



POLISH HISTORY LECTURE

PART I – XVI-XIXc



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POLISH AMERICAN
COUNCIL OF
TEXAS

April 2, 2020



Presentation Plan

- XVI-XVII c: Golden Age of Poland and its external threats due to the geopolitical location
- 2nd half of XVIII c: Polish contribution in American Revolution (Kościuszko, Pułaski)
- End of XVIII c:
 - Kościuszko's Insurrection and partition of Poland
 - Polish Legions in Italy and the Polish National Anthem
- XIX c:
 - November Uprising (1830)
 - January Uprising (1863)
 - Repression of Polish nation
 - Emigration to Texas (4 major waves)

Commonwealth of Both Nations XVI-XVII c.



Established in 1569 as union between the Kingdom of Poland (est. 966) and the Great Duchy of Lithuania.
Became one of the greatest European empires.
Its geopolitical location was not the best...

Great Hetmans (Generals) of the 1st Commonwealth



Jan Tarnowski



Jan Zamoyski



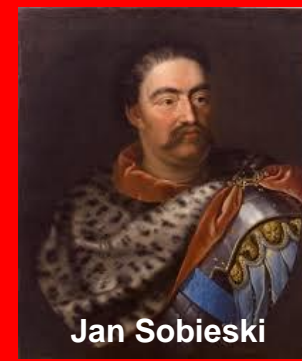
Stanisław Żółkiewski



Stanisław Koniecpolski



Stefan Czarniecki



Jan Sobieski

The Polish Winged Hussars "Husaria" – the Best Cavalry of Europe



American Revolutionary War



**Stanisław August
Poniatowski**

The last Polish King (1764-1795)

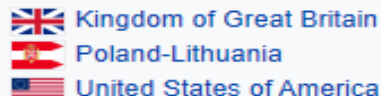
- Great patron of the arts and sciences and an initiator and firm supporter of progressive reforms in Poland
- Cofounder and supporter of Polish constitution of 3 May 1791
- Supporter of US independence
- Disappointed by British ignorance of voting rights of the American colonies



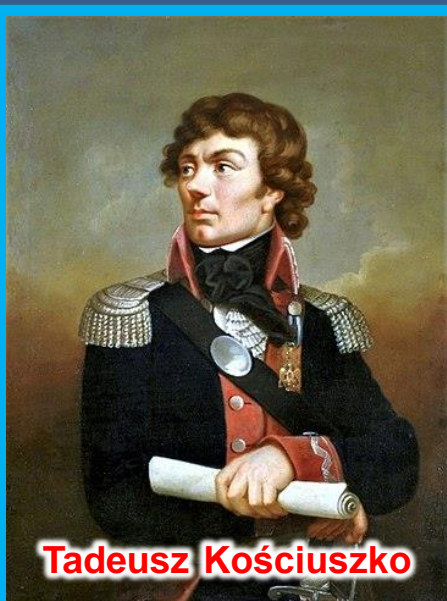
Charles Lee

General of the US Continental Army

- British Army: 1747–1763; participated in the Seven Year's War
- Polish-Lithuanian Army: 1765-1769; aide-de-camp for Stanisław August Poniatowski
- Continental Army: 1775–1780; shared political news with the Polish king
- Died on fever in Philadelphia in 1782



American Revolutionary War



Colonel and Brigadier General in the US Continental Army

- Polish-Lithuanian Army: 1765-1776, 1784-1794
- US Continental Army: 1776-1784
- Designed and oversaw fortifications of several strongholds, including the West Point military academy
- Contributed to the victory in the decisive battle of Saratoga
- Freed all his slaves

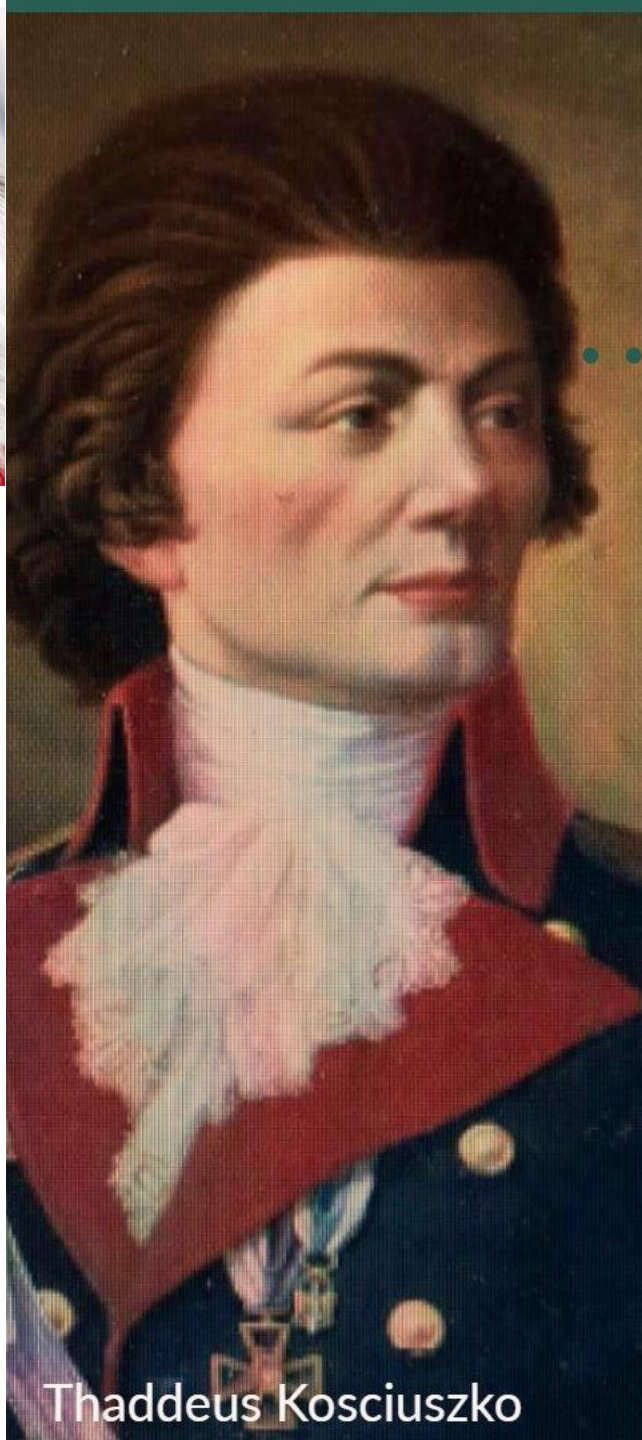


Brigadier General in the US Continental Army

- Polish-Lithuanian Army: 1762-1776
- US Continental Army: 1777-1779
- Created and trained US cavalry
- Died in the battle of Savannah in 1779 by leading cavalry charge



Casimir Pulaski
Polish American
Society of El Paso
Special Thanks to
Joanna Ruszczyk
and
Joanna Sikorski



Thaddeus Kosciuszko

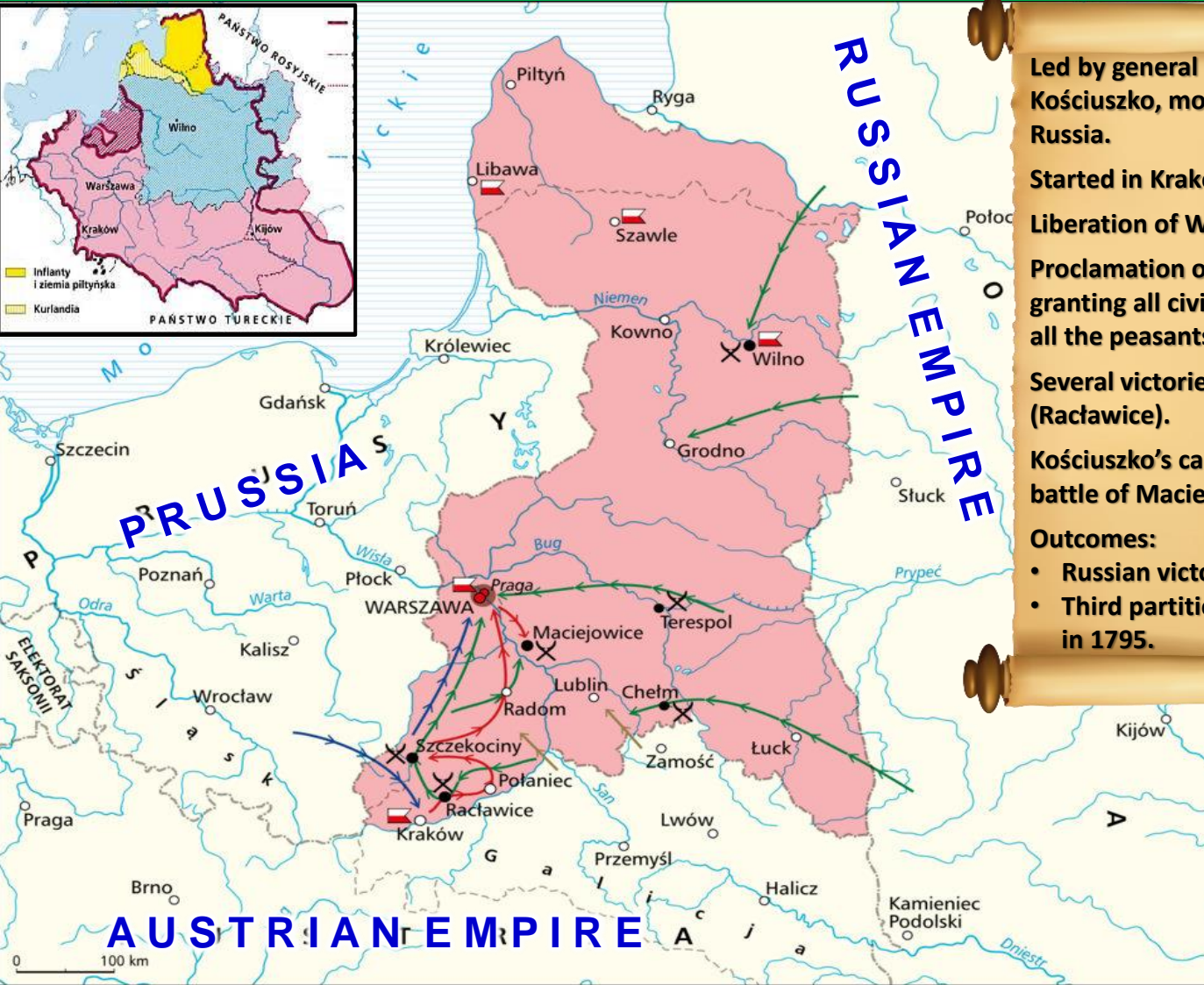
U.S. & Polish History

on Exhibit Oct.
1-Oct. 30, 2019

Chappell Hill Historical Society Museum
9220 Poplar St.
Chappell Hill, Texas 77426

From the collections
of the Warsaw Public
Library

Kościuszko's Insurrection 24 III – 16 XI 1794



Led by general Tadeusz Kościuszko, mostly against Russia.

Started in Kraków.

Liberation of Warsaw.

Proclamation of Połaniec – granting all civil liberties to all the peasants.

Several victories (Raclawice).

Kościuszko's capture in the battle of Maciejowice.

Outcomes:

- Russian victory
- Third partition of Poland in 1795.



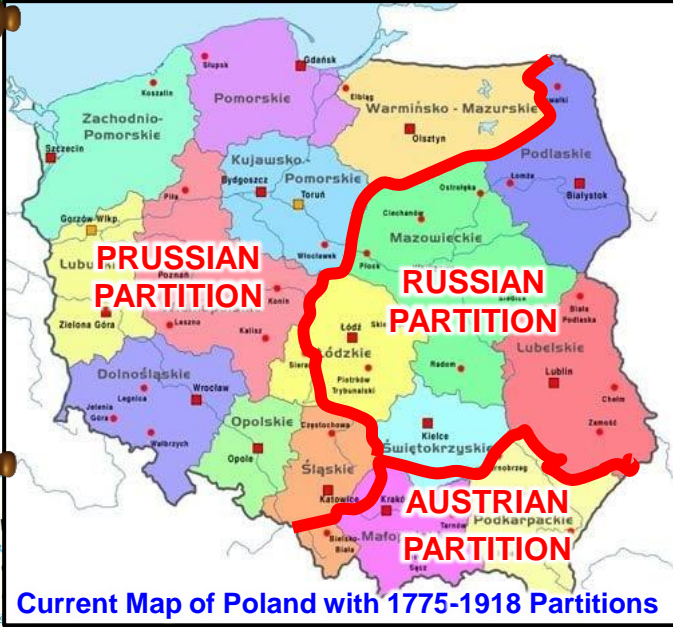
Polish Legions in Italy – 1797-1803



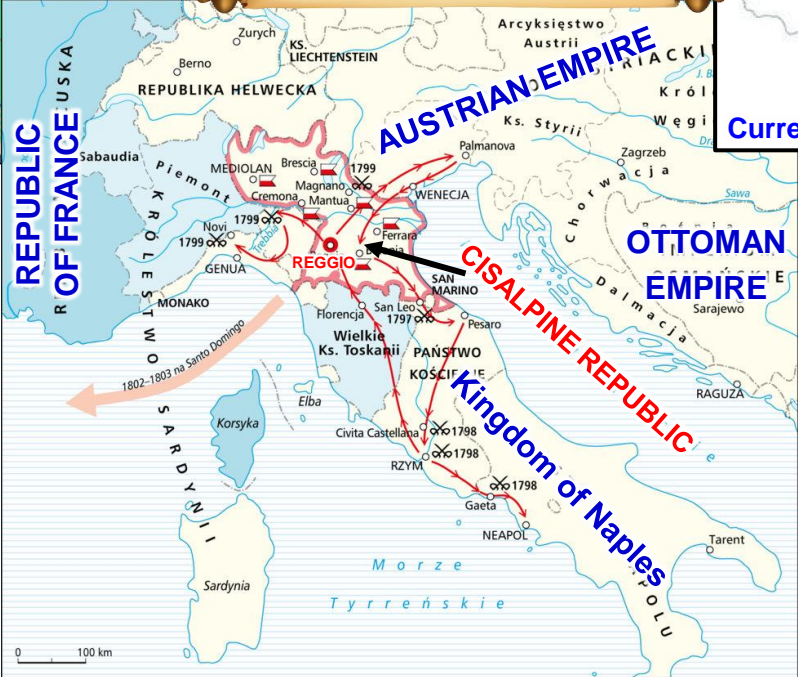
Army of up to 20,000 legionaries formed by gen. Jan Henryk Dąbrowski against Austria by the request of Napoleon Bonaparte.

Polish national anthem written by Józef Wybicki.

Polish troops were moved to Haiti to cease the slaves uprising against France.



Gen. Jan Henryk Dąbrowski

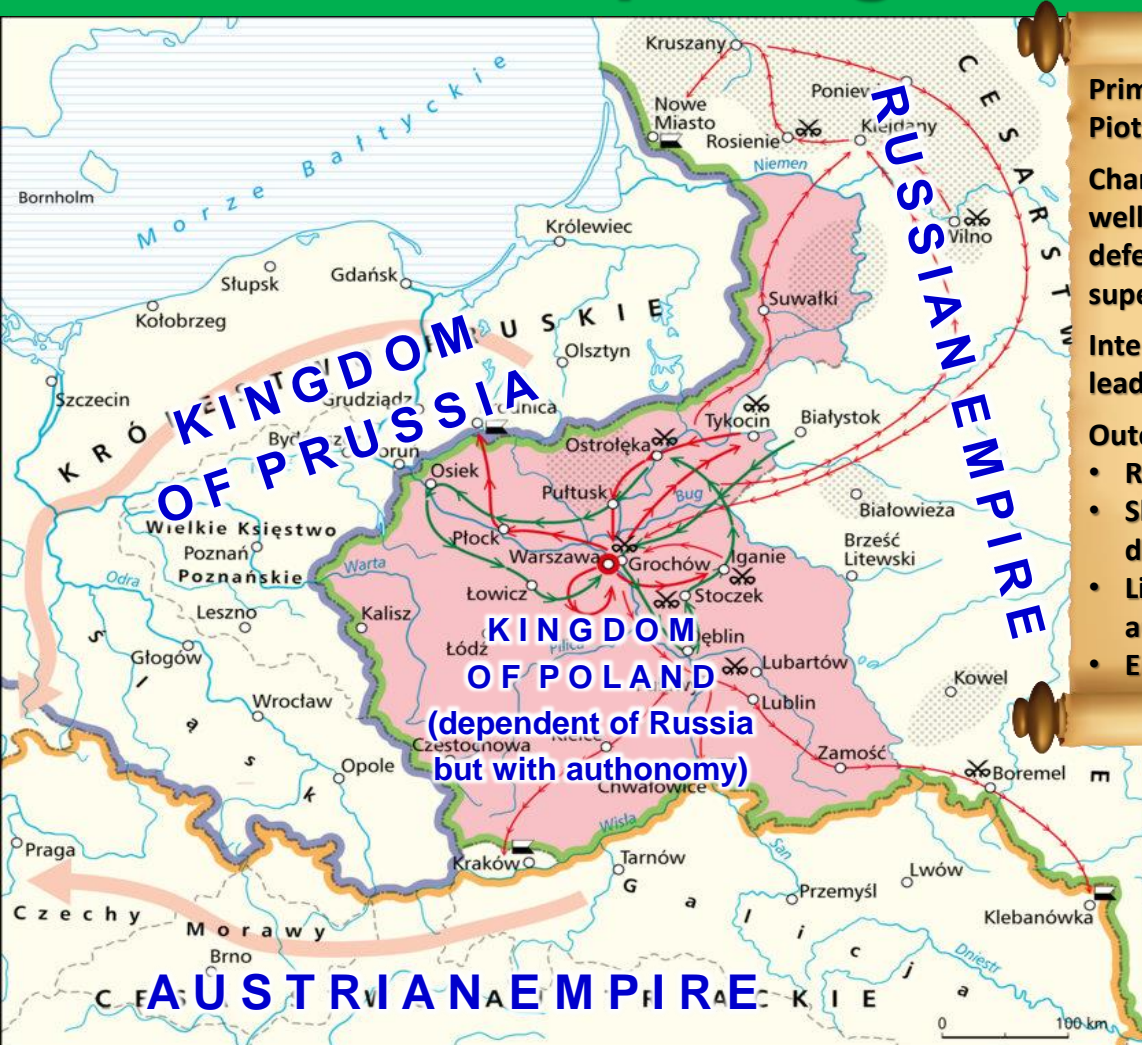


- miejsce koncentracji Legionów Polskich
- udział Legionów Polskich w kampaniach włoskich Napoleona
- ⊗ ważniejsze bitwy z udziałem Polaków
- ↪ ekspedycja legionistów na Santo Domingo



Józef Wybicki

November Uprising 29 XI 1830 – 21 X 1831



Primarily led by lieutenant Piotr Wysocki.

Chance of success due to well trained Polish army but defeated by numerically superior Russian army.

Internal conflicts of military leaders.

Outcomes:

- Russian victory
- Slaughter of Praga (east district of Warsaw)
- Liquidation of Polish autonomy
- Emigration to W Europe.



Ułan

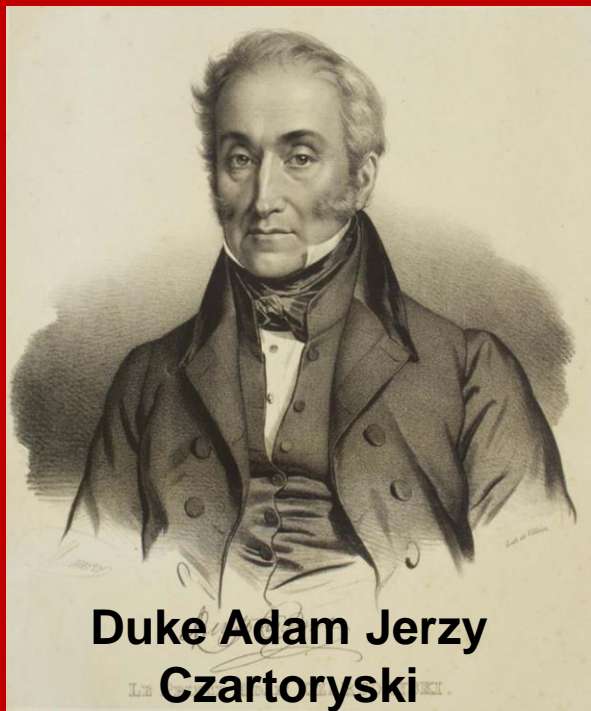
Powstanie listopadowe i wojna polsko-rosyjska w I. 1830–1831

- granice państw zaborczych
- Królestwo Polskie (Kongresowe)
- wybuch powstania, noc 29/30 listopada 1830 r.
- Kierunki działania
- głównych sił powstańczych

- mniejszych oddziałów powstańczych
- głównych wojsk rosyjskich
- ▨ obszary działań partyzantki powstańczej
- ⊗ ważniejsze bitwy w 1831 r.
- ▬ miejsca przekroczenia granicy i złożenia broni przez wojska polskie
- główne trasy Wielkiej Emigracji (do Francji, Anglii, Stanów Zjednoczonych, Belgii)



Emigration After November Uprising



**Duke Adam Jerzy
Czartoryski**



Fryderyk Chopin



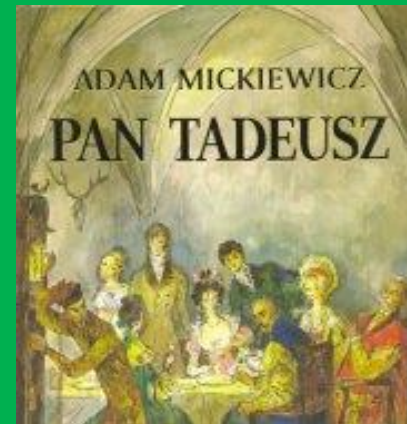
Adam Mickiewicz



Hotel Lambert



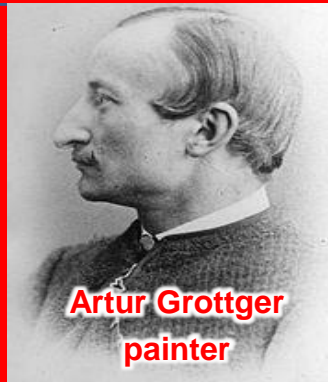
Chopin's Piano



Repression of Polish Nation After January Uprising



To refresh the hearts...



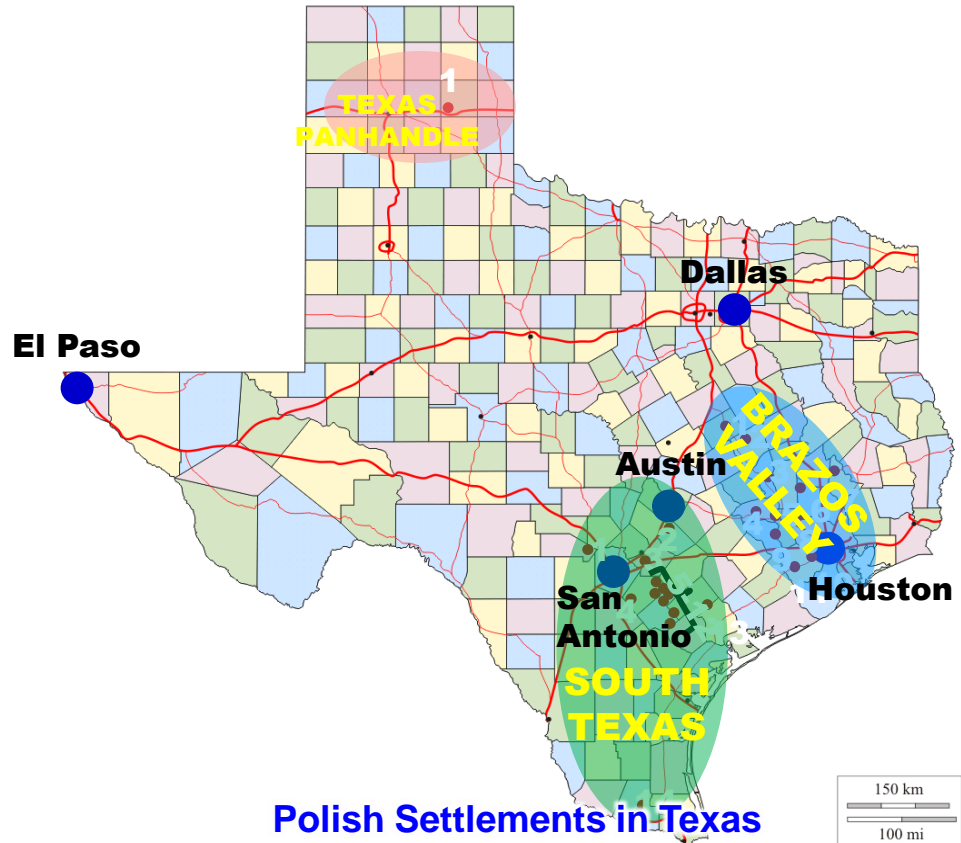
4 Waves of Polish Immigration to Texas

- 4 waves of Polish immigration to Texas:**
- I and II waves “za chlebem” (“for bread”)
 - III wave “Solidarnościowa” (“Solidarity”)
 - IV wave “dla gospodarki” (“for the economy”)

I Silesia region (Prussian partition) since 1854
 II Wielkopolska / Kujawa (Prussian partition) and Małopolska / Galicia (Austrian partition) since 1866
 III 1980-1984, Martial Law, from all over Poland – Texas, California, the US Mid-West & East Coast
 IV 1980s-present, from all over Poland – Texas, California, the US Mid-West & East Coast



Current Map of Poland with 1775-1918 Partitions

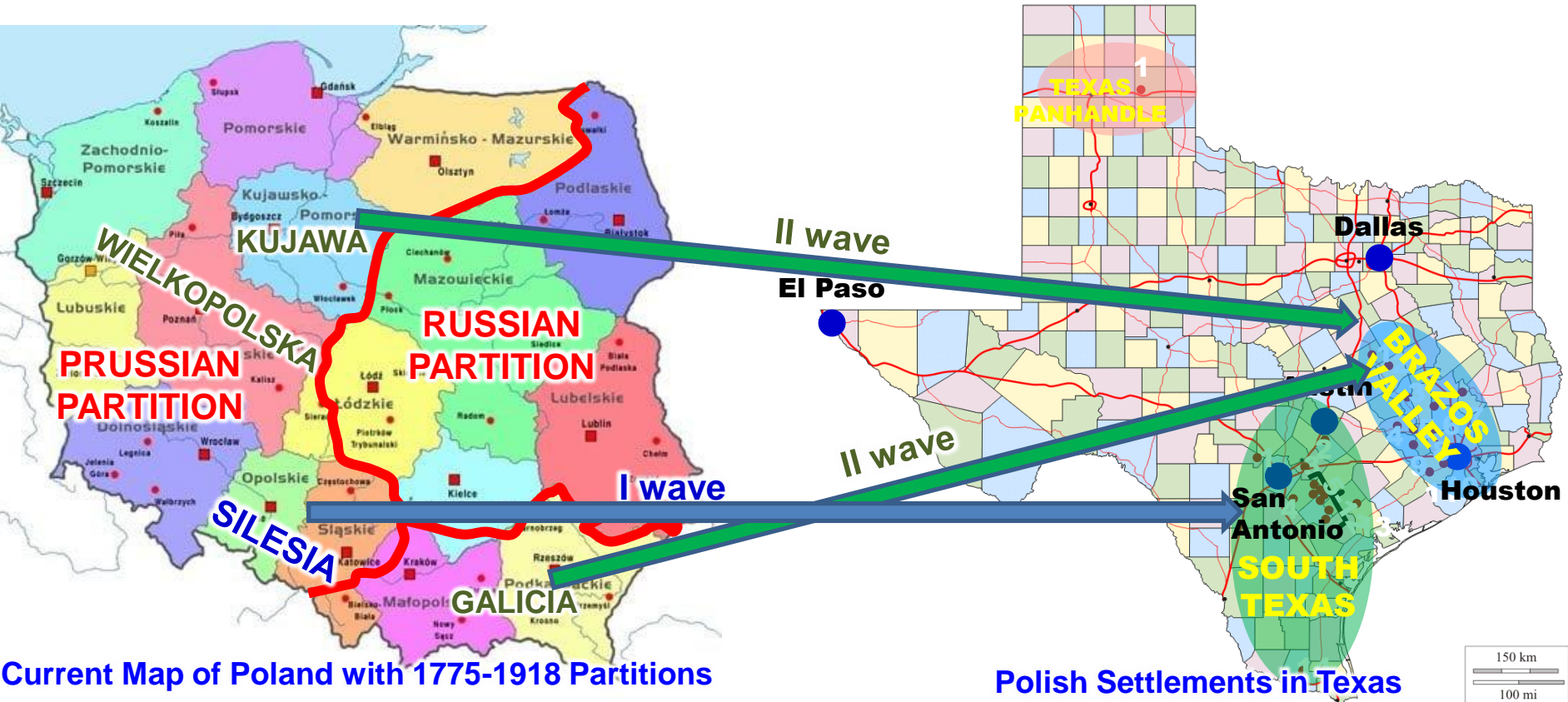


Polish Settlements in Texas

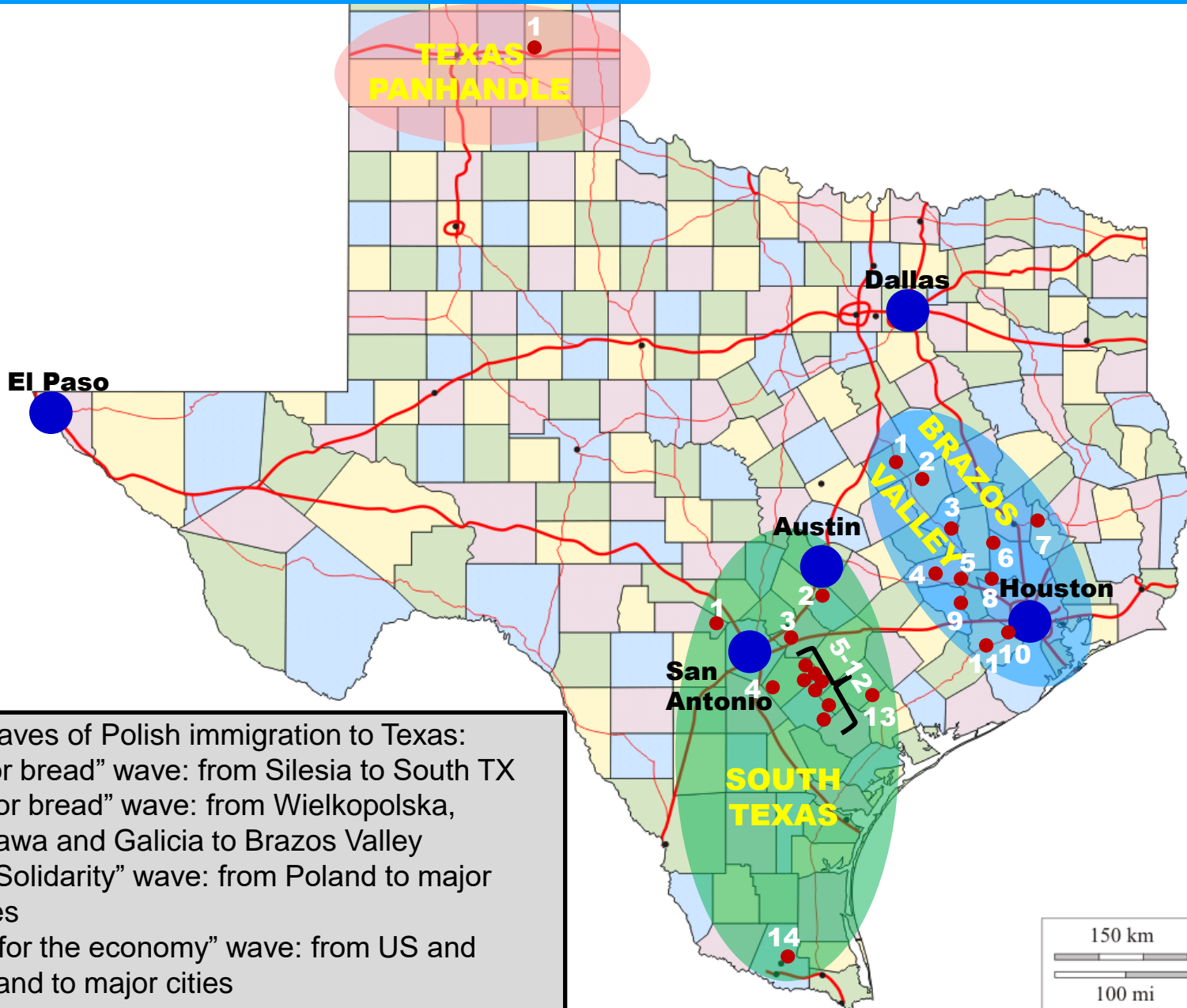
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Polish Settlements in Texas



- Urban settlements
- Rural settlements

- SOUTH TEXAS**
- 1 Bandera
 - 2 San Marcos
 - 3 St. Hedwig
 - 4 Leming
 - 5-12 Stockdale
 - Kosciusko
 - Falls City
 - Helena
 - Cestohowa
 - Panna Maria
 - Karnes City
 - Kenedy
 - 13 Yorktown
 - 14 McCook

- BRAZOS VALLEY**
- 1 Marlin
 - 2 Bremond
 - 3 Bryan
 - 4 Brenham
 - 5 Chappell Hill
 - 6 Anderson
 - 7 New Waverly
 - 8 Stoneham
 - 9 Bellville
 - 10 Richmond
 - 11 Rosenberg

- TX PANHANDLE**
- 1 White Deer

4 waves of Polish immigration to Texas:
 I "for bread" wave: from Silesia to South TX
 II "for bread" wave: from Wielkopolska, Kujawa and Galicia to Brazos Valley
 III "Solidarity" wave: from Poland to major cities
 IV "for the economy" wave: from US and Poland to major cities