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## Summary

Subject: **Celebration of historical anniversaries in the Kielce province in the interwar period. Local context of cultural memory.**

The subject of the presented thesis is the celebration of historical anniversaries in the Kielce province in the interwar period. The dissertation discusses the issues of the continuation of anniversaries in the collective consciousness of society such as: the Constitution of May 3, Independence Day, Soldier's Day, national uprisings, World War I and related to the legend and worship of Marshal Józef Piłsudski.

The main purpose of the work is to present the calendar of historical anniversaries celebrated in the Kielce province in the interwar period. Thus, the main features characterizing the extended anniversary ceremony are pointed out. The shaping of the celebrations in the indicated area are also discussed. Equally important are questions about the political context of celebrating historical anniversaries and political connections of the anniversaries with the Piłsudski milieu, the National Democracy and the Peasant Party.

The basic source of this work are various archival sources, accounts and memories. In order to supplement the source database, the press was reached that had appeared in the Kielce province in the years 1918–1939.

The result of a wide query is to capture the changes taking place in the calendar of historical celebrations. In the interwar period people related to the anniversaries of the First Polish Republic and national uprisings. All these anniversaries played the identity role of society at the threshold of Independence. They also pointed to the historical continuity of the Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth. There were also new anniversaries connected with the memory of the Great War and the legend of Marshal Piłsudski. They served to legitimize political circles. They also raised the importance of events related to the path to

Independence. In this context, the most important were the anniversaries recalled by the Piłsudski circles and sanitation after 1926. Legionary holidays, which co-created the independence myth of this political formation, were not only to legitimize their moral right to lead the nation, but primarily to unite Poles from three partitions.