

EWA PACZKOWSKA

### **A French witch or an English reformer? – perception of Anne Boleyn over the ages basing on the selected sources and literature**

Although Anne Boleyn was English, she was frequently perceived as French concerning her education and behaviour. Changes introduced during her life were often thought to be inadequate, which resulted in British society calling Anne a French, a harlot or a witch. In the article, the readers will be presented with various opinions about Anne which were written during her lifetime and after her death. They will serve the example of how differently Anne Boleyn was presented in various sources and to what extent the documents treating of Anne could present the truth about her.

**Keywords:** Anne Boleyn, perception, woman, prejudice.

ADRIANNA CZEKALSKA

### **The second part of rebellion of Zebrzydowski (X 1606 – VI 1608) in propaganda leaflets**

This article introduces selected printed materials, which came into being from October 1606 to June 1608, during the second phase of the rebellion of Zebrzydowski (i.e. from the Janowiec compromise to the first royal resolution which declared amnesty). Most of the writings from the time of rebellion are collected and published by Jan Czubek in his three-volume work. It contains documents of handwritten poems and propaganda leaflets which were to win new supporters.

For the article, 22 printed materials from the third volume the above of this collection were selected. It seems that the authors of most of them were the dissidents. The target of some, was their own party indicating a certain ideological breakdown occurring after the Janowiec compromise. This article does not concentrate on explaining political rebellion issues, because it was considered that in order to do this, the official documentation must be used.

**Keywords:** rebellion of Zebrzydowski, propaganda leaflets, battle of Guzow, Sigismund III.

SZYMON WACHOŃ

### **The war between Poland and Sweden in 1626–1629 according to the hetman's Stanislaus Koniecpolski writings**

In the year 1626–1629 Poland was at war with Sweden. This fact is well known as *dominium Maris Baltici*. Gustav II Adolf, the king of Sweden, was looking for a pretext for attacking the southern coast of Baltic Sea. The best argument to prepare this invasion was the Polish king's (Sigismund III Vasa) plans for the recovery the Swedish crown. At the beginning of this war the Polish king personally led the military but the first defeats forced Sigismund to transfer command Stanislaus Koniecpolski. Hetman Koniecpolski was very experienced commander, considering his young age. He was gaining experience by fighting against Cossacks and Tatars. Numerous wars turned in Ukraine have been very useful in the fight against the Swedes.

The writings of Stanislaus Koniecpolski reveal the internal situation in Poland in the first half of the 17th century. In the letters to the king and other dignitaries Koniecpolski describes the military situation. However we can come to the conclusion that these letters concern for the good of the country. Hetman Koniecpolski was aware of the problems of Poland for example inefficient tax collection or fact that the Polish nobility was not committed to the war. Sensitive to these issues informed about them the most important dignitaries in the country.

**Keywords:** Stanisław Koniecpolski, Prussia, letters, pay, fortifications, infantry, cavalry, Gustav II Adolf, Sigismund III Vasa.

ALEKSANDRA BARTOSIEWICZ

### **Charles Vane and the golden age of piracy**

The article presents a biography of Charles Vane, an English pirate who lived at the turn of the 17<sup>th</sup> and 18<sup>th</sup> century. It mainly describes his adventures on the troubled waters of the Caribbean Sea. Yet, for a better understanding of the very times and the reality in which he lived, a political situation in the Antilles in the period stated and the specificity of the Caribbean piracy is explained there, too.

**Keywords:** Charles Vane, golden age of piracy, 17<sup>th</sup>–18<sup>th</sup> century.

MACIEJ DĘBSKI

### **Queen widow and „successor to the throne” Relationship of Marie Casimire Sobieska with Jacob Sobieski in Saxon times**

The following article discusses the relation between Marie Casimire de La Grange d'Arquien and Jakub, her eldest son. Their relationship is investigated in Saxon times, after ascending the throne by Augustus II the Strong. The above mentioned relation has deteriorated and became a real conflict in the last years of John III Sobieski's life, as well as in the first period of interregnum 1696/1697. The information about the issue was published by enemies. Since then it was believed to be a political conflict. Although the conflict lasted not so long, it influenced the queen's reputation.

Marie Casimire de La Grange d'Arquien and Jakub united again in order to regain some prestige and get the power back at a time when the Great Northern War broke out. Unfortunately, the goal was not achieved. As a consequence of falling prey to the Polish king, Jakub had to renounce the throne from the father.

Marie Casimire de La Grange d'Arquien lived abroad in the last years of life. In this time she had tense relation with her son, who was made disappointed by the earlier affairs.

**Keywords:** Marie Casimire de La Grange d'Arquien, Jakub Sobieski, Augustus II the Strong, Oława, Wrocław, Pleißenburg.

JOANNA DOBKOWSKA

### **Opinions about the need for and extent of female education revailing during the second half of the 19<sup>th</sup> century and in the early 20<sup>th</sup> century**

In the Kingdom of Poland, after the January Insurrection was crushed, many upper-class women were forced to support themselves because of the economic situation; there was therefore a heated discussion, among others in the press, about the need and extent of female education; it closely followed the discussion about the role and position of women in the society. So-called the „drawing-room” education with focus on teaching foreign languages which used to prevail so far, was strongly criticised. Its outcome – the so-called „drawing room doll” – was contrasted with the ideal of a „good housewife”. There were no doubts as to preparations necessary to run a household; general education became the main topic of polemics, as well as preparation to paid work. The postulated narrowing of girls' education to practical skills only was opposed by many women, such as Eliza Orzeszkowa and Maria Ilnicka – the editor of „Bluszcz” who treated education as the internal improvement of a human being. There existed a viewpoint, especially popular in the intelligentsia community, that the aims of education were not simply material but also spiritual benefits since learning was a value in itself. The high growth of educational aspirations of women was observed in the second half of the 19<sup>th</sup> century. Quite often, their aspirations were not directly related to a desire to learn a profession. Girls graduated from schools with ambitious curricula, run by female activists with ties to the educational movement, where they did not learning any actual profession. Women attended public lectures and classes of the so-called Flying University. On the other hand, the economic situation forced some upper-class women to seek paid work. The prospect of becoming able to support themselves contributed to perceiving education as preparation to work. There were great hopes attached to crafts, especially in the 1870s. Craft schools and courses were organised for women and the press eagerly supported those actions. Unfortunately, it soon turned out that crafts failed to meet the expectations: there was no sufficient sale market and supply exceeded demand. In the late 1880s and early 1890s, the interest in crafts declined but interest in trade schools sparkled. At the end of the 19<sup>th</sup> century, paid work done by women due to necessity was no longer controversial; however, it was neither prestigious nor ranked high socially. That situation was altered by a group of „female pioneers” who strived to work in the intelligentsia professions, not only as teachers, and who were among the very first female university graduates. Women studying at universities was another heated issue with emotional response reflected in the press.

**Keywords:** women, education, emancipation, Poland, 19<sup>th</sup> century.

EWA KIELB

### **Nałęczów in spa guides on the turn of the 19<sup>th</sup> century**

The article concerns the Nałęczów tourist guidebooks published at the turn of the 19th and 20th century. Those guidebooks constitute a substantial part of the literature connected with the Nałęczów spa resort, especially because it included the first

publication about the former estates of the Małachowski. Apart from presenting the content of the guidebooks, the article compares the analysed texts with similar publications published in Europe at the time. Moreover, the article shows the linguistic tricks employed by the partition-era writers involved in patriotic activity in order to mislead Russian censorship. Because of that, the guidebooks from the discussed period could play an important role in tourism, at the same time building the position of Nałęczów among spa resorts.

**Keywords:** Nałęczów, tourist guidebook, tourism, health resort, censorship.

WOJCIECH JAWORSKI

### **Legitimate Jewish trade unions in the Polish Kingdom (1906–1914)**

No legal basis for trade unions meant that Jewish workers hired in Polish Kingdom assumed since the mid-nineteenth century mutual aid associations. The outbreak of the revolution in 1905, led to the liberalization policy of the government. In 1906 it issued temporary regulations on associations and unions which provided a possibility to form trade unions. In the years 1906–1908 26 trade unions were established. They were created by Jewish workers employed in craft workshop and small factories and employees of trade and services. Jewish trade unions were partly under the influence of the „Bund” and „Poalej Syjon”. State authorities closed down six trade unions. The crisis caused self destroying or cease operating for at least 13 unions. The economic recovery in the years 1910–1914 resulted in the creation of the eight unions. A total of 34 of the Jewish trade unions, until 21 were established in Lodz and nine in Warsaw. Most unions were founded by the workers and employees of the textile industry (8), trade and services (7), manufacturing clothing (5) and leather industry (4). After 1910 years salaried employees returned to form mutual aid associations.

**Keywords:** Jews, trade unions, Polish Kingdom, second half of the 19<sup>th</sup> century.

ANTONINA PAWŁOWSKA

### **The problem of Irish Easter Uprising in the British House of Commons' Forum**

The article analyzes issues discussed during debates on the subject of the Easter Rising in Ireland of 1916 in the British House of Commons' Forum. In the course of debates the subject of British administration's responsibility for the outbreak of rebellion was widely disputed. Conclusions on the subject were included in the Rapport of the Royal Commission on the Rebellion in Ireland. There were also debates concerning issue of legal responsibility of the rebels, the means of judging them, and the legal basis of their trials. Among the vital issues discussed the question about general John Maxwell's scope of authority and the validity of the martial law introduced in Ireland were found. Way of treatment of the Irish rebels by the British army and international overtone of the events were analyzed. The subject of changing public mood after the suppression of the Rising and possible repercussions from this situation were followed by a heated discussion. The analysis of the mentioned issues was based on transcripts of House of Commons' debates and the Rapport of the Royal Commission on the Rebellion in Ireland.

**Keywords:** Easter Rising, Ireland, Great Britain, 1916, House of Commons' debates.

DOMINIK FLISIAK

### **Association of Jewish Christians in Poland and charitable activities of Anglicans in interwar Poland**

Association of Jewish Christians was established in 1930. The aim of this initiative was an agreement between the two missions of the Church of England, which operated in interwar Poland, London Society for Promoting Christianity among the Jews and The Barbican Mission to the Jews. The first of them acted in central Poland, the other in the eastern provinces. Both organizations conducted missionary activity among Jews. The aim of the association was to provide assistance to Christians of Jewish origin (neophytes). This was due to the fact that such persons were removed from the communities in which to exist so far. Soon, the idea of the association fell because both organizations competed with each other. After some time, members of the The Barbican Mission to help neophytes brought to life Care Society converts the Israelites, „The Samaritan”.

**Keywords:** Poland, Judaism, Church of England, neophytes.

ADAM MORDZAK

### **The president Franklin Delano Roosevelt's New Deal in the eyes of Wiktor Podoski**

Franklin Delano Roosevelt's New Deal purpose was to stop the Great Depression. The article task is to show knowledge of Polish diplomacy about the program. It is based on Wiktor Podoski's elaboration *Nowy ład Roosevelta*. Author was an employee of Polish Ministry of Foreign Affairs. In his book he describes realization of New Deal from 1933 to 1936. The article presents how Podoski showed the program and each act. He shows, in great detail, some of the reforms and biggest institutions appointed under the New Deal: National Recovery Administration, Agricultural Adjustment Administration, Federal Emergency Relief Administration and Public Works Administration. Many of the reforms were skipped or only mentioned by author. Information showed by him weren't always accurate. Some of the reforms of the second phase of the program are described with author's opinion about their future. Article also shows, as a summary reforms of New Deal of the years 1936–1937.

**Keywords:** president Franklin Delano Roosevelt, Great Economic Depression 1929–1933, New Deal.

DARIUSZ MARCINIEC

### **Characteristics of the problems of culture in the thirties on the basis of journalism from „Pion” (1933–1939)**

The purpose of this article is to characterize the problems of culture in the thirties on the basis of journalism from „Pion” – the leading magazine of the Piłsudski's group in the cultural and social field.

The weekly magazine was one of the elements of the state's offensive in the field of culture started in 1933. Polish historiography lacks of studies, which would bring closer the subject of articles published in the weekly and recognize overall cultural issues.

Image of culture that emerges from the texts posted on the pages of „Pion”, clearly indicates the lack of complexity of activities in the field of social and state life. Behind the loud declarations of the government, the political will and willingness to undertake further reforms did not follow.

This article brings up the turbulent history of culture in the Second Republic of Poland in the years 1933–1939, including numerous attempts to establish new institutions, to catch up with backwardness in relation to Western Europe, to search for the role and functions of the existing cultural institutions of the reborn state.

**Keywords:** culture, problems of culture, Piłsudski camp, cultural institutions.

PAULINA FRONCZAK

### **Doctor Herta Oberheuser and her medical work in relation of testimony given by witnesses and experiments victims in Ravensbrück concentration camp**

Herta Oberheuser was the only woman convicted in Doctor's trials in Nurnberg. When she was working with other doctors (for example Karl Gebhardt or Fritz Fischer) in Ravensbrück concentration camp she made many medical experiments on women prisoners. The experiments consisted of bones transplantations and also injecting bacteria and shrapnels into wounds to simulate battleground conditions. German doctors tried to work out way to inhibit and cure gas gangrene. This bacterial infection was very common under field conditions. Motive for unhuman experiments in Ravensbrück was attempt to kill Reinhard Heydrich, the head of Reich Main Security Office (RSHA). Attempt took place in 1942 and was unsuccessful, Heydrich died in the same year, due to gas gangrene infection. Article is based on Nurnberg trails witnesses and operated women prisoners memories. People who had known Herta Oberheuser described her as ruthless, cruel, Nazi fanatic and devoided of any human feels and empathy. She was dreaded among prisoners, they were terrified to meet the assistant of doctor Gebhardt.

**Keywords:** IIWW, Germany, concentration camp, experiment, woman.

KATARZYNA POPEK

### **Experience in teachers' narratives – imperative in forming of mature identity**

The main goal of my research on self-improvement of teachers based on their professional and connected with their implementation of vocation experiences is to show the complexity and ambiguity of the nature of the teacher in the modern world. The challenge, which I am undertaking, is to develop an appropriate methodology, allowing to catch and describe the influence of life experience on the formation of a mature personal identity among teachers. The presented work is only the seed for „forging” of these ways to approach a particular kind of experience, to which I refer; this situation is obvious in the case studies of each particular existence in the hope of extract specific contents. It turns out that my interlocutors: school teacher, academic teacher and teacher-priest are extremely dedicated to their mission of offering advice and help, and especially appropriate inspiring with their own example. The most important conclusion from my research is ascertainment that every true teacher is at first an individual entity with their personal history and the experiences what cannot be generalized.

**Keywords:** teachers, experience, maturity, personal identity.