

*S. Mysko,  
Student,  
O. Mykhailova,  
PhD (Education), Associate Professor,  
Zhytomyr Ivan Franko State University*

## **EDUCATIONAL JOURNEYS OF THE DESCENDANTS OF NOBLE FAMILIES OF THE COMMON THINGS (XVI-XVIII CENTURIES) IN POLISH-SPEAKING LITERATURE**

The era of the Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth, with all its significance for the history of our country, seems to be shrouded in a mysterious misty veil: it seems that from the time of the burning of Kyiv (XII century) until the liquidation of Zaporizhzhya Sich (second half of the XVIII century) in Ukrainian history there was a deaf intermission. Meanwhile, this is a period of great cultural achievements: temples and castles were built, the infrastructure of cities was developed, the institution of political activity was improved, and elections were held. In particular, educational trips were very popular among the powerful conglomerate.

In the second half of the 17th century, an educational trip, a grand tour, constituted the last stage of the education of European elites. Traveling abroad was also important for young nobles and aristocrats from the Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth, and the grand tour became part of the educational canon of that period, an important element of the education of young elites throughout Europe. It was also considered the key to a future career and successful participation in court and public life.

For the young nobility and tycoons from the lands of the Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth, the educational trip was, at the same time, a fashion (which was ridiculed by the authors of epigrams) and a necessity of life. Such trips were called "educational" due to the fact that: a young nobleman could study at one of the European universities and at the same time visit the centers of social life of that time; a young nobleman could communicate with scientists during his travels, thereby supplementing his knowledge; a young nobleman could travel around Europe and gain a certain amount of knowledge based on personal experience (not all magnates preferred to educate their sons in universities: in the 1780s, one of the hetmans recommended that his sons, who were going on an educational trip around Europe, conversations with noble people who had great wealth and positions, considering this way of gaining experience as the basis of further life).

In general, a significant number of Polish researchers dealt with the issues of upbringing and education of the descendants of the most famous families of the Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth. Their works are devoted to certain aspects of the topic of foreign trips of elite youth. A certain array of works describes their general conditions, tasks, and purpose. This is how Malgozhata Eva Kovalchyk highlights the role of mothers-authors of instructions for sons going on a trip. The researcher notes that the documents drafted by women differ from the guidelines authored by men primarily by greater attention to the behavioral aspect: avoiding unwanted acquaintances and friendships, familiarity with staff [1].

General reconstruction of the picture of the educational journey of a young nobleman in the second half of the 17th century. Anna Markevich does in her scientific publications. She describes various sources, thanks to which contemporaries have an idea about the journey and the traveler. In particular, these are the so-called "Albums", which are a valuable source of information. Actually, the function of the album has been practically unchanged for hundreds of years: sociable young travelers made notes in these "tablets" that they took with them on their travels. New friends, teachers, other young nobles, famous scientists, celebrities from all over Europe wrote down their wishes and impressions of acquaintance here. In turn, appropriate dedications and poems were added to the albums of new acquaintances. On the beautifully designed pages were numerous moral maxims, records crowned with coats of arms, sometimes also funny genre skits and drawings of various contents. Today, on the album pages, you can find valuable information about many travelers from the lands of the Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth.

Another important source of information about travel is the "Instructions" that parents gave to their offspring and accompanying persons (servants, governors, other family members) upon departure. Parental instructions and everyday practice in Europe sometimes differed greatly. That is why the lordship often neglected them. And the establishment of active contacts between common youth abroad was a constant process [2].

Another vector of research is the peregrination of individual noble descendants. We were interested, first of all, in the tours of the Volyn nobles - the sons of Prince Vaclav Rzewski (Stanislaus, Ferdinand, Joseph and Severin) [3]. The father sent his sons separately: the eldest in 1755–1757, while the youngest Severyn was in Europe in the period 1759–1761. Both voyages were led by the French priest Louis-Antoine Caraccioli. Parental instructions (we consider - requirements) related to the moral and religious side of travel and were also clear and concise: complete obedience, prohibition of gambling, drinking and unacceptable social contacts. The prince envisioned a fairly small educational program: study of history, law, philosophy and geography, improvement of languages (German, French, Italian). Prince Vaclav did not forget the "pleasant" sciences: music, dancing, singing, chivalric exercises, drawing.

Artur Goshchynsky fruitfully dealt with the fate of Jan Stanislaw Sapieha [4]. In particular, in his research, the scientist powerfully presented the education that Jan-Stanislaw Sapega received (he studied with the best professors of the Sorbonne, Würzburg, Frankfurt am Main. The scientist notes that he studied in some educational institutions together with his brother Krzysztof Stefan, but more the Polish historian draws attention specifically to Jan Stanislaw, obviously because of the more significant role and achievements of the oldest.

In our theses, we are not able to present the entire array of works on the chosen topic. (We will not stay within the framework of a scientific historical presentation and note that, despite his excellent education and status, shortly before leaving for the world, the prince became so superstitious that he organized real witch hunts in his possessions. This activity had tragic consequences, but it is not is the topic of our study).

In general, the array of works on the topic of educational travels of young noblemen, descendants of the tycoons of the Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth allows us to conclude: the educational slogan for the young elite of the Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth was short: "Learn, your graces."

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