

## Summary of doctoral dissertation

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**The Lubomirski family in the political system of Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth under the rule of King Sigismund III and Wladyslav IV.**

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The Lubomirski family is one of the princely families which moved up to the power elite of Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth by taking advantage of the crisis in the, so called, "old higher nobility" in the late 16<sup>th</sup> and early 17<sup>th</sup> century.

Sigismund III Vasa took the Polish throne after the passing of King Stefan Batory. This change in the Polish-Lithuanian throne had a significant meaning for the career development of Lubomirski family in Poland.

The status of this in the said period advanced thanks to Sebastian Lubomirski who had the well-paid post of Żupnik of Kraków (Cracow) from 1581. His assets and political position led to the king's efforts to include him in the group of King's supporters. To achieve this the King appointed him as te Castellan of Małogoszcz in 1591, Biecz in 1598 and Wojnicz In 1603. Despite those promotions and a good relationship with the King Sigismund III Lubomirski did not become an ardent royalist. Instead of being one he attempted to straddle between the Court and the nobility which criticised royal politics in the early 17<sup>th</sup> century. This strategy rose from Lubomirski's awareness of the growing position of the nobility which resulted from its influence on the state by the use of sejmiks.

Sebastian's oldest son Stanisław Lubomirski was responsible for strengthening the family's position in the country and multiplying the estate. Contrary to his father he maintained rather poor relationship with the King which later negatively influenced his career. Stanisław won the Battle of Chocim in 1621 and hoped to become field hetman which would have been a reward for his brilliant command in the battle. His good relationship with the opposition led to King not granting him any new posts or functions. Eventually in 1628 he become a deputy in the Senate after getting Russian Voivodeship. He did not join the opposition in the Senate and King Władysław IV maintained good relations with Lubomirski bearing in mind his influences in the nobility of Małopolska. King to get Lubomirski as his supporter promoted him as voivode and General Starost of Kraków. What worsened Lubomirski's relationship with the King was his objection to the royal plans of the war with the Ottoman Porte.

To sum up, both Sebastian and Stanisław Lubomirski led balanced politics whose aim was to maintain proper relations with the Court and nobility seeking economical advantages for the family.

