

## **SUMMARY OF PROFESSIONAL ACCOMPLISHMENTS**

1. Name and surname  
**Magdalena Joanna Nowak (publications and scholarly activity as Magdalena Nowak)**
2. Diplomas, academic/artistic degrees – including the name, place and year they were obtained, as well as the title of the doctoral thesis  
**2004 – Doctor’s Degree in Humanities, History, University of Gdańsk**  
Doctoral Dissertation: *Narodowa Demokracja wobec mniejszości ukraińskiej w Polsce 1922-1939 (National Democracy towards Ukrainian Minority in Poland 1922-1939)*  
**1991 – Master’s Degree in History, University of Gdańsk**  
Master Thesis: *Oblicze ideowe „Awangardy Państwa Narodowego” 1927-1937 (The Ideology of the "Avant-Garde of the National State" 1927-1937)*
3. Employment history  
**Since 1996 – University of Gdańsk, Faculty of History (until 2008: Faculty of Philology and History), Institute of History**
4. Achievement\* pursuant to art. 16 par. 2 of the Act of March 14, 2003 r. on the Academic Degrees and Academic Titles as well as on the Degrees and Titles within the scope of Art (Journal of Laws 2016 item 882 amended in 2016 item 1311)

a) Title of the academic accomplishment

*Dwa światy. Zagadnienie identyfikacji narodowej Andrzeja Szeptyckiego w latach 1865-1914 (Two Worlds. The Problem of National Identification of Andrei Sheptyts'kyi, 1865-1914)*

b) Author, title, publication year, publisher, reviewers

**Author: Magdalena Joanna Nowak (publication as Magdalena Nowak)**  
*Dwa światy. Zagadnienie identyfikacji narodowej Andrzeja Szeptyckiego w latach 1865-1914 (Two Worlds. The Problem of National Identification of Andrei Sheptyts'kyi, 1865-1914), Gdańsk 2018, pp. 614*

Publisher: University of Gdańsk

Review by: dr hab. Damian Szymczak, prof. UAM

c) Description of the scientific aim, achieved results and of possible use of the work specified above

I became interested in the figure of metropolitan Andrei Sheptyts'kyi while working on my doctoral dissertation. After its completion, I decided to explain the

phenomenon of this character, so closely related to the Polish environment and criticized so much by Polish public opinion, especially the national-democratic press in the Interwar Period. I have encountered the problems of national identity while researching the National Democracy. As a result, these inquiries have become the centre of my interests.

The aim of my work was to examine and present the issue of national identification of an outstanding figure from the Polish-Russian/Ukrainian borderland, Roman Alexander (Andrei) Sheptyts'kyi, against the background of the late 19<sup>th</sup> and early 20<sup>th</sup> centuries changes in Central and Eastern Europe, especially in Galicia. At the time when I was addressing this issue, there were few scientific papers devoted to Sheptyts'kyi both in Poland and in the world. The two most important and the most serious publications (in English edited by P. R. Magocsi and in Polish edited by A. A. Zięba) were collections of articles by various specialists, only outlining some of the problems. Other scholarly works concentrated primarily on theological or linguistic analysis. At that time, there was no comprehensive scholarly study that would attempt to trace, describe and explain the process of Sheptyts'kyi's national identification, which is one of the most important historical issues concerning this figure. Such a work has not been published up till now. Understanding and explanation the phenomenon of Sheptyts'kyi's national identification is going to affect interpretation, perhaps reinterpretation, of his deeds and attitudes, help see him in all the complexities of the conditions present in Europe at the end of the 19<sup>th</sup> and the beginning of the 20<sup>th</sup> centuries.

While formulating basic questions I particularly referred to the sociological studies of Antonina Kłoskowska. When interpreting the obtained results, I was inspired by conclusions of Benedict Anderson, Miroslav Hroch and Ernest Gellner on the process of creating modern nations in Europe at the turn of the 20<sup>th</sup> century.

My goal was to research and reconstruct, using methods appropriate for historical research, the process of Sheptyts'kyi's national identification. I also wanted to present it in the context of the phenomenon of the change of pre-modern society into a modern one, taking into consideration modern nations development in the late 19<sup>th</sup> century. I made an attempt to recreate the "internal world" of my hero, partly on the basis of materials produced by him and partly - sources that primarily informed about his

behaviour and attitudes. As a result, the basic methodological problem of my research as well as monograph that resulted from it was how to evaluate and interpret sources in order to use them to reconstruct Sheptyts'kyi's consciousness and entangles.

The book *Dwa światy. Zagadnienie identyfikacji narodowej Andrzeja Szeptyckiego w latach 1865-1914 (Two Worlds. The Problem of National Identification of Andrei Sheptyts'kyi, 1865-1914)* is an attempt to answer these questions and present the results of the research. The publication covers the period between Andrei Sheptyts'kyi's birth in 1865 and his deportation by the Russian authorities into the empire on September 19, 1914. Despite the dynamic development of nationalisms in Austro-Hungary and Central and Eastern Europe at that time, the old links and rules of premodern world continued to work. In the Habsburg monarchy, it was possible to maintain ties with several nations and cultures. Sheptyts'kyi, as I have proved in my monograph, moved and lived between two societies - worlds: Polish and Ruthenian/Ukrainian. My book describes the areas in which these two overlapped and presents the extent of Sheptyts'kyi's connections. It shows the process of gradual, though not total, abandoning of Polish relations and entering Ruthenian/Ukrainian ones. It finishes in 1914, that is, at the moment when - as I established - his pro-Ruthenian/pro-Ukrainian attitude was shaped. Nevertheless, until his arrest in 1914, Sheptyts'kyi remained active in these two cultural circles, although it was evident that he more and more supported the Ruthenian/Ukrainian political and social goals. At the same time, he also attempted to implement his church union plans in the East.

One of my important findings was to identify, on the basis of the source material, the year 1885 as the moment when Sheptyts'kyi declared that he considered himself Ruthenian. However, my study led to the conclusion that in the years that followed he continued to maintain contacts with the Polish society. That was how his presence in two Polish and Ruthenian/Ukrainian worlds demonstrated itself, as it was mentioned in the title of my book. At the beginning of the 20<sup>th</sup> century, Sheptyts'kyi stated in one of his letters that he felt "Polish and Ruthenian, but more Ruthenian". Finally, a thorough analysis of Sheptyts'kyi's deeds and declarations from the early years at the archbishopric post until 1914 allowed to determine how strongly he identified himself with Ukrainian national goals. That expressed itself in his submission of confidential

memorandum from 15<sup>th</sup> of August 1914, which was prepared for the Austro-Hungarian government.

The problems of Polish-Ruthenian/Ukrainian relations at the turn of the 20th century were reflected in Sheptyts'kyi's figure. In order to show the issue of his national identification, I studied the connections in which he acted. I paid particular attention to his personal (family, friendly) relations, business connections, traced his education, explored spiritual inspirations and religious formation. I attempted to recognise, describe and analyse everything that could affect his national identification and what could help to illustrate it, find the sources of his attitude. It was important to present how Sheptyts'kyi perceived his place in the contemporary world. In order to achieve that, I examined not only his education and intellectual preferences, but also specific actions, especially political ones. The analysis of Sheptyts'kyi's national identification carried out in my book was presented in the context of socio-political, national and religious changes taking place in the Habsburg Empire, the Roman Catholic and Greek Catholic Church and in Galicia at the turn of the 20<sup>th</sup> century. That allowed me to demonstrate the changes that Sheptyts'kyi experienced in the perspective of the socio-political situation at the time. In my investigations I referred to adequate categories. That concerned particularly the understanding of the ethnonyms "Rusin" (Ruthenian) and "Ukrainiec" (Ukrainian), "Ruthenian" and "Ukrainian". My main objective was to avoid connotations with such interpretations of mentioned above phrases that dominated after the period that had been described in my book. For this reason, in my monograph I applied terms referring to Mykhailo Hrushevsky's works and contemporary press publications: "Ruthanian/Ukrainian", "Rusin/Ukrainiec" (Ruthenian/Ukrainian).

Materials for my research question were scattered over several archives and libraries in Poland, Ukraine and Austria. I started my archival query in Lviv, the archbishop Sheptyts'kyi's capital. I kept returning to this city many times, which was possible, among others, due to grants awarded to me by the University of Gdańsk in 2006, 2007 and 2010. I also continued cooperation with Leonid Zaszkilniak from the Ivan Franko National University of Lviv. I knew the archival and library collections in Lviv from the research on my doctoral dissertation. In Ukraine, I penetrated several archival fonds stored in the Central Historical State Archive of Ukraine in Lviv. The

most important of these were the files of the so-called Metropolitan Sheptyts'kyi's Archive (fond No. 358), which gather a valuable collection of archbishop Andrei's documents, professional and private correspondence. I also examined the collection of Sheptyts'kyi's manuscripts stored in the Stefanyk National Science Library in Lviv (former Ossolineum) of the National Academy of Sciences of Ukraine. In the Library of the Ivan Franko National University of Lviv I found complete sets of the Ukrainian press. The results of the Lviv query became an important part of the research material. First of all, but not only, they were used in my book to present Sheptyts'kyi's years at the metropolitan post, his public activity, professional contacts and, to some extent, his private life.

In February 2008 and August 2009, I spent two months in Vienna conducting research as a scholarship holder of the Lanckoroński Foundation. My study in the Vienna archives and libraries proved to be very fruitful. My archival query at the Österreichisches Staatsarchiv Wien (Austrian state Archives in Vienna) concerned official documents regarding Sheptyts'kyi's nominations to the bishop and archbishop postes and his activity as a metropolitan. I found them in Haus-, Hof- und Staatsarchiv (Ministerium des Äußern) - the House, Court and State Archives (Ministry of Foreign Affairs) and Allgemeines Verwaltungsarchiv (Ministerium des Innern, Ministerium für Kultus und Unterricht) – the General Administration Archives (Ministry of the Interior, Ministry of Education and Teaching). During my two stays in Vienna I managed to verify wrong information about Andrei Sheptyts'kyi's studies at the University of Vienna. At Archiv der Universität Wien (the Archive of the University of Vienna) I examined the archival records of metropolitan's brother - Kazimir (Klymentiy) Sheptyts'kyi's studies. At that time, using the resources of the Vienna institutions (Österreichische Nationalbibliothek Wien, Universitätsbibliothek Wien, Parlamentsbibliothek und Archiv – the Austrian National Library in Vienna, the University Library in Vienna, the Parliamentary Library and Archive) I completed the Ukrainian press query. I also received access to numerous studies and articles on Sheptyts'kyi, including those in foreign languages. I gathered the data on Sheptyts'kyi's membership and speeches in the Galician Diet and in the House of Lords of the Imperial Council. The results of the query in Vienna were thoroughly analysed. I compared them

with the results coming from the analysis of the Lviv documents, the Polish and Ukrainian press as well as the correspondence and memoirs of political activists and church dignitaries. The effect of this work is to be found in the book *Dwa światy... (Two Worlds...)*. It is primarily a comprehensive presentation of the process of Sheptyts'kyi's appointment to the bishop and archbishop posts and an analysis of his political speeches (1899-1914).

At the same time, I also conducted a query in several institutions in Poland. Until then, the unexplored area of Roman (Andrei) Sheptyts'kyi's activity had been his childhood, youth and education. This early period had been considered by many historians less significant than his activity as metropolitan. However, it was crucial for the topic of national identification that I decided to study. In *Dwa światy... (Two Worlds...)* I attempted to present Sheptyts'kyi's contacts as a young man and circumstances of his formation in the context of his national identification. For this purpose, I conducted an extensive research. In the State Archives in Kraków I examined the documentation regarding Sheptyts'kyi's education in the St. Anne's Gymnasium in Kraków. The written records of Sheptyts'kyi's and his classmate Edward Jaroszyński's matriculation examination were especially important for my research. In the Archive of the Jagiellonian University in Kraków, I found the records of Sheptyts'kyi's studies, his semester records ("rodowody"), the nostrification of his doctoral diploma and the file of the Filaret Brotherhood, of which he was an active member. I introduced these new sources and the facts established on their basis into the professional historical world. I conducted detailed and complex analysis of them in my book *Dwa światy... (Two Worlds...)*. In Wrocław, I investigated the records gathered in the Archive of the University of Wrocław. The period of Sheptyts'kyi's Wrocław studies was mentioned in an article written by Bogdan Zakrzewski, but without detailed reference to specific sources. Therefore, in my book I presented Sheptyts'kyi's studies in Wrocław and his participation in Polish student organisations: the Literary-Slavic Society, the Hozjusz Society, the Upper Silesian Society, and the Reading Room of Polish Academics (Towarzystwa Literacko-Słowiańskie, Towarzystwo Hozjusza, Towarzystwo Górnśląskie, Czytelnia Akademików Polaków). The recognition of these facts was significant in the context of undertaken research. I introduced these facts and related to

them documents into the scholarly world. Moreover, I used correspondence, family memories and school reports in my monograph. They were used to describe Sheptyts'kyi's childhood and education years.

In my book I particularly focused on Sheptyts'kyi's contacts during the novitiate, his religious studies and religious work. In order to investigate his relations with some Jesuits, I analysed Andrei Sheptyts'kyi and his mother's correspondence with them. It was the first time when these letters were used by historians. They are the part of the holdings of the Archive of the Southern Province of the Society of Jesus in Cracow. There I found and examined the Sheptyts'kyi's correspondence with fathers Marcin Czermiński, Kaspr Szczepkowski, Jan Badeni and the files of Dobromil reform. Important additional information was provided by Sophia Sheptyts'kyi's and unpublished family correspondence from the Aleksander Fredro Digital Archive and Museum. In order to present Sheptyts'kyi's contacts with Basilian monks I examined Basilian historians' texts as well as Church and Basilian yearly statistics ("szematyzmy"). The results of my analysis showed the great importance of Sheptyts'kyi's relations with Jesuits for his views forming, especially as far as life goals, cultural influences and national question is concerned. His views on the importance of patriotism and the aims of the Dobromil Reform seemed to have been formed under Henryk Jackowski's influence. It also resulted in Sheptyts'kyi's declaration of 1885 in which he stated that he considered himself Ruthenian. Father Wojciech-Maria Baudiss played a significant role in forming Sheptyts'kyi as a monk-Basilian. Kasper Szczepkowski was his close friend, his master of the novitiate and later the Basilian protoihumen. Michał Mycielski was also among Sheptyts'kyi's good friends. My research lead to the conclusion that Sheptyts'kyi was usually subject to Jesuit superiors. That happened during his studies, the novitiate and his short career in the monastery. They were his teachers, shaped his vision of the role of the Greek Catholic Church in the Ruthenian/Ukrainian community and influenced his ideals. I partially managed to recreate the circle of reformed Basilians with whom Sheptyts'kyi met. However, contacts with Jesuits and representatives of the elite of Galicia, especially with the ultramontanist and conservative Paweł Popiel, seemed to prevail in the period until Sheptyts'kyi's bishop nomination in 1899.

In *Dwa światy... (Two Worlds...)* I also described Sheptyts'kyi's relationships with relatives and friends. This part of the dissertation is the result of the analysis of many published and unpublished sources. I used, among others, manuscripts and correspondence held at the Jagiellonian Library in Kraków and at the Library of the National Ossoliński Institute in Wrocław. It is vital to underline that the Sheptyts'kyi Family Foundation allow me access to the correspondence held at the Aleksander Fredro Digital Archive and Museum. I was the first to introduce many of the letters from this resource into the Polish and world scholarly circulation. The analysis of these sources showed that Sheptyts'kyi maintained frequent and intensive contacts with the Polish landlord society, whereas Ruthenian/Ukrainian representatives appeared very rarely in the mentioned above correspondence. That was also true in the years when Sheptyts'kyi became the archbishop, although he cooperated with the Ukrainian national democrats and supported their postulates. This was reflected in the final conclusions of the monograph.

The analysis conducted in *Dwa światy... (Two Worlds...)* allowed me to draw final conclusions. Until the beginning of the First World War conditions in the Habsburg monarchy enabled Sheptyts'kyi to combine his pre-modern estate identification with elements of modern Ukrainian national identity. In his youth he lived in the Polish, landlord and Catholic environment. The analysis of the material did not reveal the influence of Ruthenian/Ukrainian elements on Sheptyts'kyi in the school years and a slight one during his university studies. During his secular education, Sheptyts'kyi remained under the influence of Polish elite, conservative, landlord and ultramontane society.

Everything indicates that in his youth Sheptyts'kyi did not feel any contradiction between his Polish environment and his declaration of Ruthenianship, between two rites: Latin and Greek. As a student and then a young monk he perceived resolving the Eastern schism according to Leo XIII's intentions as his primary vocation. His work among the Ruthenians was supposed to restore unity of the Greek Catholic Church with Rome. Since joining the Basilian Order in 1888, Sheptyts'kyi began to live in two, partially overlapping worlds: Polish and Ruthenian/Ukrainian. His education and religious career directed him more and more towards the other. At the same time, he

continued to maintain vivid contacts with the Polish landlord circle, which usually accepted his decision as aimed at restoring the unity of the Church.

In the years 1898-1901 the problem of Sheptyts'kyi's appointment to the bishop of Stanisławów and then the archbishop and metropolitan of Lviv was solved. His candidacy was supported among the influential circles in Rome, Vienna and Lviv. With his promotion, the number of contacts and matters in which Sheptyts'kyi was involved substantially grown. From the very beginning of his bishopric, Sheptyts'kyi publicly defined his identity as a Ruthenian. With time, until 1914, his Polish and Ruthenian/Ukrainian circles mingled less and less. The important factors in that process were deaths of his parents, his Polish mentors and acquaintances. Moreover, the growing Polish-Ruthenian/Ukrainian conflict created favourable conditions for the loosening of social ties. Thus, at the beginning of the 20<sup>th</sup> century, in private correspondence Sheptyts'kyi described the Ruthenian nation as "his own". In the political and social sphere, he more and more clearly supported Ruthenian/Ukrainian aspirations. He expressed his views on the future of Ukraine in a confidential memorandum from 15<sup>th</sup> of August 1914 addressed to the Austro-Hungarian government.

The final conclusions presented in the book *Dwa światy... (Two Worlds...)* refer to the fact that both Sheptyts'kyi's identities (Polish and Ruthenian) merged in his personality. He was able to remain active and maintain good relations with both worlds. By adopting a pro-Ruthenian/pro-Ukrainian attitude, he gradually earned Ruthenian/Ukrainian respect and trust. Andrei Sheptyts'kyi's choices were possible and acceptable in the conditions of the Habsburg Empire. However, because of the accelerating process of national integration in Central and Eastern Europe, they brought unexpected results. He found himself placed at the crossroad of two worlds. However, relationships between them deteriorated rapidly. Finally, though, Sheptyts'kyi's attitude was primary the consequence of his individual choices.

In the monograph *Dwa światy... (Two Worlds...)* I introduced many new facts and sources concerning metropolitan Sheptyts'kyi into the scholarly circulation. I have verified and clarified numerous facts, correcting some mistakes, common

generalizations and simplifications. This concerned, for example, the case of the *ad gradum* exam, doctorate, dates of priestly ordination, nominations and others. It was important that I conducted a complex analysis of the press publications, which allowed me to present the atmosphere accompanying metropolitan's public activities. The reactions of Polish and Ukrainian periodicals turned out to be more balanced than it had been previously reported in the scholarly publications. Wide access to family correspondence enabled to present Sheptyts'kyi's private relations. They were warm and lively, despite Sheptyts'kyi's involvement in Ruthenian/Ukrainian affairs. The analysis of available sources allowed to formulate the conclusion that, until 1914 Sheptyts'kyi lived in two worlds, Polish and Ruthenian/Ukrainian, which basically met only in him.

Despite the fact that there have been several scholarly publications published on Sheptyts'kyi in the world, they do not concern the issue discussed by me in the monograph. The early period of his life and activity, which is at the centre of my research, is usually just mentioned in them. Described in *Dwa światy... (Two Worlds...)* facts and phenomena have not been analysed thoroughly and in a complex way so far, they have not been the subject of a separate study of such broad scope. The issue of national choice was usually mentioned by other scholars only as the introduction to analysis of metropolitans' ideas on political, church or theological matters. Their primary research focused usually on the period after his episcopal and archbishop appointments, often concerning the Interwar and World War II Periods. On the other hand, my monograph *Dwa światy... (Two Worlds...)* describes mostly phenomena and facts that had taken place before Sheptyts'kyi's nominations or those that never or only sporadically appeared in the scholarly publications. It should also be emphasised that the monograph *Dwa światy... (Two Worlds...)* largely includes those publications on Sheptyts'kyi, which have appeared outside Poland, primarily in Ukraine and Canada. Moreover, the book presents Ukrainian intelligentsia society, especially priests and monks of the Greek Catholic Church, which is rarely presented in Polish scholarly publications. It also shows the entire spectrum of Sheptyts'kyi's various contacts, which have hardly ever appeared in scholarly literature in this context so far. Therefore, all mentioned above combined with the wide scope and thoroughness of the analysis makes

my book a valuable contribution to the Sheptyts'kyi studies. It also provides the fresh perspective on the matter.

The book *Dwa światy... (Two Worlds...)* constitutes a starting point for further studies on Sheptyts'kyi and his relations, both in the area of identity and in other spheres of his life and activity. It is also important for understanding the complexity of Polish-Ukrainian relations at the turn of the 20<sup>th</sup> century. It presents and explains them from the perspective of an outstanding figure situated in the very centre of events and processes. In the monograph I conducted a multifaceted analysis and then a thorough synthesis of the discussed phenomenon, trying to achieve the highest possible level of objectivity. The work I have done may contribute to a fresh perspective in the research on still-controversial Polish-Ukrainian conflict in general. Some issues, that I have discussed, raise questions that may be the subject of further research. The conducted analysis of the problem of national identification and applied research method can help other historians undertake similar studies concerning other figures from the former "political nation" of the Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth at the turn of the 20<sup>th</sup> century. One can also hope that the monograph *Dwa światy (Two Worlds...)* would contribute to the increase of cooperation between specialising in Andrei Sheptyts'kyi historians from different countries.

## 5. Description of other scientific and research achievements

### **1. The attitude of National Democracy towards Ukrainian minority in Poland in the Interwar Period**

After 2004, an important area of my research interests was the attitude of the Polish National Democracy towards the Ukrainian community in the Second Polish Republic. In 2007, I published based on my doctoral dissertation monograph, titled *Narodowcy i Ukraińcy. Narodowa Demokracja wobec mniejszości ukraińskiej w Polsce 1922 – 1939 (Nationalists and Ukrainians. National Democracy towards the Ukrainian Minority in Poland 1922 – 1939, UG, Gdańsk 2007)*. The title issue was presented in three aspects: the policy of the government of the Second Polish Republic, Polish national democrats ideas and Ukrainian reactions. On the basis of material collected for

my doctoral dissertation, I also prepared one speech at the conference and two publications. As part of Międzynarodowy Festiwal Wielokulturowy „Galicja” (the International Galician Multicultural Festival, Przemyśl 2005), I delivered a paper on the attitude of National Democracy towards the Greek Catholic Church in the Interwar Period. On its basis, I prepared and then published a text entitled *Narodowa Demokracja wobec Kościoła greckokatolickiego i metropolity Andrzeja Szeptyckiego w II Rzeczypospolitej* (National Democracy towards the Greek Catholic Church and Metropolitan Andrei Sheptyts'kyi in the Second Polish Republic) which was included in the volume of studies: *Galicyjskie Spotkania 2005*, edited by Urszula Jakubowska (Fundacja Dziedzictwo im. Chone Shmeruka, Kalisz 2006). Having thoroughly analysed the periodical publications of the Polish National Democracy from various centres of the interwar Poland, I also prepared an extensive paper entitled *Prasa Narodowej Demokracji wobec szkolnictwa ukraińskiego w II Rzeczypospolitej* (Press of the National Democracy about Ukrainian Education in the Second Polish Republic). It appeared in the volume edited by Ewa Maj and Aneta Dawidowicz: *Prasa Narodowej Demokracji 1886-1939* (Press of the National Democracy 1886-1939, UMCS, Lublin 2010). Experience and knowledge gained in the research on the National Democracy contributed to the development of my other scholarly interests.

## **2. Selected problems of the Polish and Ukrainian historiography of the 19<sup>th</sup> and 20<sup>th</sup> centuries, with particular emphasis on metropolitan Andrei Sheptyts'kyi.**

A significant part of my scholarly, organisational and popularising activity was connected with the problems of Polish and Ukrainian historiography. In this area I also paid special attention to metropolitan Sheptyts'kyi. I studied his historiosophy and myth as well as his place in historical consciousness. I was interested in issues that would allow me to go beyond factography into the area of culture in a broad sense. In the years 2007-2011 I was an active member of the International Research Team „Historia – Mentalność - Tożsamość. Miejsce i rola historii oraz historyków w życiu narodu polskiego i ukraińskiego w XIX i XX wieku” (“History - Mentality - Identity. The Place and Role of History and Historians in the Life of Polish and Ukrainian Nations in the

Nineteenth and Twentieth Centuries”). It worked under the joint leadership of Leonid Zaskilniak (Lviv, Ivan Franko National University) and Jerzy Maternicki (University of Rzeszów). As a member of the Research Team I participated in a number of conferences, during which I presented papers on metropolitan Andrei Sheptyts’kyi’s image and its perception in historiography. The first conference within this framework, in which I participated, was organised by the University of Rzeszów in 2007. I delivered a paper on Andrei Sheptyts’kyi’s place in Polish and Ukrainian historical consciousness. The results of my investigation were presented in the publication: *Metropolita Andrzej Szeptycki w świadomości historycznej Polaków i Ukraińców (Metropolitan Andrei Sheptyts’kyi in the Historical Consciousness of Poles and Ukrainians)*. It appeared in the volume edited by Joanna Pisulińska, Paweł Sierżęga and Leonid Zaskilniak: *Historia-Mentalność-Tożsamość. Miejsce i rola historii oraz historyków w życiu narodu polskiego i ukraińskiego w XIX i XX wieku (History-Mentality-Identity. The Place and Role of History and Historians in the Life of Polish and Ukrainian Nations in the Nineteenth and Twentieth Centuries)*, UR, Rzeszów 2008). In 2009, I participated in the third congress of the Team organised at the University of Łódź. It was dedicated to the problem of myth. During this conference I delivered a paper: *Metropolita Andrzej Szeptycki – mity i rzeczywistość (Metropolitan Andrei Sheptyts’kyi - Myths and Reality)*. On a basis of my presentation, after further thorough studies, I prepared a text: *Metropolita Andrzej Szeptycki – między rzeczywistością historyczną a mitologiczną (Metropolitan Andrei Sheptyts’kyi - between Historical and Mythological Reality)*. It was published in the volume edited by Andrzej Czyżewski, Rafał Stobiecki, Tomasz Toborek, Leonid Zaskilniak: *Mity i stereotypy w dziejach Polski i Ukrainy w XIX i XX wieku (Myths and Stereotypes in the History of Poland and Ukraine in the 19<sup>th</sup> and 20<sup>th</sup> Centuries)*, IPN, Warsaw-Łódź 2012).

My cooperation with the Research Team allowed me to expand my scholarly contacts and interests. As the result, the fifth international conference of the Team: „Rosja i Zachodnia Europa w polskiej i ukraińskiej historiografii XIX – XX wieku” (“Russia and Western Europe in Polish and Ukrainian Historiography of the 19<sup>th</sup> – 20<sup>th</sup> Centuries”) took place in Gdańsk in 2011. I became the secretary of the congress which I organised in cooperation with Eugeniusz Koko (Institute of History, University of Gdańsk) at the Faculty of History, University of Gdańsk. I also contributed to it

speaking on Sheptyts'kyi's historiosophy. My presentation became the basis for a text: *Między Wschodem i Zachodem. Kościół greckokatolicki w refleksji historiozoficznej metropolity Andrzeja Szeptyckiego* (*Between East and West. The Greek Catholic Church in the Metropolitan Andrei Sheptyts'kyi's Historiosophic Reflection*) which was published two years later in the next volume of the Research Team. This time it was co-edited by Eugeniusz Koko, Leonid Zaskilniak and by me (*Historia – Mentalność - Tożsamość. Rosja i Europa Zachodnia w polskiej i ukraińskiej historiografii XIX i XX wieku; History - Mentality – Identity. Russia and Western Europe in Polish and Ukrainian Historiography of the 19<sup>th</sup> and 20<sup>th</sup> Centuries*, UG, Gdańsk 2013). My participation in the Research Team "History - Mentality - Identity ..." allowed me to expand my scholarly interests into the field of historiography. I investigated the problem of the importance and influence of culture in terms of historical works and their reception.

Moreover, I continued to explore these issues after closing of the Research Team. In 2014, in a hot period for Ukraine, I participated in the international scholarly conference: „Ukraińska Dekada 2004-2014: nadzieje, zwroty, podsumowania” (“Ukrainian Decade 2004-2014: Hopes, Phrases, Summaries”, Poznań 2014). I delivered a paper: *Metropolita Andrzej Szeptycki o miejscu Ukrainy w przestrzeni kultury europejskiej* (*Metropolitan Andrei Sheptyts'kyi on the Place of Ukraine in the Cultural Dimantion of Europe*). A year later, I gave a paper at the international conference: „Dziedzictwo św. Włodzimierza Wielkiego chrzciciela Rusi Kijowskiej – Ukrainy” (“The Heritage of Saint Vladimir the Great the Baptist of Kievan Rus - Ukraine”, Gdańsk 2015). It was an effect of cooperation between the Polish and Ukrainian communities in Poland. Discussion and papers presented at the congress resulted in publishing a volume of studies edited by Tadeusz Stegner: *Dziedzictwo Świętego Włodzimierza* (*Heritage of Saint Vladimir*, UG, Gdańsk 2016). It included one paper that I authored: *Rola Kościoła greckokatolickiego w wizji dziejów Rusi-Ukrainy metropolity Andrzeja Szeptyckiego* (*The Role of the Greek Catholic Church in Metropolitan Andrei Sheptyts'kyi Vision of History of Rus-Ukraine*).

I gradually broadened my historiographic interests, attempting to reflect on more general matters. In 2016, I took part in the scholarly conference organised by the Institute of National Remembrance/Łódź Branch, the Historiographic Association and

the University of Łódź: „Historię tworzą ludzie- biografistyka we współczesnych badaniach historycznych” (“History is Created by People - Biographies in Contemporary Historical Research”). My contribution and discussion which followed it allowed me to prepare an text: *Refleksje o pracy badawczej nad monografią o metropolacie Andrzeja Szeptyckim (Reflections on Research Work on the Monograph about Metropolitan Andrei Sheptyts'kyi)*. It was published in the volume edited by Jolanta Kolbuszewska and Rafał Stobiecki: *Biografistyka we współczesnych badaniach historycznych. Teoria i praktyka (Biographies in Contemporary Historical Research. Theory and Practice, UŁ, Łódź 2017)*.

In 2017, I presented my reflections on the metropolitan and his importance for the Ukrainians in Poland in two papers delivered at the scholarly conference organised by the Ukrainian community in Poland: „Problemy z zachowaniem języka, kultury, tożsamości ukraińskiej mniejszości narodowej w Krakowie i w Polsce. 70 lat po wysiedleńczej akcji *Wisła* 1947 roku” (“Problems with Preserving the Language, Culture, Identity of the Ukrainian National Minority in Cracow and in Poland. 70 Years after the Displacement Vistula Operation 1947”). It was organised at the Jagiellonian University (Kraków 2017). My participation resulted from good cooperation with this community, first of all with its main organisers: the Chair of Ukrainian Studies of the Jagiellonian University and the Foundation of Saint Vladimir the Baptizer of Kievan Rus in Cracow. In the same year, I published an article: *Polskie badania nad postacią metropolity Andrzeja Szeptyckiego (Polish Research on Metropolitan Andrei Sheptyts'kyi)* summarizing previous research on the metropolitan in Poland (“Historia@teoria”, 2017/2, t. 4, *O historii historiografii*, cz. 2, ed. Maria Solarska, Violetta Julkowska, Maciej Bugajewski).

I also examined how national problems could be explained in the context of historiographic research and the theory of the formation of nations. The results of my investigations were reported in the paper: *Indywidualne wybory narodowe na ziemiach dawnej Rzeczypospolitej na przełomie XIX i XX w. Prezentacja zjawiska na wybranych przykładach (Individual national choices in the territories of the former Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth at the turn of the 20th century. Presentation of the phenomenon on selected examples)* which was delivered at: „Gdańskie Spotkania z Historią. Przywódcy i ich najbliższe otoczenie” (“Gdańsk Meetings with History.

Leaders and their Immediate Environment”) organised by the Faculty of History, University of Gdańsk (2015).

I took part in initiatives aiming at promoting scholarly research. I gave public talks on the importance of history in culture. In the years 2005-2008 I was a member of the Coordinating Team of the Baltic Festival of Science, Faculty of Philology and History, University of Gdańsk. I was responsible for organising lectures on history, art history and archeology. I also participated in the Festival, delivering popular lectures for pupils (2007-2012).

### **3. Historical research - theoretical and practical aspects**

An important aspect of my academic interests is theoretical reflection on the work of a historian. It particularly concerned the way in which theory influences research practice. Therefore, I undertook scholarly and organisational activities.

In 2010, I took part in a panel discussion: *Hayden White w perspektywie badań historycznych i literaturoznawczych (Hayden White in the perspective of historical and literary studies)* at the Theoretical-Literary Seminary organised by the Institute of Polish Philology and the Circle of Theoreticians of Literature University of Gdańsk. It was my first attempt to contribute to theoretical issues concerning the historical research.

Since 2004, I have been a member of the Polish Historical Society. In 2011, during the conference organised by E. Koko and me in Gdańsk, the Historiographic Association (Towarzystwo Historiograficzne) was constituted. I belong to its founding members. The organisation focuses on the history of historiography, the theory of knowledge and historical culture, the methodology of history and the history of historical education. In 2011-2014, I was and, since 2017, I have been again a member of the Main Board of the Association. Since 2014, I have been the president of the Circle in Gdańsk of the Historiographic Association. It is mainly active in organising and enabling scholarly (national and international) exchange, inspiring thorough research and promoting knowledge in the local community. The Circle in Gdańsk has organised many open meetings and lectures. They were attended by scholars from Gdańsk academic community and guests from other scholarly centres from Poland and abroad. Among the foreign speakers there were Bernard Wiaderny (Freie Universität

Berlin), Dominic Pacyga (Columbia College, Chicago), Jarosław Hrycak (Український католицький університет, Львів; the Ukrainian Catholic University, Lviv).

Since 2010, I have participated in the Interdisciplinary Historical Seminar chaired by Wojciech Wrzosek (Institute of History of the Adam Mickiewicz University in Poznań). My regular presence at the meetings aims at expanding my knowledge on the theory of history, the methodology of history and the history of historiography. In 2013, during the 9<sup>th</sup> Seminar (Hermanów), I delivered a paper: *O wyborze narodowym Andrzeja Szeptyckiego (1865-1944)* (*On Andrei Sheptyts'kyi's national choice, 1865-1944*). I also moderated (the 4th Seminar, Ciężen 2011) the discussion on Violetta Julkowska's book: *Historia dla wyobraźni. Recepcja i interpretacja pisarstwa historycznego Karola Szajnochy* (*History for Imagination. Reception and Interpretation of Karol Szajnocha's Historical Writing*, Wydawnictwo Poznańskie, Poznań 2010). On the basis of the prepared material and the discussion, I published a review of this publication in: „Sensus Historiae. Studia interdyscyplinarne”, 2011, Vol. 4 (3). Within the framework of this cooperation in 2013, I published a review of Mariola Hoszowska's book: *Ludwik Finkel i Akademia Umiejętności. Z dziejów współpracy naukowej Lwowa i Krakowa na przełomie XIX i XX wieku*, UR, Rzeszów 2011 (*Ludwik Finkel and the Academy of Learning. From the History of Scholarly Cooperation between Lviv and Cracow at the Turn of the 20<sup>th</sup> Century*, UR, Rzeszów 2011) in: „Sensus Historiae. Studia interdyscyplinarne” 2013, Vol. 10 (1).

I consider my studies about the importance of category and categorization in historical research to be particularly significant in my scholarly explorations. The effect of my participation in the Historiographic Association was establishing cooperation with Iryna Kolesnyk (Інститут історії України НАН України, Київ; Institute of History of Ukraine, Ukrainian Academy of Science, Kiev). As a result, I contributed to the the Kyiv almanac of the theory and history of historiography "Ейдос" (2010/2011, vol. 5) publishing an article: *Główne kategorie społeczne w listach pasterskich metropolity Andrzeja Szeptyckiego* (*Main Social Categories in Metropolitan Andrei Sheptyts'kyi's pastoral letters*). In 2014, I took part in a conference organised by the Faculty of History, University of Gdańsk: „Jaka Polska, jaki świat przed i po 1914 r. W kręgu zainteresowań badawczych profesora Romana Wapińskiego” (“Poland and the world before and after 1914. Within professor Roman Wapiński's research interests”).

The result of my paper and the discussion that took place was a text: *Próba spojrzenia na wybrane kategorie opisu świadomości narodowej w pracach Romana Wapińskiego* (*An Attempt to Look at Selected Categories of the Description of National Consciousness in Roman Wapiński's Works*) ([in:] *Rok 1914. Jaka Polska, jaki świat? W kręgu zainteresowań badawczych profesora Romana Wapińskiego, "1914. Poland and the World. Within Professor Roman Wapiński's Research Interests"*, ed. Iwona Sakowicz-Tebinka, UG, Gdańsk 2016).

As a consequence of my scholarly interests in the field of theory and practice of research in 2016 I was appointed to a group of reviewers from the outside of the Scholarly Council of Editors of the journal "Historia@Teoria". I also reviewed articles for "Argumenta Historica" journal and the volume of post-conference materials of the 22<sup>nd</sup> National Congress of Students' Historians (Gdańsk 2014).

My research experience allowed me to become a scholarly adviser. 20 bachelor's theses in History were prepared under my supervision. I was also a reviewer of 4 bachelor's theses and 3 master's theses in this field. Since 2015/16, I am also a member of the Programme Council of the Institute of History, University of Gdańsk. Its task is to supervise programmes of courses. Since my doctor's degree I have been teaching a lot. I shared with students my knowledge and experience about various aspects of my scholarly work, especially during proseminars (2007/8, 2010/11, 2013/14, 2017/18) and bachelor seminars on History (2010/11, 2014/15).

#### **4. Polish-Ukrainian relations in the Polish and international context in the historical perspective**

For many years Polish-Ukrainian relations have played an important role in my research interests and in popularising activities. I devoted some speeches and publications to the issues related to them. I have talked and wrote about Polish-Ukrainian relations in various contexts and time frames. After obtaining a doctoral degree, I presented my vision of these relations in the Interwar Period at an international scholarly conference organised during the Multicultural Festival "Galicja" (Przemyśl 2004). In 2005 it resulted in publication of a paper: *Próby ułożenia stosunków polsko-ukraińskich w Drugiej Rzeczypospolitej* (*Attempts to Shape Polish-Ukrainian Relations*

in the Second Polish Republic). It appeared in the volume of studies: *Galiczyjskie Spotkania 2004* edited by Urszula Jakubowska (Fundacja Dziedzictwo im. Chone Sharon, Kalisz [no date]).

I consider my participation in two symposia organised or co-organised by Nadbałtyckie Centrum Kultury (the Baltic Sea Cultural Centre in Gdańsk) to be one of my most important achievements in the field of Polish-Ukrainian relations („Ukraina. Bliskie sąsiedztwo”- "Ukraine. Close neighbourhood" 2012; „Polacy i Ukraińcy 70 lat po tragedii wołyńskiej”- "Poles and Ukrainians 70 years after the Volhynia tragedy", 2013). Within this framework, I moderated panel discussions: *Wspólnota dziedzictwa* (Community of heritage) with accompanying exhibition „Świątynie w pielgrzymce do wiernych” ("Temples in pilgrimage to the faithful", 2012); *Narastanie wrogości* (*Growing hostility*, 2013). The success of the conference encouraged the organisers and participants to prepare a book co-edited by Joanna Karbarz-Wilińska, Tadeusz Sucharski and me. This is a bilingual, Polish-Ukrainian publication: *Polacy i Ukraińcy. Historia, która łączy i dzieli/Поляки і українці Історія, яка поєднує і роз'єднує* (*Poles and Ukrainians. History that Connects and Divides*; NCK w Gdańsku, AP w Słupsku, UG, IPN o/Gdańsk, MIIWŚ w Gdańsku, Słupsk-Gdańsk 2015). It contains thoroughly prepared articles by Polish and Ukrainian specialists regarding historical memory, the image of mutual relations in textbooks, neighbourhood, heritage community and the causes, course and consequences of the Volhynia massacre. It also contains extremely interesting summary of the last 25 years of Polish-Ukrainian relations. The publication is therefore interdisciplinary and the analysis finishes in 2014.

I also decided to expand my competence in the Polish-Ukrainian relations by preparing a comparative review of three versions (American, British and Polish) of Timothy Snyder's book: *The Red Prince. The Secret Lives of a Habsburg Archduke* ("Dzieje Najnowsze" 2010, nr 4).

Moreover, I gave several popularising talks on Polish-Ukrainian relations in a broad historical perspective in Poland and abroad. Within the framework of cooperation with Wojewódzka i Miejska Biblioteka Publiczna w Gdańsku (the Provincial and Municipal Public Library in Gdańsk), I talked about Ukrainian history and culture (2008). In 2015, I also delivered a lecture: *Polen and Ukraine. Geschichte und*

Gegenwart (Poland and Ukraine. History and Presence; Deutch-Polnischer Club, Volkshochschule Berlin Mitte).

Polish-Ukrainian relations constituted an important part of my teaching activity. I consider my participation in Erasmus + Staff Mobility for Teaching (2018) at the Historical Department, University of Vilnius (Lithuania) the most important achievement in this field. Within its framework I lectured in English on various aspects of Polish-Ukrainian relations. Moreover, for many years I have been delivering lectures in English on this matter at the Faculty of History, University of Gdańsk. They were part of the Erasmus-Socrates programme. At my university I also lectured in Polish on Polish-Ukrainian relations (students and PhD students).

### **5. Biographical research on the members of the Sheptyts'kyi's family**

One of my most important scholarly achievements is my contribution to the research on the biographies of Sheptyts'kyi's family members. While working on Andrei Sheptyts'kyi's national identity, I became interested into biographical studies concerning him and the members of his family. Among the numerous publications and presentations on this subject, the three I consider the most important. These are the biographical notes included in the Polish Biographical Dictionary („Polski słownik biograficzny”, vol. 48/2, issue 197, PAN – PAU, Warszawa-Kraków 2012): *Szeptycki Roman, w zakonie Andrzej (Sheptyts'kyi Roman, in the Order – Andrei)*, *Szeptycka Zofia (Sheptyts'kyi Sophia)* and *Szeptycki Jan (Sheptyts'kyi John, co-author - Stanisław Stępień)*. It is worth noticing, in my opinion, that I prepared a comprehensive paper based on thorough analysis of broad scope material *Edukacja Kazimierza Szeptyckiego (Kazimierz, Klymentiy Sheptyts'kyi's Education)*. It was published in a volume edited by Andrzej Roman Szeptycki: *Arystokrata ducha. Życie i dziedzictwo błogosławionego ojca Klemensa Szeptyckiego (1869–1951) (Aristocrat of the Spirit. Life and Heritage of Blessed Father Klymentiy Sheptyts'kyi, 1869-1951, Wojnowice 2018)*. Moreover, I gave a paper on Sophia Sheptyts'kyi at the scholarly conference: „Kobieta w Galicji 1772 - 1918. Przestrzeń prywatna - przestrzeń publiczna” (“Woman in Galicia 1772 - 1918. Private sphere - public sphere”, Czudec, 2014). Two years later I published a large text characterising metropolitan's mother: *Zofia z Fredrów Szeptycka – we dworze i na*

*salonach (Sophia from Fredros Sheptyts'kyi - in the Mansion and in the Salons, [in:] Galicja i jej dziedzictwo - Galicia and its Heritage, vol. 24, Kobieta w Galicji. Nowoczesność i tradycja - Woman in Galicia. Modernity and Tradition, ed. Joanna Kamińska-Kwak, Szczepan Kozak, Dariusz Opaliński, UR, Rzeszów 2016).*

In 2009, I received the second degree Rector's Award for a text: *Metropolita Andrzej Szeptycki w domu i o domu (Metropolitan Andrei Sheptyts'kyi at Home and about Home)*, published in the volume: *Dom-spotkanie przestrzeni prywatnej i publicznej na tle przemian cywilizacyjnych XIX i XX w. – Dom - Meeting Place of Private and Public Sphere in the Context of Civilization Changes of the 19<sup>th</sup> and 20<sup>th</sup> Centuries*, ed. Zbigniew Opacki, Dagmara Płaza-Opacka, UG, Gdańsk 2008).

Over the years, I have established numerous academic contacts at home and abroad, which resulted in the participation in international scholarly associations. I also gave many speeches at conferences and seminars. Since 2016, I have been a member of the Association for Slavic, East European and Euroasian Studies (ASEEES) and since 2018 - the International Association for the Humanities (MAG). I participated in two international congresses co-organised by these institutions, presenting papers related to Andrei Sheptyts'kyi's biography (ASEEES MAG 2nd Biennial Summer Convention "Images of the Other", Lviv, 2016; MAG Summer Convention "The Image of the Self", Lviv 2018). For the first of those events I also received an ASEEES Lviv Travel Grant 2016. I was also honoured to be invited to Professor Arnd Bauerkämper's seminar at Freie Universität Berlin which I consider an important achievement (Forschungskolloquium zur Vergleichs- und Verflechtungsgeschichte, Fachbereich Geschichts- und Kulturwissenschaften Friedrich-Meinecke-Institute, Freie Universität Berlin - Research Colloquium on the comparison history and history of entanglements, Free University Berlin, 2013). At this seminar I delivered a lecture: *Choices and Multiple Identities. Metropolitan Andrei Sheptyts'kyi (1865-1944) between Polish, German, Ukrainian, Russian and Jewish Cultures*.

I also cooperated with the Ukrainian community in Poland. This resulted, among others, in a popular lecture for the Union of Ukrainians in Poland (Gdańsk, 2015): *Młody Roman Aleksander (Andrzej) Szeptycki (Young Roman Alexander (Andrei) Sheptyts'kyi)*. Moreover, I had an exceptional chance to pass the results of my research

on Sheptyts'kyi and his family to students of the Faculty of History, University of Gdańsk, delivering two series of lectures (2013/14, 2017/18).

## **6. History of Polish lands in the national and international context - reflections on its image**

In my academic, organisational and popularising activities I devoted a lot of attention to the broadly understood history of Polish lands in the national and international context. I paid particular attention to the way in which historians abroad presented the history of Poland. I prepared and published several reviews regarding this topic. One of them concerned Anthony Kemp-Welch's book *Poland under Communism. A Cold War History* (CUP, Cambridge 2008). My review was published in two versions: in English („International History Review” 2011, Vol. 33, issue 3) and in Polish („Studia z Dziejów Rosji i Europy Środkowo-Wschodniej” 2011, vol. 46). At that time "Kwartalnik Historii Żydów" (2011, No. 2/238) published my large and comprehensive review of a book by Marci Shore: *Kawior i popiół. Życie i śmierć pokolenia oczarowanych i rozczarowanych marksizmem* (Świat Książki, Warsaw 2008). In 2014, "Polish American Studies" (2014, vol. LXXI, issue 1) published my review of a historical reportage by Martin Pollack: *Cesarz Ameryki. Wielka ucieczka z Galicji* (Wydawnictwo Czarne, Wołowiec 2011).

Apart from publications, I maintained academic contacts with scholars from different parts of the world, especially those dealing in some extent with the history of Poland. Therefore, I took part in „The Fifth World Congress on Polish Studies” (Warszawa 2014), during which I delivered a paper: *Religion and National Integration in Galicia at the Turn of 19th/20th Century*. In the same year, I co-organised (scholarly secretary) an international conference: "From Ireland to Poland. Northern Europe, Spain and the Early Modern World" (Gdańsk 2014).

Polish history has also become an important part of my popularising and teaching activities. Therefore, I tried to respond to the needs of the local Gdańsk community in this field. Among other activities, I also cooperated with the Provincial and Municipal Public Library in Gdańsk. In 2010, I reviewed for publication their book: *Bibliografia Pomorza Gdańskiego czasów Solidarności (1980-1981)*, (vol. 1-2, WiMBP w Gdańsku,

Gdańsk 2010). Within a framework of this cooperation I also gave a talk on „Solidarity” 1980 - 1981. Moreover, in 2007 and 2008 I delivered lectures on the resettlement of Poles and Germans in the 20<sup>th</sup> century during the Baltic Festival of Science. My teaching experience was also largely connected with the history of Polish lands. Among others I held a seminar on 20th-century Polish History and a course lecture on Polish history for the Polish Philology students (UG, 2005/6). For years I have been teaching classes on History of Poland 1918-1944.

Moreover, I was active establishing international cooperation. In the field of Polish-German student exchange it concerned Europa-Universität Viadrina, Frankfurt (Oder) and the Osteuropa-Institut Freie Universität Berlin. I consider it my important organisational achievement. Between 2008 and 2010, three times I organised stays of German students in Gdańsk and Pomerania. I also coordinated their meetings with the youth of the University of Gdańsk. What is more, I obtained funds for one of them from *Polsko-Niemieckiej Współpracy Młodzieży/Deutsch-Polnisches Jugendwerk*. (2008). In 2018, I also helped twice organising stays of American scholars and students in Gdańsk (West Texas A & M University, Valdosta State University, Georgia, USA).

#### **7. Development of tourism and sightseeing research in context of the education process**

Recently, I have expanded my interests into the field of tourism and sightseeing. Since 2008, they have become important elements of my teaching, organising and scholarly experience. In the years 2008-2012, I was the Deputy Dean of the Faculty of History, University of Gdańsk. My duties encompass dealing with students' and education matters. During this time, I supervised the process of opening new courses for students. Four of them were accepted by the Senate, from which 3 were opened at that time, including Historical Tourism (2010/11). During my term of office, I had an influence on the education process as a member of the Senate Education Committee, a chairwoman of the Faculty Team for Quality of Education and a member of the University Team for Quality of Education. In the academic year 2011/12, I supervised the process of adjusting course programmes at the Faculty of History to the requirements of the Polish Qualifications Framework. I also instructed academic teachers on the matter during special sessions. I controlled the course programmes

descriptions and I was responsible for preparing the documentation for the university committees and the Senate. As recognition of my contribution, in 2012, I was awarded the University of Gdańsk Medal for work on the implementation of the PQF system at the University of Gdańsk and an Individual Rector's Award of the 2nd level for overall organisational work for the Faculty of History.

Since 2015, I have been the head of Historical Tourism Scholarly Team at the Faculty of History, University of Gdańsk. In 2017, I chaired the team for the preparation (concerning the scholarly, teaching, infrastructure development and internationalization) of *The strategy for the development of Historical Tourism for the years 2016-2020*. In the academic year 2011/2012, I initiated and was the first scholarly adviser of the Student Scholarly Circle of Historical Tourism. Since 2018, I have returned to these duties. Since the academic year 2015/16, I have become also a member of the Programme Council of the Institute of History. Moreover, since 2018, I have been supervising compulsory vocational trainings for Historical Tourism students. In 2015, I also participated in the work of the Recruitment Commission at the Institute of History, University of Gdańsk.

In my academic work, I have shown a growing interest in the issues related to historical tourism. In 2015, I published an article about the innovative method of teaching that I introduced into my classes (*Metodyka prowadzenia imprez turystycznych jako ćwiczenia terenowe - Methods of Organising Tourist Events as Outdoor Classes*, "Argumenta Historica" 2015, issue 2). In 2017, I was a member of the Programme Council and the organiser of a domestic, interdisciplinary, tourist and sightseeing scholarly conference: „Podróż z książką w rękę” ("Journey with a book", Gdańsk 2017). During this event, I delivered a paper: *Religijno-turystyczne inspiracje Andrzeja Szeptyckiego (lata 1886-1908) (Andrei Sheptyts'kyi's religious and tourist inspirations, 1886-1908)*. Since 2016, I have been also a member of the editorial committee of the publishing series: "Gdańskie Teki Turystyczno-Krajoznawcze" ("Gdańsk Tourist and Sightseeing Portfolio"). In 2018 I was invited to become a member of the Scholarly Council of academic journal "Turystyka historyczna" ("Historical tourism", University of Silesia in Katowice).

From the beginning of Historical Tourism, I have been teaching many classes at this course. 19 bachelor theses were completed under my supervision. Moreover, I was a reviewer of 7 BA and 2 MA theses. My most important classes at Historical Tourism course are *Methods of organising tourist events*. I introduced an innovative teaching method combining the project method (in terms of regional history and cultural landscape) with the practice of a tourist guide, methods developed in the training of tourist guides and tour operators as well as elements of tutoring. The same method was applied during my other outdoor classes at the University. Since the academic year 2015/16, I have been teaching classes: *Cywilizacje XIX i XX wieku - historia, polityka, gospodarka* (Civilizations of the 19<sup>th</sup> and 20<sup>th</sup> centuries - history, politics, economy).

As the head of Historical Tourism Scholarly Team, I was active promoting the historical tourism and sightseeing. Twice I took part in the radio programme *Nie śpij, zwiedzaj z Radiem Gdańsk* (*Do not sleep, lets go sightseeing with Radio Gdańsk*, 2017, 2018). The programme was devoted to connections between history and sightseeing and promoted Historical Tourism.

I have been involved in tourism and sightseeing for years. I maintain constant contact with the local tourist and guide community, supporting and participating in various initiatives. I am a regular member of the Student Club of Tourist Guides (SKPT) in Gdańsk (a part of the PTTK Student Branch in Gdańsk), the 1st class mountain guide (Beskidy) and a tour guide. I have also taken part in the training of tour and mountain guides (SKPT, Gdansk). Among other activities connected with tourism there were lectures: *History of the Eastern Beskidy* (2004-2008), *History of Tourism* (2017).

My whole contribution and involvement in education was awarded by the Medal of the Commission of National Education for special merits for education and upbringing (2010). I also received the Krzysztof Celestyn Mrongowiusz's distinction for teaching achievements (2012).

*Magdalena Nowak*