

Summary

Adam Kazimierz Czartoryski's activity parliamentary

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The purpose of my dissertation is the presentation of Adam Kazimierz Czartoryski's political activity from 1758 to 1812. This PhD consists of five chapters. The research is concentrated on the description of the political culture in the 18th century. I analyse the verbal activity of Adam Kazimierz Czartoryski such as: the topics of these speeches, the way of argumentation, the speech acts typical for MP's utterances. I also examine their frequency and how the speeches got across to MPs.

The major sources are the session diaries of the parliament, memoirs, Adam Kazimierz Czartoryski's letters which he wrote to his wife Izabela Czartoryska and to the King, Stanislaw August Poniatowski, the reports about MP's job which I found in "Gazeta Warszawska" and "Gazeta Narodowa i Obca" or other newspapers were written and sold by the gentry. These materials are kept in The Major archives and National Library in Warsaw, Czartoryski's museum in Krakow and National Library in Wroclaw.

The first chapter describes the road of Adam Kazimierz Czartoryski on the Polish Political scene. It presents his childhood, education and travels abroad, which were complement for the every magnate's knowledge (he didn't go to school because Czartoryski was taught by private teachers, regardless it was given a rudimentary education). He knew twelve languages, for example English, French, Spanish, Latin. Adam Kazimierz was interested in Polish History, literature and rhetoric. He visited Germany, England, Russia, France). He began his political activity during the Sejm of 1758. Czartoryski was elected at the regional council of Lwów, which was a part of the Russian palatinate, where his father exerted the strongest influence. He had even spoken there four times. August Czartoryski's son convinced his supporters to elect the speaker because in the final period of the rule of king Augustus III debates finished before the speaker had been elected. Izabela Czartoryska's husband demanded to withdraw foreign troops from the Commonwealth.

The second chapter is devoted to the activity of Adam Kazimierz Czartoryski during the Sejm of 1764 when he was the speaker. (What is more, this choice was arranged by his father and uncle). He controlled, chaired discussion or vote and decided which MP was going

to speak next, however the most important role played Primate Władysław Łubieński and Keysserling the Russian ambassador in Warsaw. Czartoryski was strongly involved in the discussions about taxes, the Military Commission and the Crown Tribunal 's organizations. He had spoken around forty times.

In the third chapter I present Adam Kazimierz Czartoryski's political activity from 1766 to 1782. He took part in debates about the suspension of *liberum veto* and advised his adherents to preserve the confederated seym. Generally speaking his speeches' frequency decreased because he had spoken around thirty times.

After the Confederacy of Radom Czartoryski resigned from political presence in the Commonwealth. What is more, before the first partition he left from Poland. Czartoryski returned on the polish political scene in 1782, when he was elected a deputy at the dietine of Wilno. During the Sejm of 1782 he belonged to magnate opposition and accused the Military Department of the Permanent Council the bishop of Krakow Kajetan Sołtyk imprison, because he wanted to topple this government.

In the fourth I describe the activity of Adam Kazimierz Czartoryski during the Great Sejm. He was elected the deputy at the dietine of Lublin. In the next chapter I present his opinions about the most important issues such as: the number of soldiers, the authority under troops and the hereditary monarchy.

In conclusion I present his activity during the Sejm of 1812, when he was the speaker.

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