

International conference

Regionalism and Regional Identity in Central Europe

April 7th, 2022

schedule & abstracts

9.00 - 9.15 **Welcome address**

Panel I **Chair: dr hab. Małgorzata Świder prof. UP**

9.15 - 9.30 **doc. PhDr. Ladislav Zapletal, CSc., MBA, Polské školy v Československu (*Polish schools in Czechoslovakia*)**

The factor supporting the national identity of the minority of Těšín Silesia was and still is education, which to a large extent shapes the social consciousness of this group, and which was a guarantee that the Poles would remain in the Czechoslovak Těšín region. There were 129 schools in the Český Těšín region. Today, only 25 work. The first stage of school closure occurred in the 1920s. These were mainly schools from the Ostrava area, which were built for the children of workers who immigrated from Poland. In the 1950s, schools were reorganized. Since the 1960s, the number of children in most schools has gradually decreased. It should be noted that the framework educational program of the Czech Republic applies in national "Polish schools" and many Czech textbooks are used in the didactic process. Educators therefore face the problem of how to systematically teach students Polish history and geography. The education of children in the Polish spirit also depends on the initiative of every teacher of these schools.

9.30 - 9.45 **PhD Viola Tamášová, Regionálna výchova v stredných školách a Unesco pamiatky na Slovensku (*Regional education at school and UNESCO monuments in Slovakia*).**

The lecture is focused on regional education in schools in Slovakia. He particularly emphasizes the idea that: the culture of the region plays an irreplaceable role in the intellectual, emotional and professional development of man. History, culture and traditions are a source of a vast amount of knowledge for every person. Cultural, historical and natural artifacts can also be economically attractive in the field of tourism and can be a source of employment opportunities in the regions. Another possibility of using the culture, traditions and history of the nation is to fill the free time of young people and children with their participation in cultural and educational activities, which can significantly benefit in the field of prevention of pathological manifestations. In addition, learning about important events,

personalities, cities or traditions increases a positive attitude towards home, region and country. Slovakia is also interesting from the point of view of UNESCO monuments.

9.45 - 10.00 **dr Lucyna Kudła**, Edukacja regionalna we współczesnej szkole (*Regional education in contemporary school*)

Regional education has a stable position in the general, historical education, conducted in various forms (both formal and informal). It can be considered in the context of regular, in-classroom classes, extra-curricular classes as well as non-formal education. All these forms have several aspects, however each of them is connected with a process of acquiring knowledge, developing skills (at different levels) and shaping attitudes, resulting from the formulation of assessments basing on adopted systems of values.

Analyze of various aspects of historical education leads to several conclusions:

- thanks to historical, regional education student has a possibility to meet witnesses of historical events and get to know their relations;
- thanks to regional education student learns about events related to the history of the region in a context of politics, cultural and social life;
- learning about a fate of regional heroes can result in verifying values, that determined student's choices;
- regional education attempts to judge people's attitudes and their decisions;
- as a result of an educational process student is convinced that he/she himself/herself is a witness of history and should save the historical knowledge for a future generations.

Regional education brings universal values. It maintains a memory of a common historical past, strengthens intergenerational ties and creates a unity between members of a family as well as a local community. The interdisciplinary nature of a regional education allows us to understand the interpenetration and complementation of many areas of life, science and art. These activities lead to contemporary patriotic attitude, which is often initiated in the local patriotism and then developed into the national patriotism. The aim of the regional education is in fact shaping the regional awareness and identity. It also teaches responsibility for activities of a local community.

10.00 - 10.15 **dr Mateusz Drozdowski**, Role of local initiatives in regional education and popularization of the region (the example of the association "Podgórze.pl")

Aim of the presentation is to analyze activities of the "Podgórze.pl" association. Since 2005 it has been popularizing knowledge about the history and heritage of Podgórze (the right-bank district of the city of Krakow). The organization seems to be an excellent example of an initiative established and developed by a group of enthusiasts. For more than 15 years

the association managed not only to set up a website, but also to publish a guidebook, to participate in the organization of local events and to create a community of people interested in the history of their "small homeland". The organization also contributed in establishing the Muzeum of Podgórze, now a branch of the Krakow Museum.

The speech will focus not only on a description of the activities carried out by the association, but will also attempt to answer the question of a role of a social factor in popularization of a region (understood both as a form of regional education aimed primarily at residents and a way to create a touristic popularity of a place). One should notice that in the last years Podgórze has experienced a rapid metamorphosis and has become one of the most frequently visited parts of Krakow. Therefore, the question of the relation between popularity and activity of the thriving local initiative, seems to be justified.

10.15 - 10.30 **Dr. Pavel Kopeček, Dr. Pavel Krákora**, Historické vědomí a jeho role při výuce regionálních dějin (*Historical Consciousness and Its Importance in Instruction of Regional History*)

This text deals with the basic concepts that are related to historical consciousness and regional history and also analyses their relationship. Moreover, it deals with the possibilities, challenges and opportunities that are offered by the regional history in relation to the educational process. In conclusion, some research projects focused on this theme are briefly presented.

10.30 - 11.00 **Discussion**

11.00 - 11.30 **Coffee break**

Panel II **Chair: prof. dr hab. Bożena Popiołek**

11.30 – 11.45 **dr hab. Małgorzata Świder, prof. UP**, Góra św. Anny - śląska perła (*St. Anne Mountain: the Pearl of Silesia*)

St. Anne Mountain (*Góra Św. Anny*), the highest point of the Silesian Upland, is located in the western part of the Upper Silesia. From the point of view of the administration it belongs to the Opolskie Voivodeship (*Województwo Opolskie*), Strzelce Opolskie County (*Powiat Strzelce Opolskie*) and Leśnica commune (*Gmina Leśnica*). Thanks to its historical, natural, religious and tourist values, the Mountain is a unique place in the cultural landscape of Silesia. In the area, originally known as St. George Mount, later Góra Chełmska or Chełm, different aspects, such as history, tradition, religion and even politics are combined and create a unique atmosphere. The Mountain is also called the "Pearl in the Silesian crown". That is connected with the fact, that numerous objects important for the history of Silesia, are located in the area: including the church with the altar of the patron saint, the Franciscan monastery, as well as the Monument of the Uprising Deed (built on the site of the destroyed Mausoleum

dedicated to the German victims of Silesian Uprisings). One can also visit the Museum of Opole Silesia, as well as remains of a quarry where the amphitheater was opened in 1938.

Analyzing the significance of St. Anne Mountain shows diversity of its meanings. It is visible especially in a historical and political sphere, because Poles, Silesians and Germans, all identify themselves with the Mountain. Therefore that area seems to a space of manifestation for people of different political views, what leads sometimes to conflicts in a sphere of symbols.

11.45 – 12.00 **Mgr Lubomír Vojtěch Baar**, Philantropinum in Kunvald - regional school in the early 19th century.

Château of Kunín, a village in the Moravian-Silesian region, used to be called Kunvald before the displacement of the German minority after WWII. During the era of Maria Walburga, Countess of Truchsess-Waldburg Zeil, between 1792–1814, a philantropinum similar to the style of J. B. Basedow and C. G. Saltzmann was based here. The philantropinum had two classes, and as many as 60 children used to study there. The uniqueness stemmed from a contrast: predominantly poor children from villagers of Kunvald and its vicinity were educated in the premises of a baroque château following the ideas of the Enlightenment education. The Countess herself taught in her school and has also hired several teachers and priests to help arrange school lessons.

The struggle of maintaining this rare philantropinum became imminent in the era of Klement Metternich, chancellor of Austria-Hungary. Due to modern and extraordinary methods used in the philantropinum that diverged from state education policy, Moravian Land Governorate shut the philantropinum down in October 1814.

Heritage of the Countess remains alive in the premises of Château Kunín, which has gone through arduous times during WWII and after the Communist coup d'etat in 1948. In 1998, an extensive reconstruction began. Starting in 2004, Château is open for visits and guided tours which narrowly focus on describing the life of Countess Maria Walburga and the philantropinum.

12.00 - 12.15 **Ph.D habil Zoltán Huszár, Ph.D Agnes Klein**, In Vielfalt geeinigt. Regionale Identitäten in der Umgebung von Pécs (Ungarn) zwischen 1850 und 1938 (*United in diversity. Regional identities around Pécs, Hungary, between 1850 and 1938*).

By presenting the main features of Hungary's cultural and educational policy in the 1920s, the government's search for a path and its view of the completely changed economic and political situation in the new country can be vividly presented. The government tried to find a way out of the national shock caused by the Treaty of Trianon by focusing on and promoting the quality and quantity of education, culture and training, but certainly not wanting to give up revenge. This bipolar process of swinging between past and future was led by Klebersberg, who, as Minister of Education, headed the Ministry for Religion and Education from June 16, 1922 to August 14, 1931. Through his work, through his speeches, we learn a lot about the spirit of the times, the main currents in politics and humanities, how people thought about the Treaty of Trianon, how it was dealt with, and it should also be emphasized that his work and the spirit of the times can still be felt today. Our most important research

method is the processing of historical sources and, of course, the use of the relevant specialist literature.

12.15 - 12.30 **Mgr. PhD Igor Marks**, Stredné odborné školy včera a dnes. Porovnanie vybraných aspektov strednej odbornej školy v Banskobystrickom regióne v súčasnosti s obdobím 1918 – 1939 (*Secondary vocational schools yesterday and today. Comparison of selected aspects of secondary vocational school in the Banská Bystrica region at present with the period 1918 – 1939*)

12.30 – 13.00 **Discussion**

13.00 - 14.30: Lunch

Panel III **Chair: dr Mateusz Drozdowski**

14.30 – 14.45 **mgr Mirosław Płonka**, Działalność organizacyjna i społeczna ziemianina Franciszka Łubieńskiego (Organizational and social activity of the landowner Franciszek Łubieński)

14.45 – 15.00 **Ph.D Tomas Hubalek**, Olomouc – a city of opportunities

The article will present the city of Olomouc as a place that provides an opportunity for everyone. First, attention will be paid to the history of the city, its main cultural monuments, important personalities and historical events that took place in this city. Then the current Olomouc will be introduced, as an important tourist center with many interesting possibilities. The last part will present Palacky University in Olomouc (the second oldest in the Czech Republic), which is the most important educational institution in the region and which offers study opportunities, exchanges or scientific cooperation for students and academics from around the world.

15.00 – 15.15 **Dr. habil. Péter Várnagy PhD, Dr. Éva Szederkényi**, The role of my Central European ancestors in my personal cultural mediation activities - good practices

Quite a number of families can be found in Baranya County who have multicultural origin. The authors of this study are also not exceptions. Apart from Hungarian, they both gave German and Slavic ancestors, the reasons for which can be traced primarily to the history of Hungary. These have often determined the (cultural) heritage of a family, on which diversity has always left its mark.

Looking at the sense of identity at the beginning of the 21st century, the search for the origins of the ancestors can be documented primarily by compiling a family tree. The family roots who have outlined show that process of the past centuries in the Carpathian Basin, the components that determine today's identity, are very complex. These are to be sought in three main components: cultural traditions, political relations and religious background.

We will now highlight only very few persons of our ancestors who we feel may have played a role in our cultural mediation activities, due to the quantitative limitations of our study. We will then try to show this is reflected in our educational activities nowadays.

15.15 - 15.30 **Magdalena Kurnyta**, *Rozwój Łącka w oparciu o jego potencjał sadowniczy (Development of Łącko based on its orchard potential)*

Currently, Łącko is called the capital of Polish orchards. The products made from local fruit are known throughout Poland. The aim of the study is to introduce the recipient to how a small village in Małopolska has become known throughout Poland and even Europe. The paper presents the development of Łącko fruit over the centuries - through the times of partitions, wars and Polish People's Republic, up to the present day. The work also introduces the profiles of people whose work and commitment had a significant impact on the propagation of the idea of orchards among the local population, as well as what activities are currently being done to popularize the village. The presentation is a compendium of knowledge on fruit growing in Łącko. The work is mainly based on oral accounts of the inhabitants of Łącko, as well as scientific research on the economy of these lands.

15.30 - 15.45 **dr Natalia Bursiewicz**, *Architektura jako kluczowy wyróżnik tożsamości w turystyce regionów (Architecture as a key distinguishing feature of an identity in a regional tourism)*

15.45 – 16.00 **dr hab. Urszula Kicińska, dr Agnieszka Słaby**, *Artyści w edukacji regionalnej Krakowa. Koncepcja spaceru historycznego „Nie tylko historycznie...” Śladami legendarnych wydarzeń i dzieł Stanisława Wyspiańskiego (Artists in the regional education of Krakow. The concept of a historical walk "Not only historically ... Following in the footsteps of the legendary events and works of Kraków artists (on an example Stanisław Wyspiański)*

The project of historical walk/excursion is part of the core curriculum currently implemented as part of general education in primary school. The proposed threads of the concept of the thematic walk entitled "Not only historically ... Following in the footsteps of the legendary events and works of Kraków artists (on an example Stanisław Wyspiański)", they can inspire regional education and learn about important events in the history of the Polish nation, learn about the achievements of outstanding historical figures, and learn about national, state and religious symbols. A historical walk around Krakow in the footsteps of the legends and works of Stanisław Wyspiański is a proposal that combines all these aspects. Jan Matejko and Stanisław Wyspiański repeatedly referred in their works to the history of the

Polish nation. Following these activities and referring to Krakow's legends, which will help in getting to know the traditions of the native city, especially for the youngest students, is an incentive to awaken a sense of love for both the small homeland and the history of the nation.

16.00 - 16.30 **Discussion and summary of the conference**

17.00 - 21.00 **Celebratory dinner at the restaurant Wavelove (ul. Podchorążych 3)**