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Autoreferat

1. First and last name: Renata Anna Bednarz-Grzybek

2. Diplomas and academic degrees - with the name, place and year of obtaining them and the title of the doctoral dissertation:

- Master of History, Faculty of Humanities of the Catholic University of Lublin, diploma obtained on June 9, 1994 on the basis of the master's thesis: "Historical erudition of Adam Naruszewicz" written under the supervision of dr hab. Stanisława Olczak prof. KUL.

- Post-graduate studies in the field of the Public Knowledge at the Faculty of Political Sciences of the UMCS in Lublin, in 1996/1997.

- doctor of humanities in the field of pedagogy given by the resolution of the Council of the Faculty of Pedagogy and Psychology UMCS on 13 February 2004 on the basis of the dissertation "Polish woman in the struggle to preserve national identity in the light of the periodicals of the Kingdom of Poland from 1864-1905". Promoter - prof. dr hab. Ryszard Kucha. Reviewers: prof. dr hab. Zenon Jasiński (University of Opole), dr hab. Czesław Kępski, prof. UMCS (Maria Curie-Skłodowska University in Lublin).

3. Information on previous employment in the scientific units:

- in the years (1994-1995) - history teacher at the Primary School in Milejów.

- in the years (1995-2005) - a teacher of history and knowledge about society at the School Complex No. 1 in Łęczna.

- from October 1, 2005 - adjunct at the Department of the History of Education and Comparative Pedagogy (Institute of Education, Maria Curie-Skłodowska University in Lublin).

4. Indication of the achievement resulting from art. 16 sec. 2 of the Act of 14 March 2003 on academic degrees and academic title as well as on degrees and title in the field of art (Journal of Laws of 2016, item 882, as amended in Journal of Laws of 2016, item 1311):

a) Title of scientific achievement

Health upbringing in the Polish language Spa magazines (1844-1914)

b). Author, the title of the publication, year of the publication, name of the publishing house, publishing reviewers

Renata Bednarz-Grzybek, *Health education in the Polish language spa magazines (1844-1914)*, Lublin 2018, UMCS publishing house, pp.

Publisher review: prof. zw. dr hab. Andrzej Felchner (Jan Kochanowski University in Kielce, branch in Piotrków Trybunalski).

c). Discussing the scientific purpose of the above work and achieved results together with a discussion of their possible use

The presented monograph is the effect of the systematic and extensive research on the Polish language spa journals implemented since 2014. It discusses selected titles from 1844-1914 both in terms of the formal and publishing, and also presents the issues of health education seen from their perspective. The presented study does not constitute a comprehensive compendium of the knowledge about the health education of the selected period. The assumption of this work treats some of the issues that are important in the relation to the chosen topic. However, the collected source material is rich enough to present the most important issues related to health education issues, show the differences and similarities in the editorial and journalists' approach of the analyzed Polish language spa journals to the key issues related to the popularization of the health issues in Polish society. The main research problem of the study is to answer the question to what extent and in what way magazines for the potential spa patients and spa physicians disseminated knowledge about the diseases and health prophylaxis, about the achievements of the medicine and the treatment methods in the individual spa units, and so deal with the broadly understood upbringing health.

The starting point was the creation of a complete list of the titles of journals to be analyzed and a description of which environments were particularly interested in publishing these types of the periodicals. 33 titles of the Polish language spa magazines, 22 titles in the Austrian Partition, 10 titles in the Russian partition and one title in the Prussian partition were analyzed. The next step is an in-depth study of the content, to show the image of the health education presented in their pages. In particular, issues related to the popularisation of the treatment facilities, their specificity, treatment process, medical, climatic and hydropathic special ways of treatment were used. The relationship between the patient and the spa doctor and the organization of the patient's day, including his free time, are also shown. It was important to collect press tips in the field regarding to the health prevention, i.e. physical activity, sports, tourism and recreation, organized rest time of children and adults. Reading of

the spa magazines allowed to present a range of information from the turn of the century related to the health education, having the influence on the readers' awareness.

This study covers the years 1844-1914. The first of these dates was determined by the appearance of the first spa-like journal, or "Ondyna Druskiennickich Źródeł". The end date is the time of the outbreak of World War I, which interrupted the release of many of the titles discussed. However, after Poland regained its independence, the editorial effort in the previous shape was no longer necessary because the political conditions changed radically. The territorial scope of the research covers the whole area of the former Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth under partition. Geographical publication of the analyzed group of the spa periodicals included Kraków, Krynica, Lwów, Tarnów and Zakopane, Warsaw, Włocławek, Grodno, Ciechocinek, Lublin, Busko, and Sopot.

The division of the Polish territories into three partitions caused complications in the legal systems to which the spas were subjected, which were described in the press. The problem of the resorts of the Polish Kingdom turned out to be the lack of the appropriate legislation already functioning in the Galician autonomy. The most favorable situation was in the Austrian Partition, where legal issues related to the functioning of the health resorts were first settled by the Act of November 4, 1891, and later October 11, 1908. The first of them, published in the Official Journal of the Act and National Ordinances for the Kingdom of Galicia and Lodomerii together with the Grand Duchy of Krakow "introduced modern principles of the organization in all spa towns in the Polish territory of the Austrian Partition, imposed on each spa resort the obligation to have a statute in which territorial boundaries would be marked and the organization of the resort was established. However, it lacked regulations regarding to the health infrastructure, which at last was introduced by the Construction Act for Galicia from 1899¹.

However, in the Polish territories under the Russian Partition throughout the nineteenth century, no separate regulations regulating the functioning of the health resorts were elaborated. Henryk Dobrzycki undertook an attempt to improve the situation in this matter in the Kingdom of Poland in 1899, preparing a draft of the new regulations to be covered by the health resorts throughout the empire, thus proposing a national harmonization of the standards

¹ J. Kuciel-Lewandowska, A. Kierzek, *Beginings of the Spa resorts' healing on the Polish terytories*, in: *The history of the Polish Spa resorts' culture*, vol. 2, ed. B. Płonka-Syroka, A. Syroka, Wrocław 2012, pp. 15-32; F. Ciszewski, *The first Resort Act of the Galicj's Parliament which was the basis of the resort development*, „The Spa resorts' problems” 1987, script. 5-6, pp. 185.

in all medical centers. This was to curb the abuse resulting from the lack of the appropriate provisions².

The situation in the Prussian partition was similar (from 1871 German partitioning, the change of the name resulted from the unification of the German states by Prussia and the change of the name of the partitioning state), where only the Act on the protection of the sources was in force, but passed freshly on May 14, 1908. Independence was sought to integrate the legal situation of health resorts from all partitions. In 1922, the Parliament passed the Act on health resorts, amended in 1928, and in 1926 the Association of the Polish Spas was established in Warsaw³.

In the considered period, upbringing was understood as a comprehensive process of shaping a man in every aspect, including health. Until the beginning of the 20th century, the main goal of the education was to understand the harmonious development of man, including both spiritual and mental as well as bodily issues. Already at the end of the 19th century, however, a more specialized term began to work - "hygienic education", through which the practical implementation of the hygiene principles in human life was understood⁴. Development of the natural sciences has introduced into the social consciousness an even broader term "health education". It concerned shaping the habits related to the care for the physical and mental health, the efficiency of the body and mind and shaping the attitudes of the conscious application of the hygiene principles in order to prevent diseases, speeding up the treatment process. It was connected with the growing interest in the spa treatment and the possibilities offered by the use of the natural healing agents, such as mineral waters, climate or baths. Accepting this twentieth-century definition of health education (although this term did not function in the analyzed period), it is easy to notice that the content published in the Polish language spa journals was part of this issue.

The name "Polish language spa press" used above should be explained. For the purposes of these considerations, the definition of the spa journal was formulated, including both balneological periodicals with a strictly medical profile as well as the spa press popular in the nineteenth and the early twentieth century. The most important criterion for the qualification for the group being examined was the content and educational function of the given title, which was usually reported program declaration of the editor and the publisher, characterizing

² Ł. Kasza, *Buskie spa resort In the 19th century 1776-1916*, Busko-Zdrój 2016, pp. 146-147.

³ H. Kowalenko, *the Polish Balneological Association and the physical Medicine – Genesis and the following organisational forms*, „The Spa resorts' Problems” 1975, no 4, pp. 162-163.

⁴ M. Nawrot-Borowska, A. Małek, *The health upbringing and the children and youth hygiene In the light of the guides for parents between 1850-1970-the sketch of the problem*, „Pedagogical Review Magazine” 2015, no 2, pp. 92-93.

the profile of the magazine, its purpose and the concretizing recipient. Only periodicals in Polish language have been selected, even if issued by a non-Polish institution (an example is a bilingual magazine "Seasonal Curier of the Curative Resort in Busko" printed in bilingual, in Polish and Russian). The titles that went out in spa towns located in Polish lands were omitted, because they were edited in other languages. Such selection was made by the recipient - a Polish reader, to whom the published content was primarily directed. It is worth noticing that they were addressed both to the patients, spa doctors and physicians in general. The spa magazines have become an indispensable source of the information, because the daily press dealt with the subject of the seasonal spas only, usually in the form of the correspondence.

The analysis was complicated by the fact that at the turn of the 19th and 20th centuries there was no clearly defined definition of "health resort". The term was operated rather freely, and the term "spa" functioned in common use, which even defined those towns where there were no curative mineral waters. At the end of the 19th century, the name "climate station" was added for the centers where climatic conditions were used for the medical purposes (mountain and foothill areas, pine forests, high insolation) resulting from the geographical location⁵. The lack of the clear and precise terminology is particularly evident in the various types of the information books and guides, in which lists of the several hundred places aspiring to the name of the spa appeared. Even the Balneological Commission, existing at the Cracow Scientific Society, did not manage to correct this issue, despite the development of the instructions for the equipment of the national treatment plants and attempts to unify the balneological principles that were in force in them⁶.

Polish health resorts were characterized by a great diversity both in terms of the area and the number of places. The geographical distribution of the health resorts was diversified, most of them were in the southern part of the Polish lands, much less functioned by the Baltic Sea, and only a few in the central-eastern part of the lands of the Polish Kingdom. The most popular ones were those located in the mountains (Zakopane, Krynica, Szczawnica, Żegiestów, Wysowa, Iwonicz, Rymanów, Burkut) or the foothills (Rabka, Morszyn, Truskawiec) and the plain (Otwock). In addition to these places, there were also such centers that offered a place of the summer rest rather than the treatment, often without even having special hydrotherapy facilities, but aspiring to the name of "spa" due to the very broad understanding of the term. Spas were commonly divided into spas in which healing treatments

⁵ J. Kita, *Forgotten Polish resort spas*, Łódź 2016, pp. 9-10.

⁶ There, pp. 10.

were regulated by the mineral springs and climatic stations, having favourable properties for the climatic treatment, sea baths and summer recreation centers were distinguished⁷.

The Polish language spa press, treated holistically, has not been thoroughly studied yet. A guide to this category of the sources were often small sketches, discussing individual titles: Mieczysław Inglot, Teresa Ostrowska, Jerzy Jarowiecki, Zenon Kmiecik, Andrzej Romanowa, Maciej Pinkwart, Mariusz Jakubek, Marian Raczyński, Aldona Nocna, Andrzej Notkowski, Jerzy Myśliński, and Wiesław A. Wójcik and Władysław Zahorski.

During the preparation of this work, research methods characteristic for the pedagogical and historical sciences were used (analysis and criticism documents, problematic, chronological, historical-critical sources, statistical technique and for the sciences of press studies, (analysis of the press content, both quantitative and qualitative) according to Harold Lasswell, Walery Pisarek, Stanisław Pamuła and Małgorzata Lisowska-Magdżarz. The hermeneutic method was used to analyze the content of the sources, explanation and internal interpretation of the written documents. In order to get a fuller picture of the discussed issue, a statistical summary was made informing about the percentage of the articles that appeared in the most representative magazines in a given category of the topics. These included the following issues: spa sites, health care, spa culture, literature, biographies, advertising and others (the so-called categorization key). In the "other" category there were lists of the bathing guests, the contents informing readers about important anniversaries and events from the past, title vignettes and editorial footnotes, notes from the editorial staff and correspondence with readers.

The work has the historical and pedagogical character. The design of the study has been adapted to the presented issues and source possibilities. The problem and chronological system was used in the work, and the whole was included in two parts. The first entitled *Characteristics of Polish-language spa magazines from 1844 to 1914 in the Polish territories under annexation* consists of two chapters - *Genesis and development of the Polish language spa magazines*, which describes the political conditions for the development of the press in the Polish territories under annexation, the genesis of the medical journals and their specific type, what is the spa press. In the second chapter of *The specifics of Polish-language spa journals*, 33 press titles were characterized, along with a discussion of their creation environment, ie publishers, editors and co-workers as well as the issues they dealt with, the

⁷ *Holiday spas, tourism, an illustrated guide to the holiday resorts, spas, sea baths and climatic, tourist and sports stations*, Poznań 1951, pp. 21.

layout of the particular numbers and their graphic layout. As far as possible, edition and printing, prices and issues related to the distribution were agreed.

The second most important part of the work is based on the analysis of the content of the discussed magazines and is entitled '*Popularization of the health education in the Polish language spa journals*'. It opens with the chapter on *Information on the functioning of health resorts in Polish lands under the annexation*, depicting a picture of these Polish health resorts, which were given the most space in the pages of the periodicals, pointing out their characteristic features and difficulties, seen through journalists' eyes. The issues present in the press related to the character of the profession of a spa doctor with regard to relations have also been presented doctor - patient, doctor - doctor, tips on the choice of the spa, preparations for travel and the stay in the spa.

The second chapter - *Promoting a healthy lifestyle*, was devoted to discuss ways of ensuring hygiene in everyday life, as well as during a stay in a spa, presenting issues related to dress, daily toilet, nutrition, and interpersonal relations. There are also content about sport, sports competitions, physical activity, tourism and recreation, present on the columns of the discussed magazines. It also contains content on organized recreation in the form of the summer and health colonies.

The last chapter - *Recommendations in the field of the health education* contains information about how the press perceived topics related to the issue of the infectious diseases, which the society faced with in the second half of the nineteenth and early twentieth century. A lot of attention is paid to the tuberculosis and the fight against it illness also in the sanatorium conditions. The presentation and characteristics of the institutional forms of treatment have been made, including medical, hydrotherapy, gymnastic and orthopedic facilities present in the discussed magazines. In this part of the work, the journalists' comments on the significance of the climate in restoring health and the development of the hydrothermal treatments and the shaping of the spa industry were quoted.

The conclusion contains conclusions from the conducted research. The whole is complemented by a bibliography of the sources used, source materials, studies and a list of the abbreviations, a list of tables and a personal index. The annex included in the publication is a collective table containing the titles of Polish-language spa magazines (1844-1914) coming out in the Austrian, Russian and Prussian partitions (from 1871 German), including their chronology, frequency of publishing, publishers, editors and the place of printing. For ease of the use, the titles of the periodicals have been ordered in the table alphabetically, according to the partitions.

Implementation of the undertaken research task due to the complexity of the issues raised was not an easy task. The subject of analysis has become the educational and information function of spa magazines in the field of the health education, taking into an account the conditions for their creation, stages of the development and ways to achieve the task assigned to them.

Establishing a list of the spa magazines from the years 1844-1914 allowed to characterize the formal and publishing site and to define their geographical distribution. An in-depth analysis of the main contents published in the pages of these periodicals and a set of the issues common to all Polish districts in the hands of the three invaders has been carried out. An interesting topic of the research investigation turned out to be issues related to the difficulties faced by the patients staying in the health resorts, the issues of the hygiene and prevention in the health education, forms of the active rest, recreation and tourism. Due to the historical conditions, it seemed important to determine whether the choice of treatment in the spas located in the Polish territories propagated in the analyzed press in the patriotic aspect.

The result of the research and analysis is a wide picture of the various educational contents appearing in the pages of the Polish language spa magazines. The monograph shows the important role played by these magazines in disseminating to the Polish society knowledge about the diseases and health prevention, about the achievements of medicine and methods of treatment in the individual spa plants⁸. An additional task faced both at the health resorts and the Polish language spa press was to raise the society in a spirit of respect for the principles of hygiene and a healthy lifestyle, and to combat with the functioning superstitions, so that the Polish nation would become strong and aware also in the matters of the health education.

5. Discussion of other scientific and research achievements

In my scientific work, several research areas can be distinguished, the results of which have been included in the form of author and co-author publications as well as the conference presentations. They focus on the issues related to the history of upbringing, showing the education and upbringing of children and youth, women in the family and society, education in society, the reflex to support the Polish entrepreneurship. Among the publications there are also studies dealing with the issues of Janusz Korczak's pedagogy, the theory of upbringing by Florian Znaniecki. In my scientific investigations, I have also paid attention to the issues in

⁸ E. Woynarowska, *The health education*, Warszawa 2013, pp. 76.

the field of the health education. I have developed most of these issues on the basis of the press releases from the 19th and early 20th centuries.

- Scientific achievements until obtaining the doctoral degree:

The starting point of the problem issues undertaken in the scientific work was initially the subject of the master's thesis remaining within the circle of the historical erudition of Adam Naruszewicz. The article from this area referred to the topic related to this work and was entitled: *Historical Workshop of Adam Naruszewicz* ("Lublin Pedagogical Yearbook" 2000, vol. 20, pp. 175-186).

Contact with the source material in the form of Warsaw magazines from the 19th and the early 20th centuries directed my interest to the issue of the role of women and their contribution to the effort of the entire nation trying to defend its own identity in the era of the partitions. Particularly important in this regard were the issues of the women's activity in the area of propagating a hygienic lifestyle among the society from the perspective of such magazines as "The Ivy", "The Literary feast", "The family Chronicle" and "The Dusk". This topic was presented by me in the publication: *Recipes for a hygienic lifestyle in the nineteenth-century Warsaw magazines*. ("Lublin Pedagogical Yearbook" 2001, vol. 21, pp. 173-193).

I have written the doctorate entitled *A Polish woman in the struggle to preserve her national identity in the light of the periodicals of the Polish Kingdom from 1864-1905*. In this work, I have adopted a broad definition of the patriotism formulated by Michał Bobrzyński, who understood the struggle for the independence as a complex, multi-layered process, summing up all Polish activity, marked by a line of the opposition to the partitioners. In the source material analyzed in my doctoral thesis, I have presented a huge number of ways of showing love for the homeland and the will to live for the good of the Polish women during the partitions. I presented them on the basis of publications appearing in a wide range of press titles in magazines: "The Ivy", "The Literary feast", "The family Chronicle" and "The Dusk".

- Scientific achievements after obtaining the doctoral degree:

My achievements after obtaining the doctoral degree include in total 58 bibliographic items (including 15 co-authors). Among them there are 4 monographs and 3 works are compact under my editorial and co-editing. I am the author of the articles published in the following bulleted scientific journals: "Educational Studies", "Family Education", "Modern Medicine. Studies on Medical Culture", "Archives of the Library and Church Museums", "Bulletin of the Upbringing History", "The Humanistic Sketches", "Acta Balneologica", "The

Yearly Pedagogical Magazine", "Lublin Pedagogical Yearbook", "Pedagogical Yearbooks", "Teacher and School", "We're going to the waters. Bulletin of the Association of the Spa Municipalities of the Republic of Poland ", "Annales Universitatis Mariae Curie-Skłodowska, sectio J - Pedagogia-Psychologia ".

I have also published in the pages of MNiSW bullet points in parts A, B, C:

In these magazines I published 22 articles and, in addition, 3 review articles. In addition, 3 articles have already been accepted for publication after obtaining positive reviews.

The 26 texts are the chapters in the monographs published in the various scientific centers in Poland: Kraków, Poznań, Łódź, Gdańsk, Lublin, Bydgoszcz, Olsztyn, Sanok-Rzeszów, Kielce, Krosno and in Ukraine - Krzemieniec and Drohobycz.

I was the editor of the volume: *The weakest women are the strongest. Studies and sketches on women from the antiquity to the 21st century*, "Lublin Pedagogical Yearbook". Special edition, edited by R. Bednarz-Grzybek, 2015, item 1, pp. 198.

In addition, I have co-edited volumes: *Janusz Korczak - a friend of children. In the field of the pedagogical considerations*, ed. M. Czepil, R. Bednarz-Grzybek, M. Hajkowska, Lublin 2015, pp. 254 and *Care and educational problems in the Polish magazines. Past and present*, ed. R. Bednarz-Grzybek, M. Hajkowska, Lublin, 2015, pp. 361.

In the scientific interests, four research areas can be identified. They mainly concern issues falling within the scope of the history of education, the issues of education in the context of the social life in the second half of the 19th century and the beginning of the 20th century, with particular emphasis on the issues of so-called the issue of women's and women's active activities both at home and outside, as well as problems of raising and educating children and young people, shaping the readership culture among the Polish people of the partitions, the culture of spending free time actively, nurturing a hygienic lifestyle, promoting health among the Polish society. One of the most important categories of the sources used in all my previous work is the magazines. It was on the basis of the analysis of the contents of magazines that I have reconstructed educational processes in the period of my interest. My scientific achievements include works using either a completely comprehensive presentation of the content previously presented only in contributory publications.

The first area of my research are broadly understood issues related to the way of taking up a woman's issue in the pages of the social and cultural press, especially during the second half of the 19th and the beginning of the 20th centuries. After the Uprising in January (Powstanie Styczniowe), the first magazines were created mainly for women. Scientific

research and the area of my research interests focused on the issues of the role of women in the society and underline its importance in the upbringing of the young generation. I have brought closer the voices presented in the sources demanding a greater participation of husband and father in the everyday life of the family. I was mostly interested in the analysis of the sources and scientific work precisely issues related to family matters, division of the roles in the family, changes in the customs, spending free time, the necessity for women to take up paid work, which in turn caused the need to obtain professional qualifications. I have presented these issues in the publications: *Model of a mother and wife in the press of the Kingdom of Poland at the turn of the 19th and 20th century*, "The Scientific Notes" 2006, No. 17, pp. 6-15; *Work as a value in a woman's life at the turn of the 19th and 20th century*, "Youth and Market" 2007, No. 8, pp. 16-20; *A man as a partner of a woman in a marriage. The image created in the pages of the selected periodicals of the Polish Kingdom at the turn of the 19th and 20th centuries*, in: *Man in the family and society. Evolution of the roles in the Polish and European culture*, vol. 1, *From the Middle Ages to the end of the 20th century*, ed. K. Kabacińska, K. Ratajczak, Poznań 2010, pp. 231-244.

The scientific achievements in this area include works devoted to reading the image of a woman, which was presented in the Polish periodicals of the Polish Kingdom in the second half of the 19th and early 20th century. An attempt was made to analyze the evolution of the women's rights and present the views of the Polish writers and journalists of that era about the place and role of women in private and social life. The social and cultural press analyzed by me, especially women's magazines around which almost all of my intellectual life has been focused on, contributed significantly to the dissemination of the specific directions in the society, so the press was an important link regulating the life of the nation. In the analyzed journals: "The Ivy", "The Literary feast", "The family Chronicle" and "The Dusk" prevailed messages, descriptions of the facts, events reflecting the contemporary situation of the Poles in the period of partitions. There are information, descriptions of the activities of the societies and associations, reports, reports on the pedagogical conventions. The press often presented only postulated visions of the solutions, indicating how it should be, and not how it was. It was sometimes impossible to show reality because of the censorship. The more so because in the era of enfranchisement reforms and intense urbanization, new challenges and stimulus to the social transformations that favor the democratization of society have emerged.

I have tried to discuss all these issues in the publication of *The image of a woman from the turn of the 19th and 20th century in the magazines of the Polish Kingdom*, Lublin: the UMCS Publishing House , 2010, pp. 228.

On the basis of the research on the history and silhouettes of the women, their active participation in life, a set of studies was edited under my editorship (*The strongest women are the weakest: Studies and sketches on women from the Antiquity to the 21st century*, Lublin Pedagogical Yearbook. Special edition, ed. Bednarz-Grzybek, 2015, item 1, pp. 198), in which an attempt was made to show the place and role of women in different historical periods, presenting the profiles of poets, philosophers, naturalists, Christian writers and travellers, pointing out that the more ambitious individuals were, they were able to gain a higher position in the state and have a significant influence on the governments. In the aforementioned collection of the studies, I have written an article about Zofia Seidler, a journalist and fighter for the women's rights, whose views published in "Ivy" paved the way for women to the social advancement (*Zofia Seidlerowa (1859-1919) and "feminine issue" in "Ivy"*, "Lublin Pedagogical Yearbook" 2015, vol. 34, item 1, pp. 157-179). In the same field of the interest related to the first area of the scientific research, annotated bibliography should be placed, which is a selection of articles from "Ivy" (1865- 1905), devoted to the family problems, education and upbringing, the position of a woman, paid work, health and hygiene, and spending free time (*Woman's issue-family-upbringing-education. Bibliography of the content of the magazine "Ivy" (choice for the years 1865-1905)*, Lublin: Publisher of the Maria Curie-Skłodowska University, 2016, pp. 274).

Both in the social and cultural press and pedagogical research I have studied, I have analyzed the views on the upbringing and education of girls, their taking up gainful employment, and the directions of vocational education, which was understood in the terms of the patriotic duty as a feminine struggle for the Polishness (*Teacher as a creator of the patriotic attitudes in the girls' education at the turn of the 19th and 20th centuries*, in: *Teacher. Profession, vocation, passion*, edited by S. Popek, A. Winiarz, Lublin 2009, pp. 78-90; *Directions of vocational education of women in magazines of the Kingdom Polish in the late 19th and early 20th century*, in: *Education in the Challenges of the Modernity*, edited by J. Kirenko, D. Wosik-Kawała, T. Zubrzycka-Maciąg, Lublin: 2011, pp. 321-348; *Fight for the Polishness in the pages of the women's press XIX century*, in: *In the circle of education and science education. Memorial book dedicated to Professor Karol Poznański*, ed. A. Winiarz, Lublin 2011, pp. 169-181).

Among the research interests oscillated around the issues of the education and upbringing of women was an article on the issue of the education and upbringing of women in the approach of Antoni Maksymilian Prokopowicz, a Piarist pedagogue, author of many didactic works. In the article entitled: *Thoughts on bringing up girls in the perspective of*

priest Antoni Prokopowicz, in: *Piarist Education in the Past Times and the Contemporary Problems of the Historical Education*, vol. 2, edited by K. Wróbel-Lipowa, M. Ausz, Lublin 2010, pp. 119-131, I have analyzed a copy of a school textbook and salary regulations for the girls by the scholar pijara titled *New, easiest way, writing and reading together, for girls. With footnotes for teachers* (1790), in which he made important warnings in the teaching process, he raised the issue of careful learning, the mutual obligations of parents, teacher, student.

The second research area that I studied in my research concerns the education of children and youth (19th and 20th centuries) in both Polish pedagogical thought, memoirs and magazines. The scientific interest I focused here particularly on the role and tasks of the family of the second half of the 19th and the beginning of the 20th centuries in raising and preparing children for future family and social duties. There are also publications on charity and charity activities, which gave social activism the opportunity to participate in the tasks of patriotic education of children and youth in the day of partitions. An example of such prevention of Russification was the secret teaching conducted in the nursery. At the same time, upbringing was an area to which women had been granted the right from the centuries, hence the connection of this area of my scientific work with the one discussed previously. The upbringing of children consisted of a number of tasks aimed at shaping a worthy and obliging man, and such work required from women both knowledge and skills as well as a right character, as I wrote in the article: *Shaping the character of children and youth in Polish territories in the second half of the 19th and at the beginning of the 20th century*, "Educational Studies" 2014, No. 31, pp. 267-287). Issues in this area of research, and thus the impact that nurses, vouchers or governesses played on the upbringing of child, a considerable upbringing role of the family home, in which the child learned the hierarchy of values, I devoted my work: *Role and importance of a nurse in a Polish family in the Kingdom of Poland*, in: *Care and upbringing of children. History and the present*, ed. M. Chepil, Drohobycz 2010, pp. 137-145 (co-author); *Patriotic upbringing in a Polish family in the Kingdom of Poland at the turn of the 19th and 20th centuries in the light of diaries*, in: *From the history of Polish culture and education from the Middle Ages to the beginning of the 20th century*, ed. K. Jakubiak, T. Maliszewski, Kraków 2010, pp. 423-430 (co-author).

In the press of the period that interests me, it began to promote the unfettered development of personality, the freedom of teaching and creativity of the child. The necessity of cooperation was emphasized in the field of upbringing between school and home, it was postulated that in young people, , above all, a sense of the value of work should be developed.

A frequent topic were issues related to emerging philanthropic institutions and projects aimed at rescuing poor compatriots, especially children from demoralization, and enabling them to get an occupation and work. There was also information about the organization and activity of scientific and pedagogical societies constituting the substantive background of this type of discussion, what I wrote about in articles (*Around pedagogy in the journal "Ivy" (1865-1939)*, in: *At the foundation of identity and pedagogy. Multidimensionality of pedagogy - biography - history*, edited by R. Skrzyniarz, E. Smolka, S. Konefał, Lublin 2012, pp. 285-313, *Caring and educational awareness of the Polish Kingdom society at the turn of the 19th and 20th centuries in the pages of selected Warsaw magazines, "Pedagogical Annuals" 2012*, vol. 4, item 2, pp. 81-109 (co-author); *Outline of the history of care for an abandoned child - from antiquity to the 19th century*, in: *Family and institutional care and educational environments*, ed. D. Wosik-Kavala, Lublin 2011, pp. 49-68.

In the area of my research related to the upbringing of children and youth, there was also an article aimed at familiarizing good educational practice by presenting the climate and organizational solutions of the Krzemieniecki High School (*Tadeusz Czacki (1765-1813) as a youth educator*, *Teacher and School 2015*, v. 58, no. 2, pp. 387-412), the source base to his writing were primarily Czacki's letters to the next rectors of the University of Vilnius and correspondence with Hugon Kołłątaj. In the article, I pointed at the upbringing ideals presented by Czacki, the image of the teacher and the student in his views, as well as the program of the krzemieniecki school. My next article in this research area (*The school life of the krzemieniecki youth in the journal Our Horizon (1925-1939)*, in: *"Volyn Athena" - between history and modernity*, ed. A. Szmyt, H. Stroński, Olsztyn-Krzemieniec 2015, pp. 221-237, co-author) referring to the upbringing of youth in the environment of the krzemieniecki school, but from the perspective of the magazine of the youth of the Krzemieniecki High School "Our Horizon" (1925-1939), I stress here that the school students take social action, I pay attention to selected and popular among the students community the companionship and the circles of interests of a subjective, sports, practical and social nature.

Another of the articles in the presented second area of research refers to the theory of the family, broken family, or variability of the family life after separation of parents (*Child in the mire of divorce of parents*, "Pedagogical Year" 2012, vol. 4, no. 3, pp. 73- 92; co-author). In my research, I took into account the psychosocial functioning of children and parental attitudes, describing the consequences of divorce from a child's perspective.

In articles located in the circle of the second research area, I pointed out the importance of forms of children's activity, especially games. I presented taken by the press effort to

educate parents about the right play and toys for the child. They were warned against inappropriate and encouraged to buy proper, or educational, development-friendly, clearly indicating for the advantages or disadvantages of some examples of toys. In the discussed period, until the turn of the 19th and 20th centuries, publicists and pedagogues attributed to the game of a significant educational role, shaping citizens aware of their Polishness, knowing the native tradition, avoiding luxury and foreignness. This problem is presented in the article: *Fun and upbringing of a child in the family in the pages of selected Warsaw magazines at the turn of the 19th and 20th century*, "The upbringing in the Family" 2011, vol. 2, ed. S. Walasek, L. Albanski, pp. 53-80, in which I presented the journalists' recommendations on how to spend free time and how to organize for their family the proper entertainment.

I devoted to the duties of teachers and educators, so the issue that can also be included into the second area of my research, in the article *The teacher in the Polish pedagogical thought of the nineteenth and early twentieth century (selected aspects)*, (in: *In the circle of ancient and modern theories of education. Pupil - School - Teacher*, ed. K. Dormus, R. Ślęczka, Kraków 2012, pp. 273-293). I presented in it the views of representatives of the Polish pedagogical thought of the 19th and the beginning of the 20th century on the subject of the teacher's personality, characteristics and qualities that he should have, his relationship with students, professional improvement or preparation for the profession. The Polish pedagogical thought of the nineteenth and early twentieth century as the main goal was to bring up the youth in the spirit of the ideal of independence and freedom, to develop the right character and the individual's ability to work creatively. The teacher had not only to teach, but to bring up, what required a thorough psychological and pedagogical preparation. The views concerning the image of the teacher I presented by referring to the pedagogical thought, among others E. Estkowski, J. Joteyko, A. Dygasiński, A. Szycówna, J.W. Dawida, A. Jeske, H. Wernica, H. Rowida.

The third area of the scientific research focused on the problems of Janusz Korczak's creativity and pedagogical activity in the context of the sociological theory of Florian Znaniecki. Issues aimed at specifying comparative analyzes of Korczak's and Znaniecki's upbringing concepts have been touched in the monograph (*Creativity and pedagogical practice of Janusz Korczak in the context of sociological theory of Florian Znaniecki*, Lublin: Publisher of the Maria Curie-Skłodowska University, 2014, pp. 315; co-author) and in the article (*Humanistic concepts of Korczak and Znaniecki and the contemporary educational dilemmas*, in: *Challenges of contemporary education-theoretical and empirical context*, ed. A. Dudak, A. Kanios, O. Karpenko, Drohobych 2014, pp. 11- 23, co-author). In these

publications, I pointed out that the two researchers created independent of each other two trends in the humanistic orientation of the social sciences about upbringing. With the different ways of life, something what connected them was similar interests, understanding the processes of upbringing and socialization. These publications show that in their concepts chances and the real possibilities to compensate the limitations of family are created by the school as an intentionally organized environment that bringing up and educates the child, adequately to the requirements that was set by the rules for the organization of the school education. The scope of the concept of upbringing, both in Znaniecki's and Korczak's terms, went beyond the framework of mutual interaction between the educator and the pupil. They viewed on the upbringing from a holistic perspective as on a process composed of various influences, about the multiple conditions, spontaneous and intentional.

In this area of research there are also three articles devoted to discussing Janusz Korczak's pedagogical activities aimed at improving the living environment of his pupils, constructing in his literary work the types of different environments and showing their positive and negative influences: *"Child of the living room" - timelessness Korczak's concept of conflict of values in socialization processes*, in: *For the care of a child. Considerations in the context of Janusz Korczak's pedagogy*, edited by A. Bajorek, K. Serwatko, A. Śniegulska, Sanok-Rzeszów, 2012, p. 50-62 (co-author); *A child with a muzzle on the soul in the realities of the modern world*, in: *Let's bend over the child. Idea and work of Janusz Korczak*, edited by M. Korczyński, M. Okrasa, B. Wierzchowska-Konera, Lublin 2014, p. 77-98 (co-author); *Problems of adaptation of the child to the conditions and life situations in the pedagogy of Janusz Korczak*, "Bulletin of History of Upbringing" 2015, No. 2, pp. 37-55 (co-author). These publications take into account the pedagogical achievement of Janusz Korczak as an educator, doctor, tutor and writer of works for children from years inspiring contemporary researchers. In the last from his articles *Problems of adapting a child to the conditions and life situations in Janusz Korczak's pedagogy*, I focused on the problems of adapting a child to the institutional conditions, ie a child orphaned to the conditions of an educational and protective institution and each child to school conditions, I also traced the issue of child adaptation in his living environment, family and local, taking into account the specificity of urban and rural environments. Korczak's insights and indications I tried to relate to the modern upbringing, both institutional and family. In the interests of the third research circle there was also a collection of articles that create the collective work under my co-editing entitled: *Janusz Korczak - a friend of children. In the mainstream of pedagogical considerations*, Lublin 2015, pp. 254 (edited by M. Czepil, R. Bednarz-Grzybek, M. Hajkowska).

The fourth area of research undertaken in my scientific work focused on the issues of a hygienic lifestyle and popularisation by publicists, hygienists and doctors of caring about the health of Polish society in the era of partitions, all the more so as it was treated as a patriotic aspect. I analyzed these issues both in Polish pedagogical thought and the periodicals of the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. Particular attention in this area of research I turned on Polish-language spa magazines, which were the medium of communication providing information on the functioning of Polish spas, summer colonies and recreation, treatment of diseases and the fight against superstition in this area. I treated spa magazines as a source for research into the topic of health upbringing, and also in the context of research around this area I made a qualitative analysis of selected Polish-language spa magazines. Within the frames of fourth research area there were publications in which I presented the rules of rational healthy nutrition, propagation of medical knowledge in the field of health care, habits of health behaviours, that is, appropriate outfit, sleep adapted to weather conditions, hygiene of flats, the fight against superstitions in the treatment of diseases, attempts to make Polish society aware of the importance of health care in the era of partitions (*Active lifestyle at the turn of the 19th and 20th century based on the press of the Kingdom of Poland and the pedagogical literature*, in: *Healthy school - healthy student*, edited by J. Kirenko, Lublin 2008, pp. 105-116; *Superstitions and medicine in the 19th century. Outline of the problems* in: *Healthy School - healthy student. Between theory and practice. Selected issues*, ed. J. Kirenko, Lublin 2010, pp. 283-300; *The Health Consciousness of Polish Family AT Turn of the 19th Century, In the Light of Chosen Periodicals of the Kingdom of Poland*, in: *Impact of the environment on lifestyle and wellness. Monography*, edited by L. Bidzan, Lublin 2010, pp. 11-26; co-author; *Justyna Budzińska-Tylińska (1867-1936) - views on nutrition*, "The Lublin Pedagogical Yearbook" 2013, vol. 32, pp. 11-24; *Józef Starkman (1847-1892) - popularizer of medical knowledge in terms of caring for a sick child at home*, "The upbringing in the Family" 2015, no. 2, pp. 19-38 (co-author); *The Abstinence Railway League in the years 1929-1939*, "Modern Medicine. Studies on Medical Culture" 2014, z. 2, pp. 101-126; co-author).

In my achievements are included articles aimed at reviewing the main issues in the field of pro-health problems discussed in the pages of Polish-language spa magazines. They were aimed at familiarizing readers with the climate and healing values of individual places, the issue of the air cleanliness in health resorts, educational influence of an example in maintenance of cleanliness by the municipal offices and also schools, investments in water supply and sewage systems, sanitary matters, disinfection issues, maintaining cleanliness in

flats rented to patients, promotion of the active form of rest, promotion of sports and recreational entertainments on the fresh air (*The health education on the pages of magazine "The Ondyna Druskienickich Sources" (1844-1846)*, in: *Studies on the history of the books, press and libraries. State of research for the years 2010-2013*, edited by Z. Kropidłowski, D. Spychała, Bydgoszcz: 2014, pp. 177-195; *"Mineral Waters" (1875) - a weekly supplement for "Medical Newspaper"*, "We are going to Waters W ... Bulletin of the Association of Spa Municipalities of the Republic of Poland "2015, No. 2, pp. 43-60; *"Ciechociński Spa" (1907-1909) - spa towns in the prevention of health*, in: *In the sphere of education and artistic work*, red. M. Czepil, A.M. Żukowska, O. Karpenko, Drohobych 2016, pp. 149-160; Health issues from the perspective of the magazine "Review of Zakopane" (1899-1906), in: *Keep for the future. Education matters, learning and care in the press release of the 19th and early 20th centuries*, ed. I. Michalska, G. Michalski, Łódź 2018, pp. 319-336). In these publications, I undertook the issue of popularizing knowledge about the skilful use of treatments and the rational use of therapeutic spa agents. They were pointed out the most appropriate time for treatment, housing conditions during the stay in the spa, tips on the proper dress of the patient, the proper diet and applied treatments, eg treatment with dairy products.

The issue of popularization of Polish spas by the native doctors and balneologists in the pages of the specialized spa press, located in the fourth research area, is presented in publications: *Michał Zieleniewski as a promoter of Polish spas on the pages of "Krynica" magazine (1873-1877)*, "Acta Balneologica" 2015, no. 4, pp. 306-312; *Promotion of Health in the Activity of Leon Kopff*, "Human Studies. Series of Pedagogy = Людинознавчистудії. Серія: Педагогіка" 2016, no. 2/34, pp. 4-13; *The promotion of the Szczawnica spa in Polish-language spa magazines from the turn of the 19th and 20th century*, "Annales Universitatis Mariae Curie-Skłodowska, sectio J - Pedagogy-Psychology": the article in print. In the circle of this research area there is also an article on the health care of children and youth, and thus emphasizing the organization of healthy recreation in the form of summer and healing colonies entitled *Popularization of the children's colonies in the "Bath Guide" (1905-1909)*, in: *Caring and educational problems in Polish magazines. Past and present*, ed. R. Bednarz-Grzybek, M. Hajkowska, Lublin 2015, pp. 159-178; co-author). In the orbit of my interests was also the "Copocka Bathing Gazette". I analyzed her articles in the terms of patriotic and social issues, the magazine also contained political articles, boldly criticizing the anti-Polish policy of the Prussian authorities. The most often discussed and the most important from the point of view of Polish patriotism was the issue of the struggle with the repurchase of land, run by the German Colonization Commission. The editors of the magazine did not forget

about the information from the medical department (Wielkopolska and People from Wielkopolska from the perspective of "Copočka Bathing Gazette" (1897-1903?), in: *Wielkopolska and People from Wielkopolska in the history of Polish education*, ed. E. Głowacka-Sobiech, K. Kabacińska -Luczak, Poznań 2017, pp. 491-499). On the border of this area of health interests is also an article dealing with the issue of the sex education (Health and sexual education in the pages of "Sexual World" (1905-1906), "The Educational Studies": co-author, accepted for publication).

Other research areas

The remaining research areas included the issues of shaping the reading culture in Polish society under the partitions. In the magazine the advertisements of books were placed, they were usually short information, to be an indication of what is worth reading and what to pay attention to recommend reading to other household members. An example of the magazine dealing with the issue of book reading was "Ivy" (1865-1905), to which I devoted one of the texts when discussing the development of the Polish novel in the pages of this newspaper. The article aimed to approximate the knowledge about the authors, printed in the pages of the magazine, and at the same time pointed to the dominance of the historical novel. The superiority of works recalling the history of Poland was not accidental. It was supposed to fill the gap in the historical education of the young generation and to point the mistakes that were made in the past. In turn, in the after uprising period, the moral novel, especially the so-called tendentious has introduced a new positive hero, an intelligent. In this way, the belief was spread that in free time a person should spend time devoting himself to valuable reading. In the pages of the analyzed "Ivy", the culture of reading was shaped and the respect for the book was taught, even the attention was paid to the fact that the Polish language was not hurt by bad translations (*Polish novel in the pages of "Ivy" (1865-1905)*, in: *The book information library. Between divisions and community III*, edited by J. Dzieńiakowska, M. Olczak-Kardas, Kielce 2012, pp. 453-468).

When dealing with the topic of propagating readership in the press, I pointed out that reading to children, due to the subsequent consequences, was included into upbringing factors. It was encouraged to read for the youngest the works from which important information flows which allow to spread knowledge about Polishness, because it was thought that literature should serve its nation by educating and upbringing them (*What to read? How to read? About the children's book in women's magazines of the Kingdom of Poland at the turn of the 19th and 20th century* in: *The Scientific and Didactic Works of the State Higher*

Vocational School named Stanislaw Pigon in Krosno, Family and School, Between Cooperation and Competition, edited by B. Lulek, Krosno 2012, from 56, pp. 25-57).

Having regard to the appearing in the studied press propositions of reading, for readers of all ages, two from the articles I used for paying attention for the publishers and editors of Catholic magazines addressed to children and youth in the Polish lands under the partition in 1864-1914. The purpose of the articles was to identify the individuals and the church institutions that involved in their publishing. The issue of magazines published by the Catholic Church and Catholic layman is showed by an article entitled: *The publishers and the editors of catholic magazines for children and youth in 1864-1914*, in: Educational and educational aspects of publishing activities in the 19th and early 20th centuries, ed. I. Michalska, G Michalski, Łódź 2016, pp. 135-152 (co-author). In this circle of scientific interests there is also a publication on the subject of advertising of a book for children in the pages of one of the socio-religious magazines entitled "Faith" (*Advertising of the book on the pages of the socio-religious weekly magazine "Faith" (1906-1909)*, "The archives of the Library and the Church Museums" 2014, vol. 101, pp. 93-109).

I am co-author of three articles aimed at propagating knowledge about the Faculty of Pedagogy and Psychology at UMCS: *The history of the Institute of Pedagogy*, in: *The UMCS Institute of Pedagogy - yesterday and today -*, Lublin 2010, pp. 9-21; *The history of the Faculty of Pedagogy and Psychology*, in: *40 years of the Faculty of Pedagogy and Psychology of the Maria Curie-Skłodowska University in Lublin*, Lublin 2014, pp. 13-37; *The faculty of Pedagogy and Psychology of UMCS. On the 40th anniversary of the Jubilee, "Pedagogical Year"* 2014, vol. 37, pp. 327-334.

The scientific and research achievements in total covers by 4 monographs (including one co-author), 56 articles in peer-reviewed scientific publications (including 14 co-authored, except this 3 articles in press in bulleted magazines), popular-science articles and reviews (*Alicja Puszka, Care and upbringing activity of the convent of the Sisters of Mercy of Vincent de Paul in Lublin in the 19th and 20th centuries*, The KUL Publisher, Lublin 2013, pp. 551, in: "Educational Studies" 2013, no. 28, pp. 380-385; Piotr Sławiński, *Education of youth in Sandomierz in the years 1815-1914*, Libron Publishing House, Krakow 2013, pp. 297, "Educational Studies" 2014, no. 32, pp. 388-394; Marian Surdacki, *Social care in Poland until the end of the 18th century*, Scientific Society of the John Paul II Catholic University of Lublin, Lublin 2016, pp. 638, "Educational Studies" 2016, no. 42, pp. 535-537).

6. Participation in the research projects

I have participated in the projects co-financed by the ESF: "Better School-Postgraduate Qualification Studies" in the field of Pedagogical Theory and Pedagogy of Care and Education for teachers from rural areas of the Lublin Voivodeship, implemented from 01.08. 2009 until 31.01. 2011 by the Maria Curie-Skłodowska University under Priority IX Development of education and competences in regions and the project "University open for tomorrow" implemented under the Human Capital Operational Program 2007-2013.

Sine 2018 I have participated as a contractor in a nationwide research team, which has received a grant as part of a competition announced by the Ministry of the Higher Education entitled "Trails of independent Poland." This team implements the topic: "Education, education and upbringing in shaping the Polish post-modernity in the years 1905-1914" under the supervision of dr hab. prof. UŁ Aneta Bołdyrew.

7. Participation in the scientific conferences

Diversified research issues were presented at 39 international and nationwide scientific conferences (full list in the annex) in the field of pedagogy (history of education). These were not only the pedagogical conferences, but also interdisciplinary ones. They are attended by: historians, historians of education, journalists, librarians and doctors. An example may be the XXVI Balneological Congress organized by the Polish Society of Balneology and Physical Medicine in Szczawnica (14-17/09/2017). I cooperated with the Department of Pedagogical Biography of the Catholic University of Lublin John Paul II, among others on 7-8 November 2014, I took part in the deliberations of the II National Interdisciplinary Scientific Conference *World-Perspective and Social Concepts of Academic Education and Academic Education in Lublin*, I conducted a thematic session of *the Road to Lublin*. I also conducted a thematic session of the Nationwide Scientific Conference *entitled Sober enthusiasts-noble realists. Organic work yesterday-today-tomorrow* (30 November 2016). The conference project was implemented by the Normal Culture Foundation (Lublin) and supporting organizations. Contact with the scientific community also took the form of the participation in the scientific and seminar meetings. I took part in the scientific seminars in the field of medicine history: Section of the History of Medical Sciences of the Polish Academy of Sciences. On October 21, 2014, during the seminar: *Polish medical press and official archives as historical sources in research on health and diseases of the 19th and 20th centuries*, I gave a lecture on: *Spa magazines on Polish territories under annexation (1844-1914)*. On May 7, 2015, I took part in the Scientific Seminar of the Institute of Journalism and Information at the Jan Kochanowski University in Kielce, I gave the so-called invited lecture *The Polish language*

spa magazines in the 19th century. On May 8, 2015, I conducted an invited lecture titled "Mineral Waters" (1875) - supplement to "The Doctors' Newspaper" for the II year students of the second degree in the journalism and social communication.

I was the member of the Organisational Committee of the Science Conference: *Let's bend over the child – The idea and the work of Janusz Korczak* (Lublin, 31 May 2012). I was the secretary of the scientific conferences organized by the Department of the History of Education and Comparative Pedagogy UMCS (Lublin): *Let's bend over the child. Idea and work of Janusz Korczak*, on May 31, 2012 and the secretary of the historical section: *Care and education of children and youth in Polish magazines-past and present*, as a part of the nationwide scientific conference organized by the Faculty of Pedagogy and Psychology UMCS: *Contemporary dilemmas of pedagogy. Theory and practice*, November 19-20, 2013.

8. Received awards and distinctions

I have received the Medal of the National Education Commission for special merits for education and training, awarded by the Minister of National Education (Warsaw, 20 July 2018).

9. Activities in the scientific societies

Participation in the scientific meetings of the Lublin's branch of the Association of the History Education under the management of prof. dr hab. Adam Winiarz.

10. Didactic activity and popularization of science

I was a member of the Faculty Recruitment Commission of the Faculty of Pedagogy and Psychology at UMCS, in the academic year 2009/2010. In addition, the secretary of the Faculty Recruitment Commission for the first year of extramural studies (1st degree) major: pedagogy, in the academic year 2012/2013. I was also a member of the Didactic Committee at the Institute of Pedagogy of UMCS (2010). I am part of the Faculty Team for Promotion of the Faculty of Pedagogy and Psychology at UMCS and the University Team for Quality of Education. I represented the Department of History of Education and Comparative Pedagogy at the UMCS Open Day in Lublin.

In Pedagogy (1st and 2nd degree) I conducted classes for students in the following subjects: history of the education, history of the pedagogical thought, comparative pedagogy, pedagogical practice in a historical perspective, contemporary trends in pedagogy (lectures, classes); in the field of: Special Pedagogy (I degree) - classes in the history of education (lectures, classes); in the field of: Social work - classes in the history of social help (lectures), social policy, interpersonal communication in social work (lectures, classes). In addition, I led classes in the subject of elective subjects in the field of: Resocialization Pedagogy (degree II):

Recipes for a hygienic lifestyle-past and present. During the post graduate studies I conducted the subject history of the child's upbringing, history of the social help, comparative pedagogy.

Under my guidance there were 106 bachelor's theses (in the direction of: Pedagogy and Social Work) and 8 master's (in the direction of Pedagogy). I was also a reviewer of 20 MA theses (in the field of: Pedagogy) and 92 BA theses (in the field of Social Work).

I have worked with the House of Culture of the Lubelska Spółdzielnia Mieszkaniowa LSM in Lublin (Wallenroda 4a). As a part of the cooperation on 9 March 2012, I popularized knowledge about the issues in the history of education, I delivered two lectures: *Woman as a wife, mother and housewife in the second half of the nineteenth and early twentieth century; The women's press in the second half of the nineteenth and early twentieth century*. On May 31, 2012, I took part in a local television station promoting social activities of women in the second half of the nineteenth century (popularization of the book: *The Suffragist and the patriot. The image of the woman of the turn of the 19th and 20th century in the Polish Kingdom magazines*). At the invitation of teachers and students working as volunteers - February 18, 2018, I conducted classes for the youth of the Sixth High School named by Hugo Kołłątaj in Lublin on the social and political life of Polish society in the PRL period. The lecture was delivered as part of the Educational Program – the Polish Crown of Education, to which the school was covered in cooperation with the Happy Childhood Foundation (Lublin, Jesuicka 4/9). I was also a co-organizer of the exhibition prepared on the occasion of the 40th anniversary of the Faculty of Pedagogy and Psychology at UMCS (Lublin). I gave a lecture on October 25, 2018 at the Institute of Pedagogy of the UMCS in Lublin. The faculty of Pedagogy and Psychology UMCS in Lublin - past and present.

11. Taking care of PhD students as a scientific supervisor or auxiliary supervisor

In 2016, I was appointed as the auxiliary promoter of the doctoral dissertation of MA Anna Karasińska-Świder, written under the supervision of dr hab. Cezary Domański, prof. UMCS (*Aniela Szycówna (1869-1921) – a scientist from the turn of the centuries and at the interface of the disciplines. The study of the psychological and pedagogical creativity*). The doctoral degree of the social work in the scope of the pedagogy Mrs Anna Karasińska-Świder was given by the Faculty of the Pedagogy and Psychology on 22 February 2018.

12. The scientific internships in the foreign or the national academic or the academic centres

I did a scientific internship at the State Pedagogical University Ivan Frank in Drohobych in Ukraine from September 7 to October 6, 2015. During the internship I had the opportunity to familiarize the research teaching staff and students of this institution with the results of my

scientific research. In addition, I conducted classes with the students of the University, I got to know its structure, activity, university library and its magazine resources. I conducted a query of the magazines and source materials in the Library of the University of Lviv and the State Historical Archives in Lviv. The purpose of the query was to obtain materials on the subject of Polish-language spa magazines in Galicia in the period of the partitions.

13. Making reviews for scientific journals

I reviewed articles in the biannual "Archives of the Library and Ecclesiastical Museums" (*"Through the sobriety of the priests to the society's sobriety". The sober priests' society(1902-1914)*) and the journal "SCIENTIFIC BULLETIN OF CHELM SECTION OF THE FOREIGNERS" (articles: *Human work as an axiological category; Institutional forms of care for children under 3 years in the Polish social welfare system; Anti-Humanist as the direction of change. Do you need a lecturer in social sciences in a high school*).

Janeta Bednarczuk