

Wilna

Rekonstruiertes Großfürstliches Schloss Vilnius
August 2024

Teil 1

Das Großfürstliche Schloss Vilnius (litauisch: Valdovų rūmai), auch Vilniuser Schloss oder Wilnaer Schloss, war bis 1795 die Residenz der Großfürsten von Litauen. Es wurde Anfang des 19. Jahrhunderts zerstört und in den 2000er Jahren rekonstruiert. Das rekonstruierte Schloss wurde 2009 als nationales Museum eröffnet.

(Wikipedia)

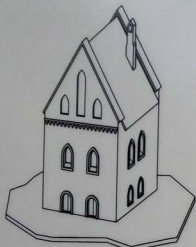








Ankstyvosios mūrinės pilies pietinės dalies mūrai



Ankstyvosios
mūrinės pilies
pastato rekonstrukcija

Reconstruction of
the Medieval Castle
building

Pilies kalno vakarinėje papėdėje Ankstyvoji mūrinė pilis pradėta statyti XIII a. 8–9 dešimtmetyje. Pirmoji ir tuo metu vienintelė Lietuvoje mūrinė aptvarinio tipo ikigotikinė pilis statyta Lietuvos didžiųjų kunigaikščių Traidenio (1269–1282) ir Vytenio (1295–1316) laikais, o padidinta ir sustiprinta didžiojo kunigaikščio Gedimino (1316–1341), kuris Vilnių paskelbė Lietuvos Didžiosios Kunigaikštystės sostine. Netaisyklingos trapecijos plano pilies struktūrą sudarė sienos, bokštai, palei sienas ir kieme stovėjo rezidencinės paskirties statiniai. Didžiausias toks pastatas (1) pastatytas šalia pietinės pilies sienos. XV a. II p. šio bemaž kvadratinio pastato interjeras buvo dekoruotas įvairiaspalvėmis glazūruotomis plytelėmis. Čia stovėjo puošnios gotikinės dažniausiai heraldiniais motyvais puoštų koklių krosnys. Šis išskirtinis rezidencinės ir reprezentacinės paskirties pastatas stovėjo iki XVI a. pr., o tada jo vietoje buvo pastatytas vėlyvosios gotikos stiliaus Lietuvos didžiųjų kunigaikščių rūmų pietinis korpusas. Įstiklintoje atodangoje matyti šio XIV a. pr. reprezentacinio statinio, kuriame galėjo būti Gedimino, Vytauto (1392/1401–1430) ir kitų didžiųjų kunigaikščių rezidencija, liekanos. Atidžiau su šiuo pastatu ir čia rastais radiniais galima susipažinti muziejaus ekspozicijose.

South Brick Wall of the Medieval Castle

The early brick castle, or Medieval Castle, started being built in the 1270s–1280s near the western foot of the Castle Hill. This, the first and only brick, enclosed pre-Gothic castle in Lithuania at the time, was built during the times of the Lithuanian grand dukes Traidenis (1269–1282) and Vytenis (1295–1316), and was enlarged and fortified during the reign of Grand Duke Gediminas (1316–1341), who declared Vilnius as the capital of the Grand Duchy of Lithuania. The irregular trapezium-shaped castle structure consisted of walls, towers and residential buildings along the walls and in the courtyard. The largest of the residential buildings (1) was erected near the castle's south wall. In the second half of the 15th century, the interior of this almost square-shaped building was decorated with polychrome glazed tiles. There were decorative Gothic stoves featuring tiles bearing mostly heraldic motifs. This exclusive residential and representational building existed until the early 16th century, when the south wing of the Late Gothic Palace of the Grand Dukes was built in its place. The glass-covered exposed section reveals the ruins of this early 14th-century representational building that could have served as the residence of Gediminas, Vytautas (1392/1401–1430) and the other grand dukes. More can be revealed about this building and the artefacts found here in the Museum's exposition.

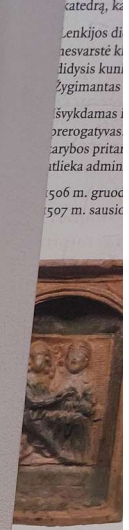


3
 guvo,
 tystės
 led by
 1506
 idouų rūmai

- Lietuvos Didžioji Kunigaikštystė
Grand Duchy of Lithuania
- Lenkijos vasalai – Vokiečių ordinas ir Moldavija
Poland's vassals: the Teutonic Order and Moldavia
- Lietuvos Didžiosios Kunigaikštystės sienos
Borders of the Lithuanian Grand Duchy
- Kitų valstybių sienos, šiandieninės Lietuvos sienos
Other state borders, current borders of Lithuania

- Žygimanto Jogailaičio valdytos kunigaikštystės:
1. Glogovo, 2. Silezijos, 3. Lužicos
Duchies ruled by Sigismund Jagiellon:
1. Glogów, 2. Silesia, 3. Lusatia

- VILNIUS
Valstybių sostinės
State capitals
- KIEJAVAS
Lietuvos žemių, kunigaikštysčių, vasalinių valstybių sostinės, ducijos, ir vasalų valstybės
Capitals of Lithuanian lands, duchies, and vassal states
- Ukmergė
Kiti svarbesni miestai
Other important cities
- Biržai
Kiti miestai
Other towns



Žygimanto Senojo laikais
 rėmėme statytos Krokuvoje
 Tilto fronto ašvėnų ir šv. Jono
 dukerų during Sigismund
 Augustus' reign (Lithuanian Palace)



Krašto taikymo gabalėlis ir apskaitos ir Lietuvos
 kunigaikštės ir Lenkijos karalystės Žygimanto
 Senojo 1514 m.
 Karaliaus Senojo vieta ir Lietuvos didžiojo kunigaikštės
 žemėms, per padalinimą su Prūsijos kunigaikštyste
 Prūsijos ir miesto ir ašvėnų rėmėme
 Grand Duke of Lithuania and King of Poland
 the Old Castle (1514)
 The sword was one of the insignias granted
 Duke of Lithuania during the raising ceremony
 www.musejumi.lt



Maskvos valstybė

Šešiolimtojo amžiaus Lietuvos valstybės teritorinės plėtimosi laikais, kai Maskvos kunigaikštystė gūti žygį į Lietuvą, Maskvos žemės, kurios šalies viduje ir aplink ją.

Maskvos valstybės perėjimo į slavų padėtį regione, priklausiusias prie priartėjo prie Maskvos, oti karo konfliktą.

Maskvos pajėgas prie Baltijos iruomenė buvo gynybinius iruomenė, išstumi iš valstybės ekė užimti Lietuvos ir Lenkijos uvois didžiojo 1460–1530), kartais didesnę mūšį neįstengė. Karas su turkų rta karo veiksmus iki 1537 m. Maskvos valstybių sienos, kuri, prasidėjo ilgesnis laikas.

1

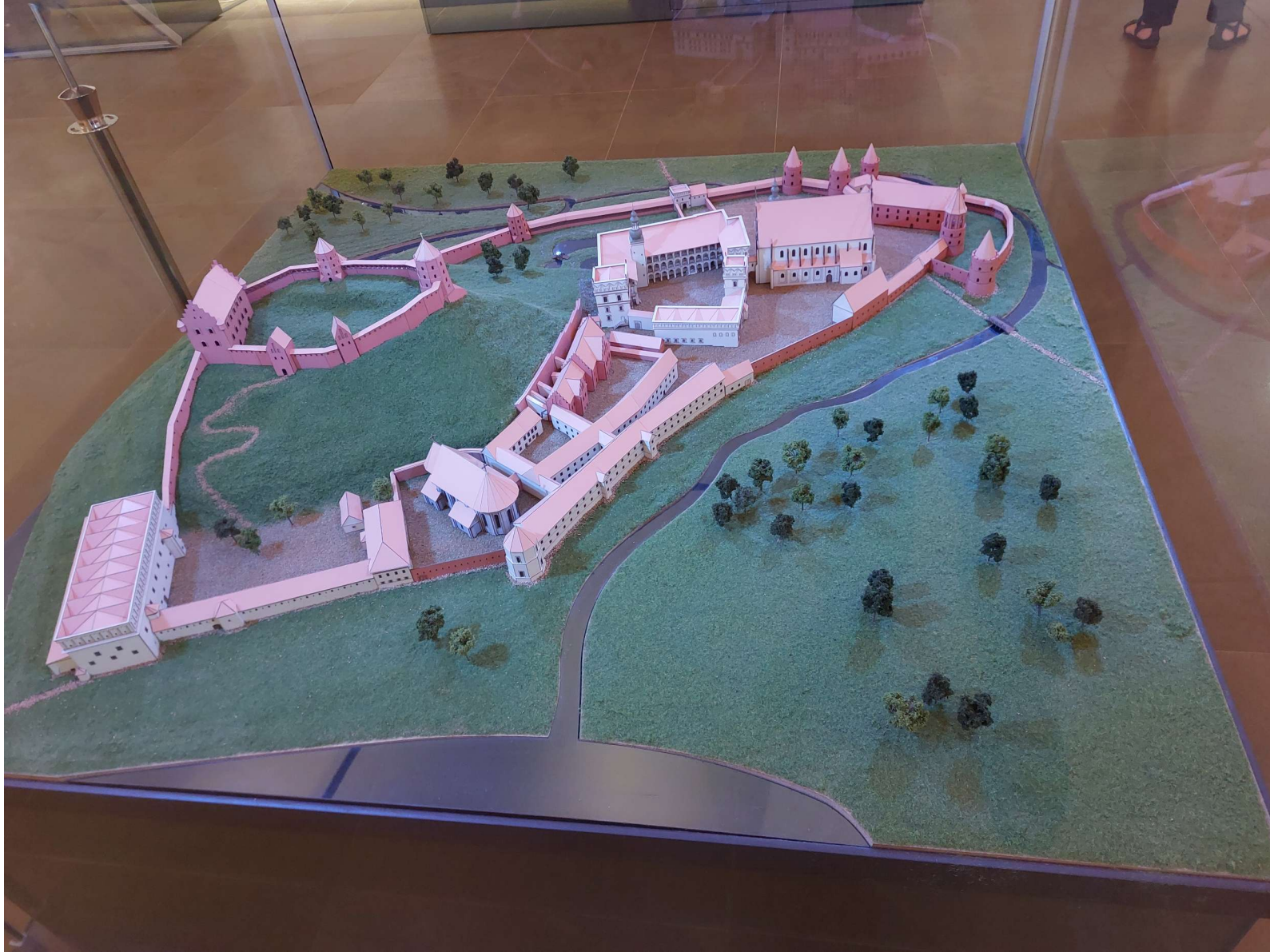
Žygimanto Senojo laikų Lietuvos (XVI a. pirmą pusę) Lietuvos during the reign of Sigismund the Old (early 16th century)

Nacionaliniai masteliai: Lietuvos Didžiosios Kunigaikštystės valdovų žemė



Lietuvos Didžioji Kunigaikštystė Grand Duchy of Lithuania	Lenkijos vasalai – Vokiečių ordinas (nuo 1525 m. Prūsijos kunigaikštystė) ir Moldavija Poland's vassals: the Teutonic Order (from 1525 the Duchy of Prussia) and Moldavia	VILNIUS ○ Valstybių sostinės State capitals
Lietuvos Didžiosios Kunigaikštystės sienos Borders of the Lithuanian Grand Duchy	Lenkijos vasalai – Mairavija (1526 m. prijungta prie Lenkijos) Poland's vassal – Mairavia (from 1526 annexed to Poland)	KIEVIUS ○ Lietuvos Armijos kunigaikštystės, vasalinių valstybių sostinės Capitals of Lithuanian lands, duchies, and vassal states
Kitų valstybių sienos, šiuo metu Lietuvos sienos Other state borders, current borders of Lithuania	Lietuvos vaivadijos Liubovo (1508) ir Gencio (1537) žemės Lands returned to Lithuania: Liubov (1508) and Genoa (1537)	Ukraina ○ Kiti svarbūs miestai Other important cities
Vasalinių valstybių sienos Vassal state borders	Maskvos sūnūs ir Lietuvos priartėjo žemės: Smolensk (1514), Sebežas ir Zaraisk (1536) Lands lost to Muscovy: Smolensk (1514), Sebezh and Zaraisk (1536)	Bežas ○ Kiti miestai Other towns





Arranging the match between Sigismund the Old and Bona Sforza

SFORCOS IR JOGAILAIČIAI

1

Bonos Sforcos kilmė ir giminytės ryšiai (genealoginė schema)
Bona Sforza's origins and family tree

Nacionalinis istorijos Lietuvos Didžiosios Kunigaikštystės vėliavų centras

Džovani Galeacas Sforca ∞ Izabelė Aragonietė
(1469–1494) (1475–1494)
Milano kunigaikštis (1475–1494) iš Trastamarių (1470–1524) Neapolio karalienė

Žygimantas Senasis ∞ 1518 Bona Sforca
(1489–1548) (1494–1557)
Lenkijos karalius ir Lietuvos didysis kunigaikštis (1506–1548) Milano kunigaikštystė

Izabelė (1519–1559)

Žygimantas Augustas (1520–1572)

Ona (1523–1590)

Kotryna (1526–1582)

∞
Jonas (1487–1540)
Zapollis (1487–1540) Vengrijos karalius (1516–1540)

- ∞
- 1543 Elžbieta Habsburgaitė (1516–1545) Šventosios Romos imperijos imperatoriaus dukterė Radvilaitė (1520–1551) Lietuvos didžiojo etmono Jurgo Radvilos dukterė
 - 1547 Barbara Habsburgaitė (1520–1551) Lietuvos didžiojo etmono Jurgo Radvilos dukterė
 - 1553 Kotryna Habsburgaitė (1533–1572) Šventosios Romos imperijos imperatoriaus dukterė

∞ 1576
Steponas Batoras (1533–1586)
Transilvanijos vaivados sūnus Lenkijos karalius ir Lietuvos didysis kunigaikštis (1570–1586)

∞
Jonas III Vaza (1537–1592)
Svedijos karalius, Suomijos kunigaikštis (1568–1592)



5

Bonos Sforcos kapos audinio fragmentas, Florencija, XVI a. pradžia
Manoma, kad šis drabužio audinys, velias padovanotas kaip vestos Čerčatavos paullin vienuolynei, buvo Italijoje Žygimanto Senojo užsakymu dovana Bona Sforcai vestuvių proga ir galėjo būti panaudotas per valdovės vestuvių ceremoniją

Piece of a cape, Florence, early 16th century

It is believed that the fabric, later made into a vestive and given to the Čerčatavos Pauline monastery, was a gift ordered from Italy by Sigismund the Old for Bona Sforza on the occasion of their wedding, and may have been worn during the wedding ceremony.

Šaltinis: Pašilėda, 2010, p. 100

Following the death of Barbara, first wife of Sigismund the Old, the latter intended to marry the granddaughter of the Holy Roman Emperor Maximilian I, Eleanor Habsburg. However, instead, as compensation,

11

XVI a. vid.–XVI a. II pusė. Vilniaus pilys – Renesanso periodas,
Žygimanto Senojo ir Žygimanto Augusto valdymo metai

Vilnius castles from the mid-16th to the second half of the 16th century;
Renaissance period; the reigns of Sigismund the Old and Sigismund Augustus



Maketo autoriai: Rasa Abramauskienė, Simonas ir Dominykas Jonaityai
Model authors: Rasa Abramauskienė, Simonas and Dominykas Jonaityai

1. Renesansinė Lietuvos didžiųjų kunigaikščių rezidencija / Renaissance residence of the Lithuanian grand dukes
2. Žygimanto Senojo vadinamieji Senieji rūmai / The “Old Palace” of Sigismund the Old
3. Bonos Sforcos rezidencinis bokštas prie rūmų / Bona Sforza’s residential tower in the palace
4. Žygimanto Augusto vadinamieji Naujieji rūmai / The “New Palace” of Sigismund Augustus
5. Žemutinė pilis / Lower Castle
6. Katedra / Cathedral
7. Senieji vyskupų rūmai, kuriuose vėliau buvo įsikūrusi pilies sargyba / The former bishops’ residence, later the home of the palace guard
8. Katedros vikarų namas / Cathedral vicars’ house
9. Lietuvos didžiųjų kunigaikščių rezidencijos I oficina / First workshop of the ducal palace
10. Lietuvos didžiųjų kunigaikščių rezidencijos II oficina / Second workshop of the ducal palace
11. Lietuvos didžiųjų kunigaikščių rezidencijos III oficina, arba Radvilų rūmai / Third workshop of the ducal palace, or the former Radziwill Palace
12. Koridorius tarp Pilies kalno ir III oficinų, arba Radvilų rūmų / Corridor between Castle Hill and the third workshop (former Radziwill Palace)
13. Pilies kalno vakarinio šlaito atraminė siena / Retaining wall on the western slope of Castle Hill
14. Pilies prižiūrėtojo namas / Castle caretaker’s house
15. Vadinamasis Tvardovskio bokštas – žibintas / Lighthouse
16. Manieristinė Šv. Onos ir šv. Barboros bažnyčia – valdovų šeimos mauzoliejus / Mannerist Sts Anne and Barbara Church – mausoleum of the ruling family
17. Senojo arsenalo korpusai / Former arsenal buildings
18. Aukštesnė mūrinė pilis su gotikiniais rezidenciniais rūmais / Upper Castle and Gothic residence (brick)
19. Renesansinis sodas ir tvenkiniai prie Lietuvos didžiųjų kunigaikščių rūmų / Renaissance garden and ponds near the palace
20. Pilies pietiniai vartai / Castle’s southern gates



33

16

11.4

Maistas Bonos Sforcos Vilniaus rūmuose

Bona Sforca į Lenkiją ir Lietuvą atvežė itališkos virtuvės tradicijas, taip pat ir egzotiškų sudedamųjų dalių – žiedinių kopūstų, špinatų, pomidorų, agurkų ir kt. Itališkos virtuvės tradicijos prigijo ir išplito XVI a. Lietuvos ir Lenkijos aristokratijos virtuvėje. Manoma, kad atvykus Bonai Sforcai nuo Lietuvos didžiojo kunigaikščio pokylių stalų traukėsi midus bei alus ir įsivirtino vynas. Neį Krokuvėje, nei Vilniuje Bona Sforca nesiskyrė su italų kilmės virėjais. Šiuos pokyčius valdovo dvaro virtuvėje dar labiau atspindi jos sūnaus Žygimanto Augusto rezidavimo Vilniuje 1544–1548 m. sąskaitų knygos. Žygimantas Augustas Vilniaus Žemutinės pilies Lietuvos didžiųjų kunigaikščių rūmuose perstatė virtuvę ir paskyrė jai vadovauti italų kilmės virėjų. Žemesniosios grandies virėjai nesikeitė net nuo didžiojo kunigaikščio Aleksandro Jogailaičio valdymo laikų. Žygimanto Augusto laikais dar padaugejo egzotiškų maisto produktų, pradėti vartoti kaporai, citrinos, alyvuogės.

Food at the Vilnius palace during Bona Sforza's times

Bona Sforza brought Italian cuisine to Poland and Lithuania, introducing what were then exotic ingredients like cauliflower, spinach, tomatoes, cucumbers, and other vegetables. Italian cuisine was adopted and gained popularity in the kitchens of the Polish and Lithuanian aristocracy in the 16th century. It is thought that with Bona Sforza's arrival, mead and beer were replaced by wine during feasts of the Lithuanian grand dukes. Neither in Krakow nor in Vilnius did Bona Sforza part with her Italian chefs. These changes in the ruler's court kitchens are also reflected in the account books kept by her son Sigismund Augustus during their residence in Vilnius in 1544–1548. Sigismund Augustus had the kitchen in the Vilnius Lower Castle's palace remodelled and appointed Italians as head chefs, while the lower-ranking cooks remained the same as in the times of Grand Duke Alexander Jagiellon. During the rule of Sigismund Augustus the number of exotic food products increased, and now included capers, lemons, and olives.



Vidurinė patalpa, Alonso Sánchez Coello, XVI a.
Paveikslas iliustruoja maisto kultūros tradiciją Europos valdovų dvare XVI a.
Royal Feast, Alonso Sanchez Coello, 16th century



Lithuania's and Poland's Union of Lublin, 1569

1. Jis rėmė Livonijos Lietuvos Statutą, tačiau jo laikais tos plačios Lietuvos suverenumą. niaus rūmuose, s teritorinį vientisumą, ojo kunigaikščio sostą, nuo Lietuvos atplėšė ir lėšės žemes.

2. kijoje pagrindas. Lenkų tātą, nes valstybes siejo ogailačiai užtikrino tuvos ir Lenkijos vyko ebuvo suinteresuoti pusės pavyko išvengti as įpėdinių, paskutinis artino ir Livonijos karas, ramos.

3. ad Lenkijos Karalystė ir as kūnas ir viena valstybė. ovas, bendra užsienio y, pilietybė, teritoriją ir e ir iždą. Visa tai leidžia y Tautų Respubliką, o resiją prieš Lietuvą.



2. Baigiamasis Liublino seimo etapas – unijos priesaika Liublino pilies Renesansiniame meneje, Janas Matejka, 1866 m. The Union of Lublin depicts the union oath in the Renaissance Hall of Lublin Castle, Jan Matejko, 1866



1. Lenkijos Karalystės ir Lietuvos Didžiosios Kunigaikštystės unijos aktas, Liublinas, 1569 m. liepos 1 d. The Union of Lublin between the Grand Duchy of Lithuania and the Kingdom of Poland, Lublin, July 1, 1569



3. Unijos tarp Lenkijos Karalystės ir Lietuvos Didžiosios Kunigaikštystės akto nuorašas, patvirtintas Lenkijos karaliaus ir Lietuvos didžiojo kunigaikščio Žygimanto Augusto, Liublinas, 1569 m. liepos 15 d. Copy of the Union of Lublin, certified by the King of Poland and the Grand Duke of Lithuania Sigismund Augustus, Lublin, July 15, 1569

Castle, 1569



3 Unijos tarp Lenkijos Karalystės ir Lietuvos Didžiosios Kunigaikštystės akto nuorašas, patvirtintas Lenkijos karaliaus ir Lietuvos didžiojo kunigaikščio Žygimanto Augusto, Liublinas, 1569 m. liepos 15 d. Copy of the Union of Lublin, certified by the King of Poland and the Grand Duke of Lithuania Sigismund Augustus, Lublin, July 15, 1569

Antonium Glömm Akt Desamptch w Warschau

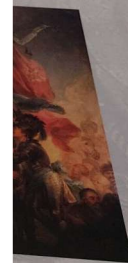
Historians have offered conflicting views of Sigismund Augustus as a ruler. On the one hand, he supported the annexation of Livonia, implemented important reforms, ratified the Second Lithuanian Statute, spread Renaissance culture, and paid considerable attention to Vilnius. On the other hand, his reign saw the beginning of the draining Livonian War, the loss of wide expanses of Lithuania's territories to Poland, and the formation of the Union of Lublin, which restricted Lithuania's sovereignty.

Despite promising to protect the territorial integrity of the Lithuanian state, and the rights and freedoms of the estates in the diets of 1536–1566 that often took place in the Vilnius palace, Sigismund Augustus abdicated his rights to the grand duke's throne in 1564. As he tried to persuade Lithuania's magnates to enter into a union with Poland, he took away the lands of Podlasie, Volhynia, Kiev, and Podolia from Lithuania in 1569 and annexed them to Poland.

The patrimonial rights of the Jagiellonians were the basis of their influence in Poland. Poland's magnates saw the dynasty as a guarantee of union with Lithuania because the two states had a personal union. Protecting Lithuanian sovereignty, the Jagiellonians ensured for themselves the throne of the Kingdom of Poland. Negotiations for a union between Lithuania and Poland started at the end of the 14th century, but for a long time neither Lithuania's magnates nor the Jagiellonians were truly interested in a closer union. Until the second half of the 16th century, Lithuania was able to avoid any major restrictions of its sovereignty. Lacking a successor, the last Jagiellonian actively promoted the idea of a union. The Livonian War also hastened the union. Lithuania was too weak to fight Muscovy without Poland's assistance.

The Union of Lublin of July 1, 1569, declared that the Kingdom of Poland and the Grand Duchy of Lithuania were one indivisible entity and one state. In reality, though the states shared a common parliament, a common ruler, and a common foreign policy, Lithuania managed to retain a degree of independence. The Grand Duchy maintained a separate executive government and legal code. It had a separate army, treasury and coat of arms. Lithuanian citizenship was distinct from Polish. Its territory and borders were defined. The Union of Lublin created the Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth, which for a while helped neutralise Muscovy's aggression against Lithuania.

ijos bei 1510–1555





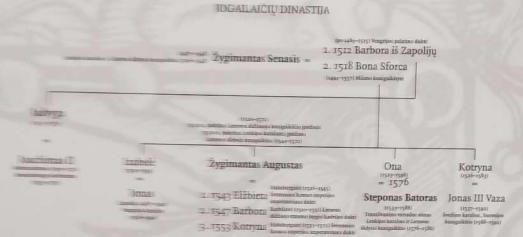
Augusto smenybė

Sigismund Augustus' youth and personality

vežio karališkojoje
vo vardą, o motina
us, vardu – Augustus
galiaciū dinastijos
as“. Taip senovės
Europoje –
nastijos, kuri
vo ypač laukiamas
galiaciū pabaiga, o
o sūnais.

Bona Sforca,
stres Jonas Sidvijus
aris. Žygimantas
kalbas. Nuo pat
itū, ieskjoja ryšių su
ldatūra (Glogova,
aralius.

z m. Žygimantas
io sosto paveldėtoju.
ojoje menėje įvyko
kelimo Lietuvos
vo jo tėvai ir Romu
nijos vyšius, po
čios senatoriai
ni. Kaip ir Lietuvos
auti tik po tėvo
rore Žygimantas
Senojo ir Bonos
rinas dar tėvui



1 Žygimanto Augusto genealogija
Sigismund Augustus' genealogy



2 Lietuvos didysis kunigaikštis
(1529/1544–1572) ir Lenkijos
karalius (1530/1548–1572)
Žygimantas Augustas (1520–1572),
Lenkija, apie XVI a. vidurį
Grand Duke of Lithuania
(1529/1544–1572) and King
of Poland (1530/1548–1572)
Sigismund Augustus (1520–1572),
Poland, ca mid-16th century
Muzium Narodowe w Krakowie



4 Izaunus Žygimanto Augusto
medalis: aversas. Dėvovani
Mama: Bona Sforza Padovana,
1532 m. (vėlesnis liejimas)
Obverse of the medal of
young Sigismund Augustus,
(Giovanni Maria Mosca
Padovano, 1532 (later
casting)
Muzium Narodowe w Krakowie



5 Žygimanto Augusto vaikiškas atvaizdas
Image of Sigismund Augustus as a child
In: Machior de Mechovia, Chronica Polonorum, Cracoviae, 1521
Lietuvių tautos istorijos ir kultūros biblioteka



Marija Moska Padovana,
1532 m. (vėlesnis liejimas)
Obverse of the medal of
young Sigismund Augustus,
Giovanni Maria Mosca
Padovano, 1532 (later
casting)
Muzium Narodowe w Krakowie



5 Žygimanto Augusto vaikiškas atvaizdas
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6 Kardas iš Lietuvos didžiojo kunigaikščio ir Lenkijos karaliaus Žygimanto
Augusto kapo, Melchioras Bajeris Vyresnysis, Niurnbergas, 1540 m.
Sword from the tomb of Grand Duke of Lithuania and King of Poland
Sigismund Augustus, Melchior Baier the Elder, Nürnberg, 1540
Muzium Sierkko Katedraleje imenia Jona Puskis II

Sigismund Augustus was born in 1520 in Krakow's Wawel Castle. His father Sigismund the Old named him after himself, while his mother, Bona Sforza, named the heir after the month of his birth – August. This second name was meant to underline the ambitions of the Jagiellonian dynasty – in Latin augustus means majestic. Emperors of Rome as well as the Habsburg emperors of the Holy Roman Empire, who were in competition with the Jagiellonians, used this title. Sigismund Augustus was a particularly long-awaited heir, as rumours about the end of the Jagiellonian dynasty were already circulating in Europe, since the fifty-year-old Sigismund had not yet produced an heir.

Sigismund Augustus' upbringing was in the hands of his mother, Bona Sforza. His tutors were Italians – doctor of Roman and canon law Giovanni Silvio, who had lectured at Krakow University, and the head of his mother's chancellery, Scipione Scolari. Sigismund Augustus was fluent in Italian, Polish, Latin and German. From his birth, Bona Sforza sought to guarantee her son's future, searching for ties with the Habsburgs and the Valois, unsuccessfully submitting his candidature for the ducal seats of Glogova and Mazovia and the throne of Bohemia and Hungary.

The Lithuanian Council of Lords looked upon his candidacy more favourably. Already in 1522 Sigismund Augustus was recognised as the successor to the grand duke's throne. On October 18, 1529, a grand ceremony took place in the Great Hall of the Vilnius residence, celebrating the raising of the nine-year-old Sigismund Augustus to the position of Grand Duke of Lithuania. His parents and the members of the Council of Lords were present. Seeking to maintain the ties between Lithuania and Poland, two months later, at the Piotrków Sejm, the gathered Polish senators elected Sigismund Augustus King of Poland as well. As was the case in Lithuania, the young ruler would only take actual control after his father's death. Sigismund Augustus was crowned on February 26, 1530, in the Krakow Cathedral. Sigismund the Old and Bona's goal of ensuring that their son would receive the crowns of Lithuania and Poland whilst his father was still alive was realised.

Sigismund Augustus' marriages and his three wives

Sigismund Augustus was married three times. His first wife was Elisabeth of Austria (1526–1545), the granddaughter of the Holy Roman Emperor Maximilian I. Sigismund the Old had already arranged the marriage with the Habsburgs in 1527, so from infancy Elisabeth was groomed to become the ruler of Poland and Lithuania. Despite Bona Sforza's opposition to the marriage, Sigismund Augustus and Elisabeth married in 1543 in Krakow. The marriage was unhappy, Elisabeth suffered from epilepsy. In 1544, Elisabeth moved to Vilnius with her husband, where she died a year later.

After the death of his first wife, Sigismund Augustus received offers of marriage from the rulers of England, Italy, and Prussia. He sent envoys to England and Ferrara. Even the King of France and the Pope became involved in the negotiations. Despite all these efforts, Sigismund Augustus' second wife became the Lithuanian noblewoman Barbara Radziwiłł (1520–1551), whom he married secretly in 1547 in Vilnius. News of this wedding was met with disfavour both in Poland and in Lithuania. The Lithuanian Seimas met this news with silence, while in Poland the news gave rise to a conflict between Sigismund Augustus and his mother Bona Sforza that lasted until her death. Only after three years of opposition did the Polish elite recognise the marriage, fearing the influence of the Radziwiłłs could break off the personal union between Lithuania and Poland. Barbara Radziwiłł was crowned Queen of Poland on December 7, 1550. Sigismund Augustus' marriage to Barbara Radziwiłł was joyful, albeit very brief. She died the following year. Sigismund Augustus accompanied the funeral procession and his wife's body all the way from Krakow to Vilnius, where she was buried next to his first wife, Elisabeth of Austria.

Sigismund Augustus' third wife was Elisabeth's younger sister Catherine (1533–1572). The marriage took place in 1553 for political reasons. It also proved to be short-lived. In 1566, Catherine departed for Austria and never returned to Poland or Lithuania. Sigismund Augustus believed the astrologists who prophesied that he would produce an heir only by marrying a fourth time. That is why the ruler sought a divorce or annulment of the marriage to his first wife's sister, but all his efforts were in vain. Sigismund Augustus did not produce a successor to the throne, and thus the Lithuanian Gediminid-Jagiellonian dynasty came to an end.

The Livonian War (1558–1583) and Lithuania



Kunigaikštis ir Lenkijos karalius Žygimantas Augustas Danckers de Rij (7), apie 1643 m. Lithuania and King of Poland Sigismund Augustus Danckers de Rij (7), ca 1643

— Pranciškus Kūstis / Kūstis, Kūstis



2 Žygimanto Augusto paradiniai karvai, Kunzas Lochneris, Niurnbergas, XVI a. ietasis dešimtmetis
Parade armour of Sigismund Augustus, Kunze Lochner, Nürnberg, 1550s

During Sigismund Augustus' reign Lithuania's geopolitical situation became more complicated. Despite a peace treaty with Muscovy, its ruler, Ivan the Terrible (1533–1584), after overthrowing the Khanates of Astrakhan and Kazan, declared himself tsar and unifier of all Rus'ian lands, thus openly challenging Lithuania.

In the mid-16th century, Sigismund Augustus proposed the idea of establishing dominance in the Baltic Sea region (*Dominium Maris Baltici*). This was a goal of Lithuania's other neighbours as well, who also recognised that Livonia was in decline. Lithuania had not only political but also economic and mercantile interests in Livonia. The intent of establishing dominance in the Baltic was to expand trade with Polotsk and Vitebsk via the Daugava River and have complete control over Europe's ties with Muscovy.

English and Dutch merchants traded with Muscovy via Riga, Lithuania, or the

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English and Dutch merchants traded with Muscovy via Riga, Lithuania, or the White Sea. They, like Muscovy, sought to maintain direct ties. Threatened by Muscovy's growing strength, Sigismund Augustus attempted to enlist Prussia (ruled by his cousin Albrecht), Gdansk, and Denmark as allies against England.

An internal conflict arose in Livonia in the mid-16th century. This provided a pretext for Lithuania to support Riga's Archbishop Wilhelm, Sigismund Augustus' cousin, and intervene in its affairs. In 1557, in Pasvalys, an alliance was concluded with Livonia which banned Muscovy from trading through Livonia and Lithuania. This treaty, in turn, became the pretext for Muscovy to declare war on Livonia in 1558. In 1560, Ivan the Terrible proposed to Sigismund Augustus that Livonia be shared between them, and that he marry Sigismund's sister Catherine. After Sigismund Augustus rejected the marriage proposal, Ivan claimed Livonia as his patrimony.

Muscovy crushed Livonia's army and occupied part of its territory. According to treaties signed in the ducal palace in Vilnius in 1561–1562, the Master of the Livonian Order Gothard von Kettler and the Riga Archbishop Wilhelm Hohenzollern surrendered to Lithuania. Now the conflict over Livonia grew into a broad regional war.

The Muscovite army attacked Lithuania in 1562, soon occupied Polotsk, and threatened to take the capital Vilnius. Sweden and Denmark entered the conflict. Lithuania was too weak to stand up against Muscovy alone, so Poland assisted in return for closer state relations between the two states. Lithuania's misfortunes in the Livonian War eventually led to the Lublin Union of 1569 with Poland. In 1566, Lithuania and Livonia also entered into an "eternal union". Sigismund Augustus was unable to end this inconclusive war before his death.

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One of the key figures

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Kūstis karisumene užpaule.
Livonija ir šiprovokaro karis
vėlavoms regione

Ivan the Terrible, the first
Grand Duke of Muscovy to
declare himself "tsar of all of
Rus" (Ivan Vasnetsov, 1977)

When his army attacked
Livonia, was he set in the
region.

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© Hulton-Deutsch

SIGISMUND AUGUSTUS (1565-1632) TO WHOLE EUROPE. HIS REIGN WAS THE MOST GLORIOUS IN THE HISTORY OF POLAND AND LITHUANIA. HE WAS THE FIRST KING OF POLAND WHO WAS ALSO THE KING OF SWEDEN. HE WAS THE FIRST KING OF POLAND WHO WAS ALSO THE KING OF DENMARK. HE WAS THE FIRST KING OF POLAND WHO WAS ALSO THE KING OF NORWAY. HE WAS THE FIRST KING OF POLAND WHO WAS ALSO THE KING OF PRUSSIA. HE WAS THE FIRST KING OF POLAND WHO WAS ALSO THE KING OF SILESIA. HE WAS THE FIRST KING OF POLAND WHO WAS ALSO THE KING OF MORAVIA. HE WAS THE FIRST KING OF POLAND WHO WAS ALSO THE KING OF BOHEMIA. HE WAS THE FIRST KING OF POLAND WHO WAS ALSO THE KING OF HUNGARY. HE WAS THE FIRST KING OF POLAND WHO WAS ALSO THE KING OF CROATIA. HE WAS THE FIRST KING OF POLAND WHO WAS ALSO THE KING OF SLOVAKIA. HE WAS THE FIRST KING OF POLAND WHO WAS ALSO THE KING OF SLOVENIA. HE WAS THE FIRST KING OF POLAND WHO WAS ALSO THE KING OF ITALY. HE WAS THE FIRST KING OF POLAND WHO WAS ALSO THE KING OF SPAIN. HE WAS THE FIRST KING OF POLAND WHO WAS ALSO THE KING OF PORTUGAL. HE WAS THE FIRST KING OF POLAND WHO WAS ALSO THE KING OF AUSTRIA. HE WAS THE FIRST KING OF POLAND WHO WAS ALSO THE KING OF SWITZERLAND. HE WAS THE FIRST KING OF POLAND WHO WAS ALSO THE KING OF THE NETHERLANDS. HE WAS THE FIRST KING OF POLAND WHO WAS ALSO THE KING OF BELGIUM. HE WAS THE FIRST KING OF POLAND WHO WAS ALSO THE KING OF LUXEMBOURG. HE WAS THE FIRST KING OF POLAND WHO WAS ALSO THE KING OF GERMANY. HE WAS THE FIRST KING OF POLAND WHO WAS ALSO THE KING OF DENMARK. HE WAS THE FIRST KING OF POLAND WHO WAS ALSO THE KING OF NORWAY. HE WAS THE FIRST KING OF POLAND WHO WAS ALSO THE KING OF PRUSSIA. HE WAS THE FIRST KING OF POLAND WHO WAS ALSO THE KING OF SILESIA. HE WAS THE FIRST KING OF POLAND WHO WAS ALSO THE KING OF MORAVIA. HE WAS THE FIRST KING OF POLAND WHO WAS ALSO THE KING OF BOHEMIA. HE WAS THE FIRST KING OF POLAND WHO WAS ALSO THE KING OF HUNGARY. HE WAS THE FIRST KING OF POLAND WHO WAS ALSO THE KING OF CROATIA. HE WAS THE FIRST KING OF POLAND WHO WAS ALSO THE KING OF SLOVAKIA. HE WAS THE FIRST KING OF POLAND WHO WAS ALSO THE KING OF SLOVENIA. HE WAS THE FIRST KING OF POLAND WHO WAS ALSO THE KING OF ITALY. HE WAS THE FIRST KING OF POLAND WHO WAS ALSO THE KING OF SPAIN. HE WAS THE FIRST KING OF POLAND WHO WAS ALSO THE KING OF PORTUGAL. HE WAS THE FIRST KING OF POLAND WHO WAS ALSO THE KING OF AUSTRIA. HE WAS THE FIRST KING OF POLAND WHO WAS ALSO THE KING OF SWITZERLAND. HE WAS THE FIRST KING OF POLAND WHO WAS ALSO THE KING OF THE NETHERLANDS. HE WAS THE FIRST KING OF POLAND WHO WAS ALSO THE KING OF BELGIUM. HE WAS THE FIRST KING OF POLAND WHO WAS ALSO THE KING OF LUXEMBOURG. HE WAS THE FIRST KING OF POLAND WHO WAS ALSO THE KING OF GERMANY.

Lietuvos Didysis kunigaikštis ir Lenkijos karalius Žygimantas Augustas, XVII a.

Grand Duke of Lithuania and King of Poland Sigismund Augustus, 17th century

Muzeum Narodowe w Warszawie



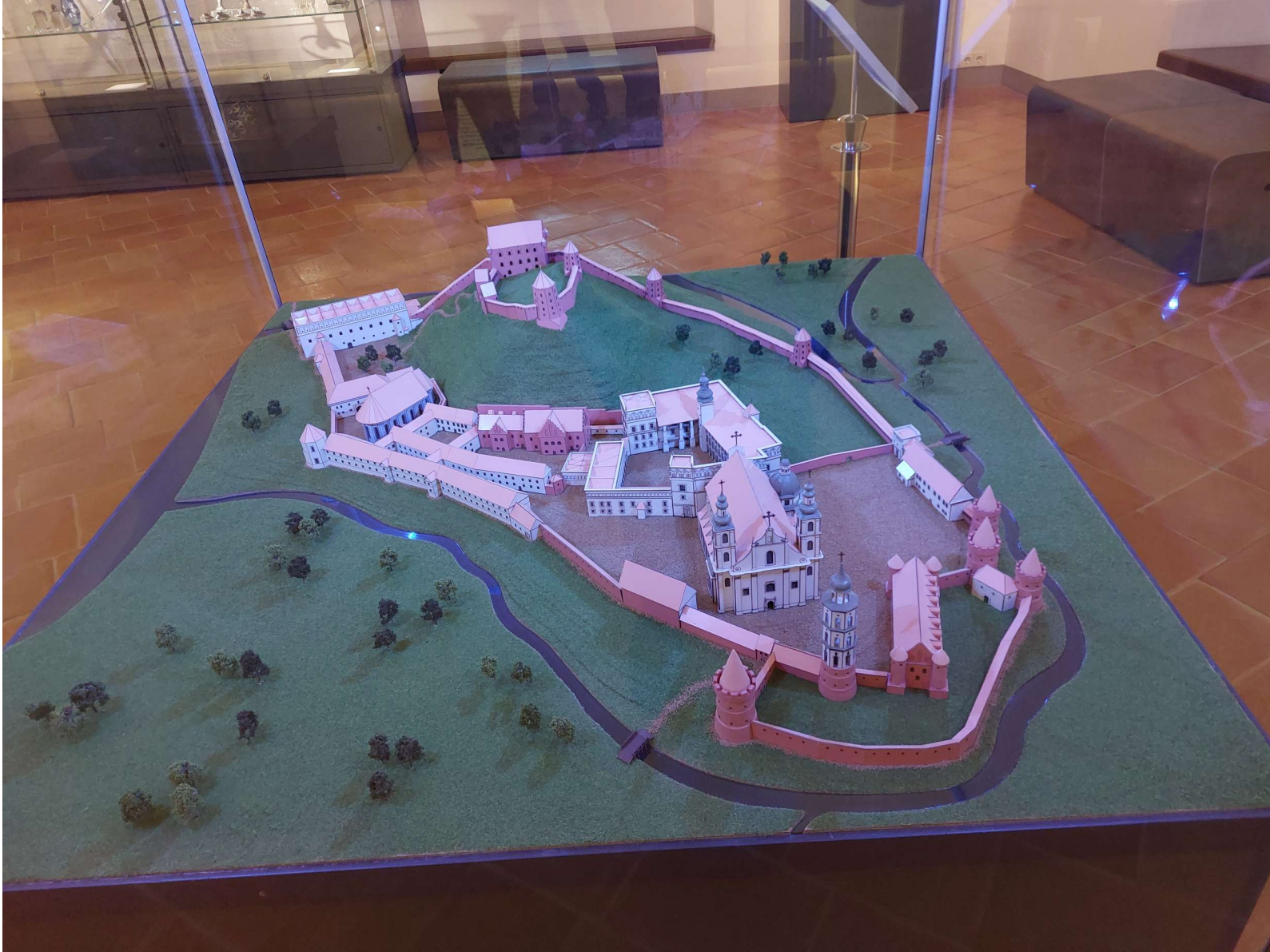
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3 | XV-XVI a. Lietuvos ir jos valdovų tarptautiniai ryšiai, susiję su Vilniaus rezidencija
 International ties of the Grand Duchy of Lithuania during the 15th and 16th centuries associated with the Vilnius residence
 Nacionaliniai miestai: Lietuvos Didžioji Kunigaikštystės valdovų rūmai



13

XVI a. pab.–XVII a. I p. Vilniaus pilys – Manierizmo ir ankstyvojo Baroko periodas, Vazų dinastijos valdymo metai

Vilnius castles from the late 16th to the first half of the 17th centuries; Mannerism and early Baroque periods; reign of the Vasa dynasty



Maketo autorai: Raimis Abramavičius, Simonas ir Dainiuskas Jonaitis
Model authors: Raimis Abramavičius, Simonas and Dainiuskas Jonaitis

1. Lietuvos didžiųjų kunigaikščių rūmai / Palace of the Grand Dukes of Lithuania
2. Žemutinė pilis / Lower Castle
3. Katedra su barokine Šv. Kazimiero koplyčia, kuri buvo ir rūmų koplyčia / Cathedral with the Baroque St Casimir's Chapel, which also served as the palace chapel
4. Iš gynybinio Žemutinės pilies bokšto perstatyta katedros varpinė / Rebuilt cathedral bell tower, once part of the Lower Castle's defensive wall
5. Senieji vyskupų rūmai, kuriuose vėliau buvo įsikūrusi pilies sargyba / The former bishops' residence, later the home of the palace guard
6. Katedros vikarų namas / Cathedral vicars' house
7. Lietuvos didžiųjų kunigaikščių rezidencijos I oficina / First ducal workshop
8. Lietuvos didžiųjų kunigaikščių rezidencijos II oficina / Second ducal workshop
9. Lietuvos didžiųjų kunigaikščių rezidencijos III oficina, arba buvę Radvilų rūmai / Third ducal workshop (former Radziwill Palace)
10. Koridorius tarp Pilies kalno ir III oficos, arba Radvilų rūmų / Corridor between Castle Hill and the third ducal workshop (former Radziwill Palace)
11. Pilies kalno vakarinio šlaito atraminė siena / Castle Hill western slope's retaining wall
12. Pilies prižiūrėtojo namas / Castle caretaker's house
13. Vadinamasis Tvardovskio bokštas – žibintas / Lighthouse
14. Manieristinė Šv. Onos ir šv. Barbaros bažnyčia – valdovų šeimos mauzoliejus / Mannerist Sts Anne and Barbara Church – mausoleum of the ruling family
15. Senojo arsenalo korpusai / Former arsenal buildings
16. Aukštutinė mūrinė pilis su gotikiniais rezidenciniais rūmais / Upper Castle and Gothic residence (brick)
17. Barokinis sodas-parkas su fontanais ir skulptūromis prie Lietuvos didžiųjų kunigaikščių rūmų / Baroque garden and park by the palace, with fountains and sculptures
18. Pilies pietiniai vartai / Castle's southern gates
19. Lietuvos Vyriausiojo Tribunolo rūmai / Supreme Tribunal of Lithuania building

džiuoju

Stephen Bathory's recognition as grand duke

Stephen Bathory pledged to abide by the *Pacta Conventa* [Latin for "articles of agreement" between the nobility of the Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth and their newly elected king] in Transylvania on February 18, 1576. He crossed into Poland on March 16, and was crowned King of Poland and Grand Duke of Lithuania on May 1 in Krakow, without any Lithuanians participating.

The Lithuanian Seimas recognized Bathory as the Grand Duke of Lithuania on June 29, 1576 (over seven months after his election and nearly three months after his coronation as King of Poland). They did so in return for his promises to respect the Grand Duchy's political autonomy, to turn over the private estates which Sigismund the Old left to his sister Anna to the Lithuanian treasury, to convene the Commonwealth's Sejm alternately in Lithuania and Poland, appoint only Lithuanians to the position of Hetman of Lithuania (head of the Lithuanian military), and to compensate the Grand Duchy for lands lost to Poland on the eve of the Union of Lublin with other lands, among other promises. They did so also because of the growing threat of war with Muscovy.

Despite the fact that the Lithuanian political nation recognised Stephen Bathory only after receiving his word that political concessions would be made, his subsequent actions and policies in fact strengthened Lithuania's positions in the union with Poland. Wanting to realize his own goals, Stephen Bathory exploited the disagreements between Lithuania and Poland, and in doing so strengthened Lithuania's autonomy. When obstacles arose in the Commonwealth's Sejm, he would convene the Vilnius Convocations, which were in essence separate Lithuanian diets. Stephen Bathory did not give in to pressure from Poland and kept Livonia under the common rule of Lithuania and Poland. Even though Lithuania hesitated to acknowledge Stephen Bathory as grand duke and raised conditions for his reign, history has shown that he was in fact one of the best rulers Lithuania ever had.

Stephen Bathory's victory in the Livonian War

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- Lietuvos Didžioji Kunigaikštystė / Grand Duchy of Lithuania
- Lietuvos žemė, Stepono Batoro valdymas (1579-1582) / Land of Lithuania occupied from Muscovy (1579-1582) by Stephen Bathory
- Lietuva - Lietuvos (1561-1569), Respublikos teritorija (1569-1660) / Lithuania - a vassal territory of Lithuania (1561-1569) and of the Commonwealth (1569-1660)
- Lietuva - Lietuvos (1561-1569), Respublikos teritorija (1569-1772) / Lithuania - a vassal territory of Lithuania (1561-1569) and of the Commonwealth (1569-1772)
- Kuršo kunigaikštystė - Lietuvos (1561-1569), Respublikos vasalis (1569-1795) and of the Commonwealth (1561-1569) / Duchy of Courland - the vassal of Lithuania (1561-1569) and of the Commonwealth (1569-1795)
- Priekajės kunigaikštystė - Lenkijos Karalystės vasalis / Duchy of Prussia, the vassal of the Kingdom of Poland
- Valstybių centrai / State capitals
- TRAKAI / Administrative centers of Lithuanian lands, duchies, and vassals; vassal state capitals
- Ukragai / Lithuanian parishes centers
- Administraciniai centrai / Administrative centers of Lithuanian counties [parishes or provinces]
- Kiti miestai / Other towns
- Lietuvos Didžioji Kunigaikštystės senosios sienos / Old borders of the Lithuanian Grand Duchy
- Knygos valdybės sienos / Boundaries of Lithuanian estates
- Kitos valdymo sritis / Other state borders, current borders of Lithuania

1
Lietuva Stepono Batoro laikais, XVI a. antra pusė
Lithuania during the reign of Stephen Bathory, late 16th century

Nacionalinis muziejus
Lietuvos Didžioji Kunigaikštystės valdymo centras

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Steponas Batoras prie Pskovo,
Janas Matejka, 1872 m.

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Stephen Bathory's accomplishments in Lithuania and Vilnius

Even though he initially received a cool reception in Lithuania, and some time passed before he was recognised as the Grand Duke, Stephen Bathory showed that he was favourably disposed toward Lithuania's state aspirations and cultural initiatives and has thus been remembered as one of the most famous and meritorious Lithuanian leaders of all time. Stephen Bathory's main accomplishments in the Grand Duchy of Lithuania:

- Strengthened Lithuania's sovereignty, convened the Vilnius Convocations and advanced the formation of a parliamentary system;
- Established the Supreme Tribunal, which meant the strengthening of an independent legal system in Lithuania;
- Supported drafting the Third Lithuanian Statute; interpreted the provisions of the Union of Lublin in Lithuania's favour; and emphasized the duality of the Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth;
- Achieved victory in the Livonian War; regained Lithuania's lost territories from Muscovy, and pushed back the threat of Muscovy;
- Joined the port of Riga to Livonia; promoted the development of the Lithuanian economy and trade;
- Founded Vilnius University and strengthened the Catholic Church's positions.

On the way to war in Livonia, Stephen Bathory passed through Vilnius, where he was received with great pomp and ceremony in 1579. He supported the initiative of Bishop Walerian Protasewicz to raise the Vilnius Jesuit College to a university and that same year signed the privilege establishing Vilnius University.

On May 29, 1580, a special celebration took place in Vilnius Cathedral. For his triumphs in Muscovy and his support of the Catholic Church, Bathory was presented with a sword blessed by Pope Gregory XIII and a pearl-encrusted mitre. The Samogitian bishop Merkelis Giedraitis presented these regalia to the ruler with the papal nuncio Giovanni Andrea Caligari in attendance. In Lithuania, this ceremony was regarded as a special raising ceremony for Stephen Bathory to the position of Grand Duke of Lithuania. In 1582, triumph in the drawn-out Livonian War was also celebrated in Vilnius. Some of the trophies from that war Bathory left to the cathedral.



13.6

Stepono Batoro pergale Livonijos karė

Stephen Bathory's victory in the Livonian War

XVI a. svarbią pergalę Livonijos šalininkai Steponas Batoras ir jo karijai pasiekė 1581 m. rugpjūtį, kai buvo įveiktas Švedijos karys Erikas Knybelius. Ši pergalė buvo svarbi, nes ji parodė, kad Lietuvos karijai buvo geresni kariai nei švedai. Ši pergalė taip pat padėjo sustiprinti Lietuvos kariuomenę ir parodė, kad Lietuvos karijai buvo geresni kariai nei švedai.



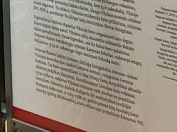
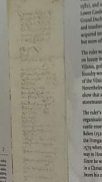
1. Stephen Bathory's victory over Erik Knybelius in 1581.



The sword shown here is the sword of Stephen Bathory, which was used by him in the Livonian War. The armor is also a piece of armor from the same period.

13.7 Stepono Batoro rezidavimas Vilniuje

Stephen Bathory's residence in Vilnius



During his stay in Vilnius, Stephen Bathory was involved in the construction of the residence in Vilnius. The residence was built in the style of the Italian Renaissance and was one of the most beautiful buildings in Vilnius at that time.

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13.8

Stepono Batoro nuopelnai Lietuvai ir Vilniui

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1. Stephen Bathory's pearl-encrusted mitre, which was presented to him by the papal nuncio Giovanni Andrea Caligni in 1584.



2. A document or map related to Stephen Bathory's accomplishments in Lithuania and Vilnius.



3. A document or map related to Stephen Bathory's accomplishments in Lithuania and Vilnius.



4. A sword and armor related to Stephen Bathory's accomplishments in Lithuania and Vilnius.



5. A portrait of Stephen Bathory, showing his military attire and regalia.



6. A portrait of Stephen Bathory, showing his military attire and regalia.



2

Mūšis ties Berestečku, Pranciškus Smuglevičius, prieš 1797 m.
1651 m. Lietuvos etmonas Jonušas Radvila laimėjo mūšį prieš kazokus prie Berestečko miestelio
Battle of Berestechko, Pranciškus Smuglevičius, before 1797
In 1651, Lithuanian hetman Janusz Radziwiłł helped defeat the Cossacks in a battle near the town of Berestechko.

Maciej Pales u Wilnoszce

The Cossack uprising – beginning of the Deluge

Ladislaus Vasa made efforts to normalize legally the Protestants' situation, as well as relations between the Uniates and Orthodox believers. These efforts were necessitated by ethnocultural transformations in the southeastern lands of the Polish Kingdom, territories in today's Ukraine. In these lands, discontent based on social, religious, cultural and ethnic differences between the gentry and nobility, mostly the recently arrived Poles, and the local population – peasants and free Cossacks, who had become the nucleus of the nascent Ukrainian nation – grew stronger. The idea was raised in the Commonwealth that it should be reorganized into a Three-Nation Commonwealth in which, alongside Poland and Lithuania, there would be a Grand Duchy of Rus' (Ukraine). Several Cossack uprisings occurred during the 1630's, which were finally put down only in 1638. But the underlying problems were not resolved and new unrest loomed.

Towards the end of his reign, seeking to become an active player in European politics, to appease the Cossacks and to strengthen his governance, Ladislaus Vasa prepared for war against the Ottoman Empire. He planned to capture Constantinople. In 1645, he started recruiting soldiers and gained the support of Lithuania's most influential magnates. The gentry of the Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth, however, fearing its ruler's absolutist aspirations and the growing strength of the Cossacks, and wanting to avoid war and higher taxes, rejected this plan in the Sejm of 1646. The Cossacks were already preparing for war, however, and could not be placated. In 1648, due to socioeconomic and confessional oppression, a major uprising of Cossacks and peasants (known as the Khmelnytskyi Uprising) began in Ukraine. The Polish army suffered crushing defeats in the battles of Zhovti Vody (Yellow Waters) and Korsun. Both Polish hetmans were taken captive. The first Cossack units, led by Colonel Piotr Glowacki, reached Lithuania's southern lands, which were inhabited by the Ruthenians (today's Belarusians). With turmoil in the state growing, Ladislaus Vasa met his untimely death in Merkinė on May 20, 1648.

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Mon. Rikardo Kijev. 1651 g. gale po karpjimo 16 kovo 1711
m. gale 1651

1648 Commonwealth
and Constantinople or Istanbul

pritas, priklanses kaokos etnomu
medijai Cesturai. Vidiario ir Rytų Europa.
1648. valdys
keprae vilas patuko į valdoro lobymą
1648 m. Jono Kazimiero Vazos buvo
palaivomatas pavilnij vasiuizumui
Censtakavopje

Scriptae that once belonged to Cossack
hetman Tymofej Caciura, central and
eastern Europe, mid-17th century

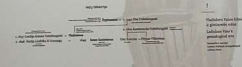
This sceptre later found its way into the
ruler's treasury and was donated by John
Casimir Vasa to the Pauline Monastery in
Czapłówek in 1661.

Waldemar Podkościelny na zdjęciu

Vladislavo Vazos ankstyvojo baroko rūmai Early Baroque palace of Ladislava Vasa

14.1

Vladislavo Vazos (1595–1648) jaunystė ir asmenybė



Vladislav Vasa gimė 1595 m. kovo mėnesio Lietuvos pašto gyvenvietėje, Trakai. Tėvai – Lietuvos valdovas Žigismantas Vasa ir Ona Habšburgerė. Pabrėžiamas jo giminės Vladislavo Gergėnos kilmė. Tai paaiškina Vasa šeimininko pavardės kilmę. Tėvai, kunigaikštis Vladislavus, asmeninė valdovas Žigismantas. Žigismantas turėjo ketis sūnus, iš kurių Vladislavus buvo antrasis pagal pagilumą. Vladislavus Vasa turėjo ketis sūnus, iš kurių Vladislavus buvo antrasis pagal pagilumą. Vladislavus Vasa turėjo ketis sūnus, iš kurių Vladislavus buvo antrasis pagal pagilumą.



1 Vladislav Vasa, 1595 m. kovo mėnesio. Lietuvos pašto gyvenvietėje, Trakai. Tėvai – Lietuvos valdovas Žigismantas Vasa ir Ona Habšburgerė.

Nuo 1598 m. Vladislavus mokėsi šv. Onos Habšburgerės Domo (Lietuvos pašto gyvenvietėje) Trakuose. 1599–1600 m. mokėsi šv. Onos Habšburgerės Domo (Lietuvos pašto gyvenvietėje) Trakuose. 1599–1600 m. mokėsi šv. Onos Habšburgerės Domo (Lietuvos pašto gyvenvietėje) Trakuose.



2 Vladislav Vasa gavo šią apdovanojamą medaliukų kėlimą. Tai buvo dovanota jam iš jo tėvo, kunigaikščio Vladislavo, asmeninė valdovas Žigismantas. Žigismantas turėjo ketis sūnus, iš kurių Vladislavus buvo antrasis pagal pagilumą. Vladislavus Vasa turėjo ketis sūnus, iš kurių Vladislavus buvo antrasis pagal pagilumą.

1600 m. Vladislavus pradėjo mokytis šv. Onos Habšburgerės Domo (Lietuvos pašto gyvenvietėje) Trakuose. 1600 m. mokėsi šv. Onos Habšburgerės Domo (Lietuvos pašto gyvenvietėje) Trakuose. 1600 m. mokėsi šv. Onos Habšburgerės Domo (Lietuvos pašto gyvenvietėje) Trakuose.



3 Vladislav Vasa, 1600 m. mokėsi šv. Onos Habšburgerės Domo (Lietuvos pašto gyvenvietėje) Trakuose. 1600 m. mokėsi šv. Onos Habšburgerės Domo (Lietuvos pašto gyvenvietėje) Trakuose. 1600 m. mokėsi šv. Onos Habšburgerės Domo (Lietuvos pašto gyvenvietėje) Trakuose.

Ladislava Vasa's (1595–1648) youth and personality

Ladislav Vasa was born in 1595 in the small Lithuanian castle near Kraków. His parents were the son of Grand Duke Sigismund Augustus and Anna of Austria. Their son was named Vladislav Vasa. Vladislavus was named in honor of his father, King Sigismund Augustus. Vladislavus was named in honor of his father, King Sigismund Augustus.



4 Vladislav Vasa gavo šią apdovanojamą medaliuką. Tai buvo dovanota jam iš jo tėvo, kunigaikščio Vladislavo, asmeninė valdovas Žigismantas. Žigismantas turėjo ketis sūnus, iš kurių Vladislavus buvo antrasis pagal pagilumą. Vladislavus Vasa turėjo ketis sūnus, iš kurių Vladislavus buvo antrasis pagal pagilumą.

14.2

Vladislavo Vazos vedyboms ir šeima

Vladislav Vasa ligi šiol neturėjo savo pavardės. Jis buvo pavadintas Vladislavu, kaip ir jo tėvas, kunigaikštis Vladislavus. Jis buvo pavadintas Vladislavu, kaip ir jo tėvas, kunigaikštis Vladislavus. Jis buvo pavadintas Vladislavu, kaip ir jo tėvas, kunigaikštis Vladislavus.

Vladislav Vasa 1600 m. gegužės mėnesį išvyko į Prancūziją. Jis vyko į Prancūziją, kad mokytis. Jis vyko į Prancūziją, kad mokytis. Jis vyko į Prancūziją, kad mokytis. Jis vyko į Prancūziją, kad mokytis. Jis vyko į Prancūziją, kad mokytis.

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1 Vladislav Vasa, 1600 m. gegužės mėnesį išvyko į Prancūziją. Jis vyko į Prancūziją, kad mokytis. Jis vyko į Prancūziją, kad mokytis. Jis vyko į Prancūziją, kad mokytis. Jis vyko į Prancūziją, kad mokytis. Jis vyko į Prancūziją, kad mokytis.



2 Vladislav Vasa, 1600 m. gegužės mėnesį išvyko į Prancūziją. Jis vyko į Prancūziją, kad mokytis. Jis vyko į Prancūziją, kad mokytis. Jis vyko į Prancūziją, kad mokytis. Jis vyko į Prancūziją, kad mokytis. Jis vyko į Prancūziją, kad mokytis.



3 Vladislav Vasa, 1600 m. gegužės mėnesį išvyko į Prancūziją. Jis vyko į Prancūziją, kad mokytis. Jis vyko į Prancūziją, kad mokytis. Jis vyko į Prancūziją, kad mokytis. Jis vyko į Prancūziją, kad mokytis. Jis vyko į Prancūziją, kad mokytis.



4 Vladislav Vasa, 1600 m. gegužės mėnesį išvyko į Prancūziją. Jis vyko į Prancūziją, kad mokytis. Jis vyko į Prancūziją, kad mokytis. Jis vyko į Prancūziją, kad mokytis. Jis vyko į Prancūziją, kad mokytis. Jis vyko į Prancūziją, kad mokytis.

Ladislava Vasa's marriage and family

Ladislav Vasa declared marriage, although the princesses of Spain, Austria, England, and Sweden were among motion proposed to him. In 1600, he married the royal Orinda Katerina of Austria. She was the daughter of his maternal uncle and godfather, Emperor Ferdinand II. They had a son, Sigismund Augustus, King of Poland and Austria, in 1607.

1607 m. gegužės mėnesį išvyko į Prancūziją. Jis vyko į Prancūziją, kad mokytis. Jis vyko į Prancūziją, kad mokytis. Jis vyko į Prancūziją, kad mokytis. Jis vyko į Prancūziją, kad mokytis. Jis vyko į Prancūziją, kad mokytis.

Ladislava Vasa's wedding with Marie Louise Gonzaga in Vienna (1611-1612). The wedding of the King of France Louis XIII. She was first engaged to a French king, the Ladislavus I, but he died in 1610. On November 7, 1611, Marie Louise married Ladislavus in Vienna. She was first engaged to a French king, the Ladislavus I, but he died in 1610.

14.3

Karas ir taika su Maskva bei Švedija

Prancūzijos tarpininkystė po Žigismanto Vazo mirties, 1613 m. Maskvos karštas ir taika su Švedija. 1613 m. Maskvos karštas ir taika su Švedija. 1613 m. Maskvos karštas ir taika su Švedija. 1613 m. Maskvos karštas ir taika su Švedija. 1613 m. Maskvos karštas ir taika su Švedija.



1 Vladislav Vasa, 1613 m. Maskvos karštas ir taika su Švedija. 1613 m. Maskvos karštas ir taika su Švedija. 1613 m. Maskvos karštas ir taika su Švedija. 1613 m. Maskvos karštas ir taika su Švedija. 1613 m. Maskvos karštas ir taika su Švedija.



2 Vladislav Vasa, 1613 m. Maskvos karštas ir taika su Švedija. 1613 m. Maskvos karštas ir taika su Švedija. 1613 m. Maskvos karštas ir taika su Švedija. 1613 m. Maskvos karštas ir taika su Švedija. 1613 m. Maskvos karštas ir taika su Švedija.



3 Vladislav Vasa, 1613 m. Maskvos karštas ir taika su Švedija. 1613 m. Maskvos karštas ir taika su Švedija. 1613 m. Maskvos karštas ir taika su Švedija. 1613 m. Maskvos karštas ir taika su Švedija. 1613 m. Maskvos karštas ir taika su Švedija.



4 Vladislav Vasa, 1613 m. Maskvos karštas ir taika su Švedija. 1613 m. Maskvos karštas ir taika su Švedija. 1613 m. Maskvos karštas ir taika su Švedija. 1613 m. Maskvos karštas ir taika su Švedija. 1613 m. Maskvos karštas ir taika su Švedija.



5 Vladislav Vasa, 1613 m. Maskvos karštas ir taika su Švedija. 1613 m. Maskvos karštas ir taika su Švedija. 1613 m. Maskvos karštas ir taika su Švedija. 1613 m. Maskvos karštas ir taika su Švedija. 1613 m. Maskvos karštas ir taika su Švedija.

War and peace with Moscow and Sweden

In 1611, during the interregnum after Sigismund Vasa's death, the Muscovite army attacked Lithuania and besieged Smolensk. Lithuania's Hetman Krzysztof Radziwiłł repulsed the army. In 1611, during the interregnum after Sigismund Vasa's death, the Muscovite army attacked Lithuania and besieged Smolensk.

1611 m. Maskvos karštas ir taika su Švedija. 1611 m. Maskvos karštas ir taika su Švedija. 1611 m. Maskvos karštas ir taika su Švedija. 1611 m. Maskvos karštas ir taika su Švedija. 1611 m. Maskvos karštas ir taika su Švedija.

1612 m. Maskvos karštas ir taika su Švedija. 1612 m. Maskvos karštas ir taika su Švedija. 1612 m. Maskvos karštas ir taika su Švedija. 1612 m. Maskvos karštas ir taika su Švedija. 1612 m. Maskvos karštas ir taika su Švedija.





- Lietuvos Didžioji Kunigaikštystė (Grand Duchy of Lithuania)
- Livonija - Lietuvos (1561-1569), Respublikos teritorija (1569-1772) of the Commonwealth (1569-1772)
- Kunigaikštystė - Lietuvos (1569), Respublikos vasalis (1569-1793) of the Commonwealth (1569-1793)
- Pėdieji kunigaikštystės - Lietuvos Karaliaus vasalis, nuo 1671 m. - rusų valdžia valdė. Respublikos (Lietuvos) vasalis, nuo 1671 m. - rusų valdžia valdė. Duchy of Podolia, the vassal of the Kingdom of Poland, or the Kingdom of Russia, from 1671 to present union with the Grand Duchy
- Lietuvos Didžiosios Kunigaikštystės žemės; 1667 m. osmanų valdžioje; Lietuvos Didžiosios Kunigaikštystės žemės; 1667 m. osmanų valdžioje; Lands of the Grand Duchy of Lithuania under the hegemony of the voivode of 1667
- Lietuvos Karaliaus žemės, 1667 m. rusų valdžioje; Lietuvos Karaliaus žemės, 1667 m. rusų valdžioje; Lands of the Kingdom of Poland under the hegemony of the voivode of 1667
- Haliczka valdija (Name of the Haliczka)
- Lietuvos žemės 1793 m. (Name of the Haliczka) 1793

Lietuvos Didžiosios Kunigaikštystės pėdininkų pulko vėliava, 1718. Pulko vadas buvo Lietuvos lauko etmonas Stanislovas Brzeskas Dzeržotkas. Banner of a Grand Duchy of Lithuania infantry regiment, 1718. The regiment leader was the Field Hetman of the Grand Duchy of Lithuania Stanislaw Brzeski Dzerzotki.



- Valstybių sienos, pagrindinis valdymas
- State capitals, main administrative centers
- State capitals, main administrative centers
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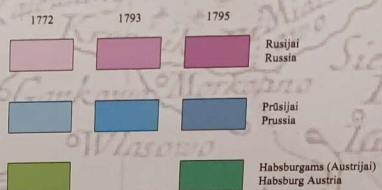
Lenkijos karalius, kunigaikštis, didysis Lietuvos kunigaikštis, Jonas Sobieski, apgynimo mieste, King of Poland and Lithuania, John Sobieski, the defender of Vienna

John Sobieski was one of the defending Vienna

iga
š Lietuvos
mybės karo
ralystės
ikštystės
ją vadovas.
century
general, a
gins, hero of
endence and
e Kingdom of
of Lithuania



Lenkijos ir Lietuvos valstybės teritorijos, per padalijimus atitekusios:
Partitioned territories of Poland and Lithuania that were incorporated into:



VILNIUS
Valstybių sostinės, pagrindinių valdovų rezidencijų ir parlamentų posėdžių miestai
State capitals, cities where the rulers resided and where the parliaments met

TRAKAI
Lietuvos ir kai kurių kitų valstybių žemių, kunigaikštysčių, vaivadijų centrai, ypač valstybių sostinės
Administrative centers of Lithuanian lands, duchies, and voivodes; vassal state capitals

Ukmergė
Lietuvos pavietų centrai
Administrative centers of Lithuanian poviats

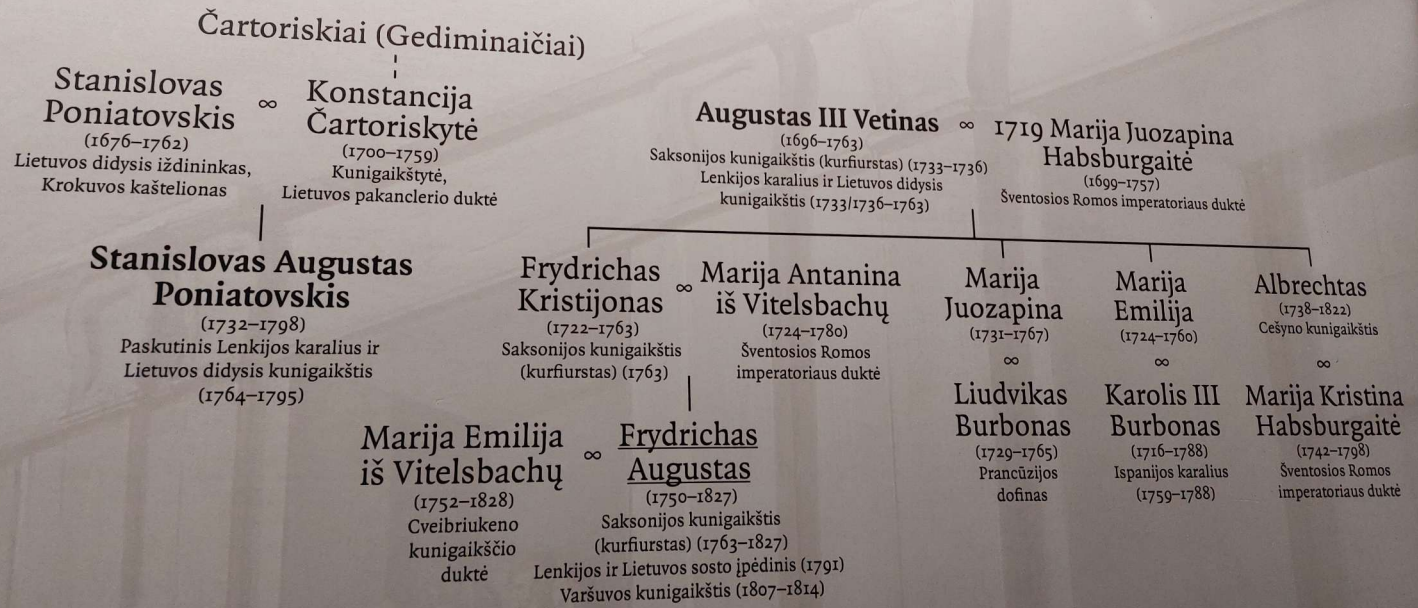
Biržai
Kiti miestai
Other towns

— Lietuvos Didžiosios Kunigaikštystės sienos
Borders of the Grand Duchy of Lithuania
— Kitų valstybių sienos, dabartinės Lietuvos sienos
Other state borders, current borders of Lithuania
— Lenkijos ir Lietuvos valstybės padalijimų ribos
Borders of the partitioned Polish and Lithuanian state

1794 m. T. Kosciuszko sukilimo Lietuvoje ir Lenkijoje centrai
Centers of the Kościuszko uprising of 1794 in Lithuania and Poland

4 | Abiejų Tautų Respublikos padalijimai XVIII a.
The Partitions of the Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth in the 18th century

Nacionalinis muziejus Lietuvos Didžiosios Kunigaikštystės valdovų rūmai



2

Lietuvos didžiųjų kunigaikščių genealoginė schema, XVIII a. antra pusė
Genealogy of the grand dukes of Lithuania, second half of the 18th century

Nacionalinis muziejus Lietuvos Didžiosios Kunigaikštystės valdovų rūmai

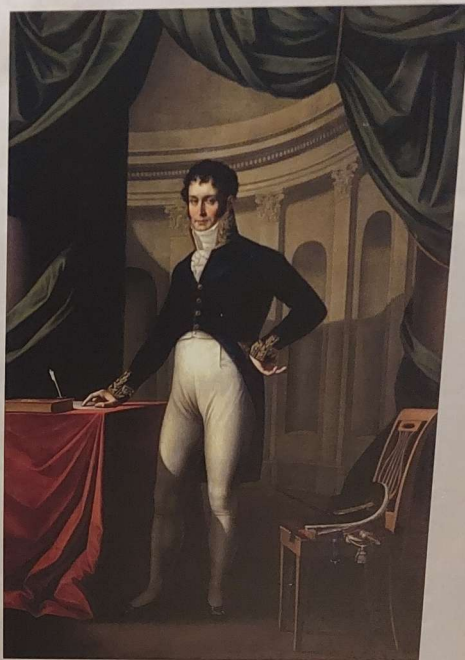


1

Adomas Mickevičius ant Ajudaho uolos, Valentinas Vankavičius, XIX a. pirmą pusę
Iš Lietuvos kilęs poetas XIX a. Europos pavergtų tautų buvo laikomas Laisvės pranašu ir Romantizmo simboliu.

Adam Mickiewicz on the Ayu-Dag, Valentinas Vankavičius, first half of the 19th century
The Lithuanian-born poet was considered a prophet of liberation among 19th-century Europe's subjugated peoples and a symbol of Romanticism.

Lietuvos dailės muziejus



2

Kunigaikštis Adomas Jurgis Čartoriskis, Juozapas Oleškevičius, XIX a. pirmą pusę
Kunigaikštis XIX a. lietuvių ir lenkų emigrantų bei disidentų buvo laikomas egziliu Lenkijos ir Lietuvos valdovu.

Prince Adam Jerzy Czartoryski, Juozapas Oleškevičius, first half of the 19th century
The prince was considered the leader-in-exile of Poland and Lithuania by Lithuanian and Polish emigrants and dissidents in the 19th century.

Lietuvos nacionalinis muziejus