

Бунт Любомирського і його вплив на створення реформ політичної системи в Польщі XVII-XVIII ст.

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Політична система Польщі XVII ст. мала багато недоліків (напр. вільні вибори королів, *liberum veto*). Королівська пара намагалася реформувати державний устрій Польщі, зокрема спосіб вибору короля (проект виборчого *vivente rege*).

Король був переконаний, що впливовий магнат - Єжи Любомирський допоможе йому переконати дворянство підтримати його ідею. Але Ян Казимир помилявся – Любомирський вів політику незалежну від королівського двору і остаточно перейшов від роялістів на бік опозиціонерів. Король захотів позбутися загрозового противника.

Ян Казимир звинуватив Любомирського в образі королівського маєстату, державній зраді і притягнув його до Сеймового суду. Суд засудив Любомирського до позбавлення посад і майна, втрати честі та смертної кари. Любомирський шукав притулку за кордоном і допомоги в іноземних монархів. Він повернувся в Польщу в 1665 році. Вірна йому частина Польської армії створила конфедерацію проти короля. В 1666 р. Любомирський уклав мир з монархом, внаслідок якого король відмовився від проекту виборчого *vivente rege* і залишив плани проведення реформ державного устрою. Любомирський повернув собі честь, але не отримав назад своєї посади, тому був змушений жити у вигнанні.

Від часу бунту Любомирського польське дворянство недовірко ставилося до королівських проектів реформ і протистояло кожній спробі посилення політичної позиції монарха. Наслідком бунту було виникнення в дворянства сильного переконання, що політична система Польщі є найкращою з найкращих і неприхильно ставилося до будь-якої спроби це змінити. Сусідні королівства частіше, ніж досі втручалися у внутрішню і зовнішню політику Польщі, використовуючи до цього магнатів, які привітно ставилися до іноземних монархій. У XVIII ст., коли реформатори зібралися довкола короля, Понятовський мав можливість перетворити державний устрій. Остаточно виявилось, що Польща була занадто слабкою, щоб закінчити це успішно.

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Rebellion of Lubomirski and its influence on making political system reforms in 17th and 18th c. in Poland

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An article presents Lubomirski's rebellion and its influence on political reforms in Poland in 17th and 18th c. In 17th c. Polish king Jan Kazimierz perceived main faults of political system in Poland and tried to reform the constitution by making attempts to strengthen political position of monarch using changes rules of election of king. Due to the conflict with Jerzy Lubomirski, which turned into rebellion, king had to resign from his plans of reforms. Rebellion of Lubomirski caused negative consequences for Poland because from this time Polish nobility regarded king's projects of reforms with suspicion and opposed to every attempts to strengthen monarch's political position. It was a main reason why political reforms in Poland in 17th and 18th c. didn't end successful.

Keywords – conflict between king and the great marshal, internal situation in Poland, political system, political system faults, projects of reformes

I. Introduction: Faults of Polish political system and projects of reforms

In 17th c. internal situation in Poland was very hard. Ideal political system like mixed monarchy (balance between democracy, aristocracy and monarchy) evolved to oligarchy what means absolute rules of magnates because political position of king and nobility was weak. It was a result of the main faults of political system like e.g. free king election, *liberum veto*, unity and unanimity of parliamentary constitutions, participations in Sejm's sessions nobility without property, lack of rules of Sejm's session, poor condition of tax system. Royal couple – Jan III Kazimierz and Maria Ludwika made an attempt to reform political system by force through projects of election *vivente rege* of king what was aimed by strengthen king's political power. They wanted also facilitate work of Polish parliament, especially by liquidate unity, unanimity, limitation of *liberum veto*, introduction rules of Sejm's session, abolition of nobilities's instructions for deputies to the Sejm.

Royal part presented this propositions of reform to nobilities and magnates in the Sejm of 1658r. Nobility reacted optimistic but royal's plans thwarted baron Franz Lisola – Austrian envoy in Warsaw. He didn't want to allow to increase importance of French unquestioning supporters and their leader Antoine de Lumbres – French envoy, emissary of cardinal Mazarin. As a result of Lisola's action nobility rejected royal's plans of reform election and rule of Sejm's works.

II. Conflict between Polish king-Jan Kazimierz and prominent oppositivist – Jerzy S. Lubomirski

Polish Sejm in 1658 enacted excise. It was a step to reform Polish tax system. Jan Kazimierz wanted to carry out remained reform. He thought that he can rely on influential magnate-Jerzy Lubomirski and his great importance between nobility. The King was wrong because Lubomirski despite personal interests and personal injustice (like e.g. king's official took from Lubomirski mineshaft "Kunegunda" in Siercza) went over royalists to oppositionists. He thwarted Jan Kazimierz's plans of reforms because he caused that army establish a confederacy against king (Związek Święcony). Confederated troops demanded to cease reforms and they were against especially election *vivente rege* of prince d'Enghien (French candidate for the Polish throne). Monarch wanted to get rid of dangerous opponent.

III. Rebellion of Lubomirski

In 1664 Jan Kazimierz accused Lubomirski of slur of king and high treason. The king brought the great marshal to Sejm's court. Bill of indictment was submitted to regional diets because king proponents tried to divide nobility's opinion about Lubomirski before Sejm's court started. Lubomirski tried to apologize king and asked him for forgiveness. He promised to support king's plans of reform (especially election *vivente rege*) but Jan Kazimierz didn't trust him. A court sentenced Lubomirski to capital punishment and deprived him of worship, property and offices. Great marshal sought refuge abroad and looked for help from foreign monarchs (like emperor, elector of Brandenburg and tsar. Emperor and elector gave him money to recruit army. Lubomirski with troops came back to Poland in 1665 and faithful him a part of Polish army established confederacy against king. It was a begin of rebellion. 13 VII 1666 in Mątwy Lubomirski fought with royal army and 31 VII 1666 in Łęgonice make a peace with Jan Kazimierz. King resigned from project of election *vivente rege* and plans of political system reforms. Lubomirski regained his worship but he didn't recover his offices and had to be in exile. He died in Silesia 1667. In the same year died queen Maria Ludwika. King Jan Kazimierz abdicated and left Poland in 1668.

IV Conclusion:Influence on attempts of reform of political systems in 17th - 18th c.

The competition between a king and great marshal caused negative consequences for Poland. Election *vivente rege* could strengthen king's position in Polish political life and defence Poland from neighbours's interference but royal couple didn't want to resign from supporting French candidacy of prince d'Enghien. King and queen were regarded as supporters of cardinal Mazarin and despite this nobility didn't be eager to support royal couple idea. Moreover Polish nobility after Polish-Swedish war between 1655and1660 became more

xenophobic than before and it's second reason why it was foreign candidacy reluctant. Experiences with election *vivente rege* and rebellion of Lubomirski strengetened this process only.

King's plans of reform built strong political position of Polish monarchy and nobility was afraid of introduction in Poland absolutism (*absolutum dominium*). From Lubomirski's rebellion nobility stronger than before strive for weaken king's position and opposed to every attempt of increase monarch's prerogatives. Nobility was eager to limit king's competences. As a result of Lubomirski's lawsuit authority of the king collapsed and nobility regard king's plans of reforms with suspicion.

After rebellion nobility strong believed that political system of Poland is the best from the best (gold nobility's liberty) and was reluctant to every attempt to change it. They didn't see the degradation of political life in country (e.g. abuse of *liberum veto*) and the weakness of political position of Poland. Naivety of nobility used in their own interest magnates-populists. Neighbouring courts more often than before interfered in Polish internal and external politics using for this aim friendly for foreign monarchy magnates. In 18th c. when reformers gathered around king Poniatowski had the opportunity to reform political system it turned out that Poland was too week to finish it successfully.

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