the areas of Western Ukraine and Western Belarus were the changes in the structure of the agricultural economy. In this process, an important role was played by the press, which was a kind of relay will of the highest authorities of the Soviet Union. The issue of the functioning of the agricultural economy in the areas of Western Ukraine and Western Belarus was one of the most commented on by the press aspects of these lands. Press took part in the action of promotion of collective agricultural system, describing „enthusiasm” of the population of newly connected to the USSR areas for this method of cultivation of the land, and thus to the Soviet regime. According to the image built by the press, kolkhozes were to be testimony to the superiority of the collective agricultural economy over the individual. Joining the kolkhozes, according to the propaganda was voluntary and mass, and working in them peasants achieved high crops. The press also presented the values of living in a kolkhoz. In the context of the functioning of the agricultural economy in Western Belarus and Western Ukraine also reported their participation in the All-Union Agricultural Exhibition in 1941 and the issue of the drying so-called marshes of Polesie, which occupied a large part of the Bielorussian SSR.

KATARZYNA ŚLIWAK

### **The activities of Polish school in Algiers during World War II based on the archives and memories**

In the paper the author presented a historical overview of the history of Polish emigration in Algeria until the outbreak of World War II. The rest of the work described the circumstances of the assumptions Polish secondary school in Algiers, the activities of local teachers, the support provided by the Polish government in exile in London. The last part of the work is based on memories former schoolgirl Romana Łukasik to show her experience in school life, conditions of life, emigration in Algeria.

MIROSLAW ROMAŃSKI

**Guatemala – internal policy (since the end of the Second World War until the end of the Civil War 1960)**

The article presents mainly the little known form among the Polish researchers of general history, the issue of changes and processes of social-political nature in Guatemala arising during the period before ending the Second World War and the Civil War 1960. The author focused on discussion of the main aspects of internal and economic policy of that country, including the crucial role played by social tensions, political, social-economic changes, and also the coup. These factors had a determining role on the processes happening in the political sphere of Guatemala.

The source basis of the article is information from the bulletin of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the People's Republic of Poland and the archives of the Foreign Department of the Polish United Workers' Party, which are in the Archive of New Files. The article is of the contributory nature, therefore the research within the subject matter is an open issue.