



Poland and Britain Connections



<http://www.collaborativelearning.org/britainpoland.pdf>



Poland and Britain – Connections

This set of activities is currently developing as a response to racist behaviour towards Polish new arrivals in classrooms in rural areas where the presence of other ethnic groups is new and ignorance is shared by adults and children. The activities are designed to acquaint pupils with the connections that have been taking place since the twelfth century or earlier when Norman knights went crusading in Poland up to the time when after the invasions of Poland in 1939 many Polish soldiers, sailors and airmen came to Britain and made a significant contribution to the war effort. With help of colleagues in Poland I hope we can bring the history closer to the present, but I sense that we will be looking at historical sources which are still very controversial.

Currently we have two (maybe three) activities in the pipeline:

1. A 'sort out the clues' activity to complete a timeline introducing events from Polish history (bottom of timeline) and events from joint Great Britain/Polish history (top of timeline).
2. An information/transformations activity introducing a class set and more of people, events, artefacts for sharing and researching.
3. A timeline and mapping activity along the lines of our Anglo Saxon dates activity where small groups study different periods of Polish history to research and present to the rest of the class.

I must emphasise at this stage that the activities are tentative and we welcome your comments and suggestions. If you have Polish students or teachers in your school please ask them to help us.

Britain and Poland; characters, events and objects for transformation activity.

Provisional list in no particular order and we welcome additions and sample texts like the ones below:

John Paul II
Lech Walesa
Jozef Pilsudski
Zbigniew Brzezinski
Tadeusz Mazowiecki
Tadeusz Kosciuszko (1746-1817)
Boleslaus the Brave (c.967-1025)
Casimir the Great (1310-1370)
Stefan Batory – Stephen Bathory (1533-1586)
John III Sobieski (1629-1696)
Stanislaw August Poniatowski (1732-1798)
Marie Curie
Nicolaus Copernicus
Ernest Malinowski
Andrzej Wajda
Daniel Fahrenheit
Menachem Begin

Bishop Adalbert
Frederick Chopin
Gwordiec Synagogue
Charles Edward Stuart
Teutonic Knights
Maria Clementina Sobieska
Marie Walewska
Roman Polanski
Warsaw confederation
Gdansk
Warsaw
Krakow
Sejm
Statute of Kalisz
Joseph Conrad
Lipka Tatars
Crowned Eagle
Jan Kowalewski

Marie Walewska



I agreed to become Napoleon's mistress in 1810 because I believed he would help Poland become an independent country again. Sadly this did not happen.

John Paul II

Adalbert



My name means noble and shining. I lived in the 10th century and was martyred in 997. I am the patron saint of Poland. My story is carved on the doors of Gnesnow cathedral.

Lech Walesa

Krzysztof
Warszewicki

Charles Edward
Stuart

Pawel Działyński



John III Sobieski

I became king of the Polish Lithuanian Commonwealth in 1674. I defeated the Ottomans at the siege of Vienna in 1683 with the help of the Lipska Tatars.



Teutonic Knights



Nicolaus Copernicus



Marie Curie
Slodowska

Crowned Eagle



1295
Poland makes the crowned
eagle its coat of arms

Alexander Chalmers



Gdansk



Polish Memorial



Warsaw



National Dress

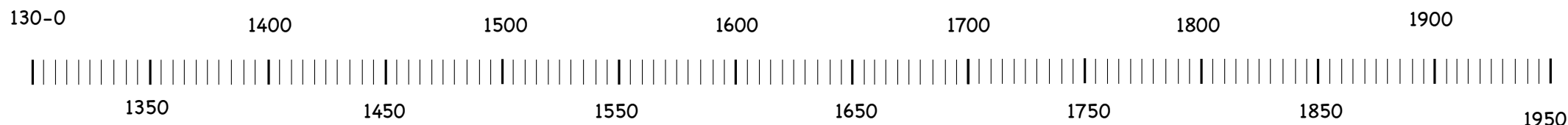


Lipka Tatars



Britain and Poland Timeline

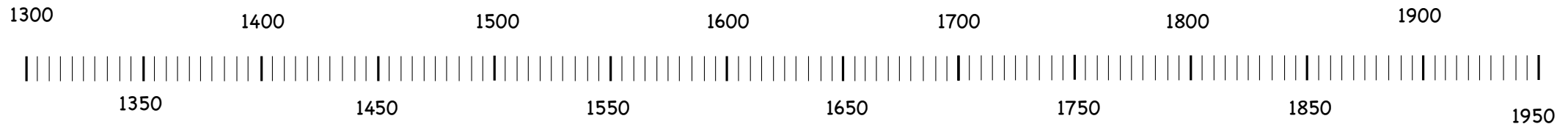
1415 Henry V asked Poland for help against the French during 100 years war.	1576 King Stephen Batory gave a part of Krakow to Scots migrants.	1600. 30000 Scots were living in Poland as pedlars and trading agents	1691-1702 Alexander Chalmers was four times Mayor of Warsaw.	1720. Charles Edward Stuart was born. His mother was a Polish princess.	1890 Joseph Korzeniowski came to UK and became the famous novelist Joseph Conrad.	1939 Warsaw code breakers helped UK codebreakers to crack Nazi Germany's coded messages.	1939 Four Polish destroyers escaped the German invasion and sailed to Scotland.
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1295 Poland makes the crowned eagle its coat of arms	1330 Władysław the Short makes good progress in unifying the country and keeping Teutonic knights away.	1410 Battle of Grunwald where Teutonic knights were defeated.	1596 Capital moves from Krakow to Warsaw.	1683 Battle of Vienna followed by Treaty of Perpetual Peace	1724 Tjumul of Thorn	1772-93 Partition of poland	1918 Women given right to vote in new Polish republic
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Britain and Poland Timeline

Henry V asked Poland for help against the French during the Hundred Years War.	King Stephen Batory gave a part of Krakow to Scots migrants.	30000 Scots were living in Poland as pedlars and trading agents	1691-1702 Alexander Chalmers, a Scot, was four times Mayor of Warsaw.	1720. Charles Edward Stuart was born. His mother was a Polish princess.	1890 Joseph Korzeniowski came to UK and became the famous novelist Joseph Conrad.	1939 Warsaw code breakers helped UK codebreakers to crack Nazi Germany's coded messages.	1939 Four Polish destroyers escaped the German invasion and sailed to Scotland.
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Poland makes the crowned eagle its coat of arms	1330 Władysław the Short makes good progress in unifying the country and keeping Teutonic knights away.	1410 Battle of Grunwald where Teutonic knights were defeated.	1596 Capital moves from Krakow to Warsaw.	1683 Battle of Vienna followed by Treaty of Perpetual Peace	1724 Tumult of Thorn	1772-93 Partition of Poland	1918 Women given right to vote in new Polish republic
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Thirty five years after Poland took the crowned eagle as its coat of arms Władysław the Short unified the country

Charles Edward Stuart 'Bonnie Prince Charlie' whose mother was a Polish princess was born twenty nine years after Alexander Chalmers became mayor of Warsaw.

Henry V asked Poland for help against the French five years after the Battle of Grunwald.

King Stephen Batory gave a part of Krakow to Scots migrants in 1576.

The Polish capital moved from Krakow to Warsaw twenty years after the Scots were granted homes in Krakow.

Twenty four years after Scots migrants were given a place to live in Krakow there were thirty thousand Scots working as agents and traders in Poland .

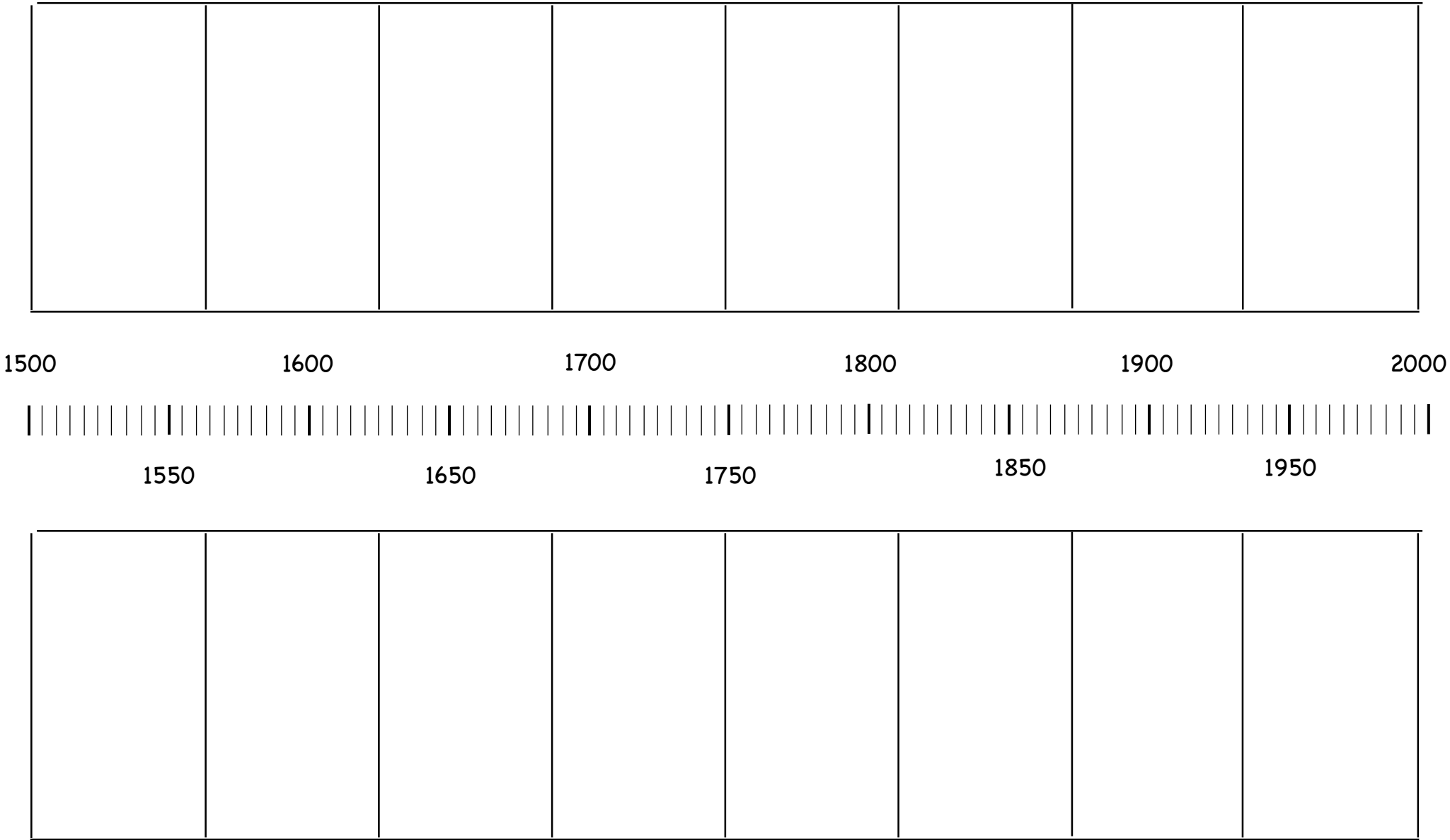
Warsaw code breakers helped UK codebreakers to crack Nazi Germany's coded messages forty one years after Joseph Conrad moved from Poland to Britain.

Four Polish destroyers escaped the German invasion and sailed to Scotland twenty one years after women were given the vote in the reborn Polish republic.

King Jan Sobieski III won the battle of Vienna and saved the Hapsburg empire from the Ottomans eighty nine years before the first partition of Poland

The Polish republic was reborn a hundred and twenty five years after it was partitioned and divided between Prussia, Austria and Russia.

Britain and Poland Timeline



Two or Three Jolly Times Together
