

一, 第二共和國時期

第一部分 一戰和獨立運動

政黨

1, ND

1. 反工會
2. 社會達爾文主義
3. 文化認同和統一
4. 反天主教
5. 反德意志化
6. 民族獨立
7. 反對過度擴張 (恢復波-立聯邦), 呼籲波蘭的純正性
8. 代表: Roman Dmowski (羅曼·德莫夫斯基)

2, PPS (波蘭社會主義黨)

1. 反資產階級
2. 建立獨立民主的共和國
3. 代表: 畢蘇斯基, Ignacy Paderewski (依納爵·帕德夫斯基, 畢蘇斯基辭讓), Ignacy Daszyński (依納爵·達申斯基, 盧布林政府領袖), Gabriel Narutowicz (加布里埃·納魯托維奇, 畢蘇斯基黨人, 第一任總統)

3, SDKPiL

1. 激進社會主義
2. 反對民族主義
3. 主張 intersection, 國際主義
4. 無國籍
5. 代表: 盧森堡, 捷爾任斯基

4, PSL (農業/大眾黨)

1. 既不左也不右
2. 反對對農民的壓迫
3. 社會的極端不平等
4. 主張土地改革
5. 部分保守性: 很多農民信仰天主教
6. 代表: Wincenty Wito (文森特·維托)

5, Liberal 和 National Democracy

1. 很大程度上是看是否尊重少數

6, Civil 和 Nation State

共同的 law, property, rights, duties

共同的 language, ethnicity, culture, religion

人物

1, Ignacy Daszyński

伊格納齊·達申斯基

Ignacy Ewaryst Daszyński (26 October 1866 – 31 October 1936) was a Polish socialist politician, journalist, and very briefly Prime Minister of the Second Polish Republic's first government, formed in Lublin in 1918. In October 1892 he cofounded the Polish Social Democratic Party (Polish abbreviation: PPSD), a precursor to the Polish Socialist Party (PPS). In 1897 he was elected to the Austrian Parliament and remained there until 1918.

From 1903 he took part in several congresses and gatherings of the International Socialist Party, advocating for the independence and reunification of all Polish territories, as an integral part of the Polish socialist program. In 1912 he began a long collaboration with future Marshal and Chief of State Józef Piłsudski. He was appointed editor-in-chief of the Socialist newspaper *Naprzód* (Forward), published in Kraków.

Following World War I, Daszyński cofounded the Polish National Committee, and for a few days he served as head of the Provisional People's Government of the Republic of Poland formed in the city of Lublin on 7 November 1918. On 26 January 1919 he was elected to the Polish Sejm, and was re-elected in 1922, 1928, and 1930. From July 1920 to January 1921 he served as deputy prime minister in a Government of National Unity led by politician and diplomat Wincenty Witos.

Though he strongly supported Józef Piłsudski during the May 1926 Coup, he later joined the center-left opposition. From 1928 to 1930 he was the third Marshal of the Sejm. When Piłsudski entered the Sejm chamber, accompanied by a sizable military escort, Daszyński refused to open the Sejm session. He ended his political career in 1930 when Piłsudski dissolved the Sejm.

In his journalistic and underground activities, he used the pseudonyms *Daszek*, *Żegota*, and *Ignis*.



伊格納齊·埃瓦雷斯特·達申斯基 (波蘭語：Ignacy Ewaryst Daszyński, 1866 年 10 月 26 日於茲巴拉日—1936 年 10 月 31 日) 是波蘭政治家，記者與波蘭盧布林政府 (成立於 1918 年) 的總理。

達申斯基與其他人一同成立波蘭社會民主黨 (波蘭語縮寫：PPSD)，該黨後來更名為波蘭社會黨 (PPS)。他還在 1929 年參與創建了中左翼陣線 (Centrolew)。達申斯基儘管在 1926 年 5 月政變時支持約瑟夫·畢蘇斯基，但後來加入了反畢蘇斯基陣營。

身為記者與地下工作者，達申斯基曾使用過假名「達謝克」(*Daszek*)，「熱戈塔」(*Żegota*) 和「伊格尼斯」(*Ignis*)。盧布林臨時政府的領袖，沒幹多久，也是 PPS 成員。

2, Roman Dmowski

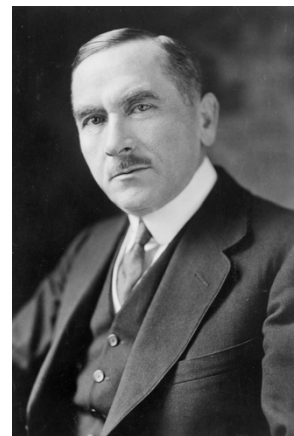
羅曼·德莫夫斯基

Roman Stanisław Dmowski (Polish: [ˈrɔman staˈɲiswaf ˈdmɔfski], 9 August 1864 – 2 January 1939) was a Polish politician, statesman, and co-founder and chief ideologue of the National Democracy (abbreviated "ND": in Polish, "Endecja") political movement. He saw the Germanization of Polish territories controlled by the German Empire as the major threat to Polish culture and therefore advocated a degree of accommodation with another power that had partitioned Poland, the Russian Empire. He favored the re-establishment of Polish independence by nonviolent means, and supported policies favorable to the Polish middle class. During World War I, in Paris, through his Polish National Committee he was a prominent spokesman, to the Allies for Polish aspirations. He was an instrumental figure in the postwar restoration of Poland's independent existence.

Dmowski never wielded significant political power, except for a brief period in 1923 as Minister of Foreign Affairs. Nevertheless, he was one of the most influential Polish ideologues and politicians of his time. A controversial personality most of his life, Dmowski believed that only a homogenous Polish-speaking and Roman Catholic-practicing nation would be preferable as opposed to Piłsudski's vision of Prometheism which sought a multi-ethnic Poland reminiscent of the Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth instead. As a result, his thinking marginalized other ethnic groups living in Poland, particularly those in the *Kresy* (which included Jews, Lithuanians, and Ukrainians) and he was regarded as anti-Semite. He remains a key figure of Polish nationalism and has been frequently referred to as "the father of Polish nationalism". Throughout most of his life, he was the chief ideological opponent of the Polish military and political leader Józef Piłsudski and of the latter's vision of Poland as a multinational federation against German and Russian imperialism.

羅曼·斯坦尼斯瓦夫·德莫夫斯基 (波蘭語：Roman Stanisław Dmowski；1864 年 8 月 9 日 – 1939 年 1 月 2 日) 是波蘭政治家與民族民主政治集團 ("Endecja") 的首席思想家和共同創建者。

德莫夫斯基除了在 1923 年短暫地擔任過外交部長，一生並未出任其他政府職務。然而他開創的民族民主政治運動在 50 年的時間內一定程度地左右了波蘭的歷史與政治，並成為戰間期波蘭最強大的政治集團之一。德莫夫斯基雖然一生都是爭議性人物，但在使波蘭恢復獨立的方面上還是起到了一定的作用。他與約瑟夫·畢蘇斯基並稱為波蘭 20 世紀最重要的政治人物。



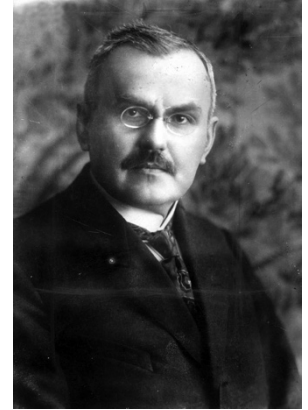
3, Wladyslaw Grabski

弗拉迪瓦夫·加布里斯基

Władysław Dominik Grabski (7 July 1874 – 1 March 1938) was a Polish National Democratic politician, economist and historian. He was the main author of the currency reform in the Second Polish Republic and served as Prime Minister of Poland in 1920 and from 1923 to 1925. He was the brother of Stanisław Grabski and Zofia Kirkor-Kiedroniowa.

He was responsible for the creation of the Bank of Poland and implementing the Polish złoty. Grabski's cabinet became the longest standing cabinet in interwar Poland. At the same time, however, Grabski's cabinet was severely criticized. Stanisław Głąbiński, for example, criticized Grabski's inefficiencies in the sphere of international relations, and Wincenty Witos disapproved of Grabski's deficient agricultural reform, as well as his inability to inform the public of the state's real financial situation.

1. ND 成員
2. 1923-25 年擔任財政部長
3. 第 5 和第 12 任波蘭總理
4. 推動農業和經濟改革
5. 他全面削減國家開支, 解僱政府僱員, 提高稅收, 從而使預算達到平衡
6. 以茲羅提取代波蘭馬克
7. 他結束了惡性通貨膨脹



4, Eugeniusz Kwiatkowski

尤金尼烏茲·基維阿克沃斯基

Eugeniusz Kwiatkowski (30 December 1888, Kraków – 22 August 1974, Kraków) was a Polish politician and economist, Deputy Prime Minister of Poland, government minister and manager of the Second Polish Republic.

He studied at the Jesuit school Zakład Naukowo-Wychowawczy Ojców Jezuitów w Chyrowie, and then graduated chemistry at the University of Lwów and Ludwig Maximilian University of Munich.

After Józef Piłsudski's May coup d'état of 1926 in the Second Polish Republic, he was recommended by president Ignacy Mościcki for the post Minister of Industry and Trade in the government of Kazimierz Bartel. Kwiatkowski was a minister in eight successive governments (1926–30) and Deputy Prime Minister of Poland and Minister of Finance of Poland in two governments (1935–39) .

1. 1926 年政變後擔任財政部長, 管控物價.
2. 從 1935 年到 1939 年擔任財政部長
3. 中央工業區和波蘭波羅的海港口格丁尼亞的擴建
4. 帶來了許多就業增長
5. 努力工業化



5, Ignacy Mościcki

伊格納齊·莫希奇茨基

伊格納齊·莫希奇茨基 (波蘭語: Ignacy Mościcki; 波蘭語發音: [igˈnatsɨ mɔˈɕɨʦʲkʲi]; 1867 年 12 月 1 日 – 1946 年 10 月 2 日) 是波蘭化學家與政治家, 曾任波蘭總統 (1926 年 – 1939 年) . 他是就職時間最長且受廣泛承認的波蘭總統 (13 年) .

1912 年, 莫希奇茨基遷居利沃夫, 他在那裏接受了利沃夫理工學院的物理化學和技術電化學教授職位. 1925 年, 莫希奇茨基被選為利沃夫理工學校校長, 但他隨後遷到華沙, 以便在華沙理工大學完成他的研究.

1926 年 5 月, 約瑟夫·畢蘇斯基發動政變. 政變後的 1926 年, 畢蘇斯基謝絕擔任總統, 他推薦他從前在波蘭社會黨時的同僚莫希奇茨基擔當此職, 莫希奇茨基思慮再三後同意參選, 他在國民大會上贏得選舉, 成為第三任波蘭總統.

身為總統與舊友, 莫希奇茨基對畢蘇斯基十分親近, 向來不公開體現他在任一方面與畢蘇斯基之間的分歧, 畢蘇斯基也在國家元首禮儀方面對莫希奇茨基給予充分尊重. 1933 年 6 月莫希奇茨基在總統選舉中順利連任. 1935 年波蘭瑟姆通過了四月憲法, 改議會制為總統制, 極大地擴充了總統的權力, 總統不再是議會制下的虛位元首; 然而不久畢蘇斯基就在五月逝世, 莫希奇茨基也就繼續留任總統一職. 畢蘇斯基身故後其追隨者分成三個主要派系: 元老派支持莫希奇茨基作為畢蘇斯基的繼承者, 軍方支持愛德華·雷茲-希米格維, 政府派系支持總理瓦萊雷·斯瓦韋克.



為了將斯瓦韋克清除出這場權力鬥爭，莫希奇茨基與雷茲-希米格維達成權力分享協議，協議中斯瓦韋克作為一位具有威脅性的政客到年末時將會被邊緣化。因為這份協議，雷茲-希米格維將會成為波蘭的實際領導者，直到二戰爆發，而莫希奇茨基持續擔任總統，繼續對國家事務保持影響力。

莫希奇茨基是所謂「上校政權」中重要的溫和派人物，而雷茲-希米格維的政治理念更加偏右，薩納齊亞政權具有這個名字是因為波蘭政府中軍官佔有重要地位。莫希奇茨基反對雷茲-希米格維的很多過分民族主義的主張，但他們的協議卻未受影響。

1. 也是 PPS 黨員和畢蘇斯基朋友
2. 1926 年政變後成為波蘭總統，直至二戰爆發

6, Gabriel Narutowicz

加布里埃爾·那魯托維奇

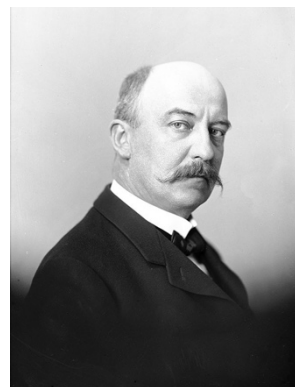
Gabriel Józef Narutowicz (Polish: [ˈɡabrjɛl naruˈtɔvʲɨʦ]; 29 March 1865 – 16 December 1922) was a Polish professor of hydroelectric engineering and politician who served as the first President of Poland from 11 December 1922 until his assassination on 16 December, five days after assuming office. He previously served as the Minister of Public Works from 1920 to 1922 and briefly as Minister of Foreign Affairs in 1922. A renowned engineer and politically independent, Narutowicz was the first elected head of state following Poland's regained sovereignty from partitioning powers.

Born into a noble family with the strong patriotic sentiment, Narutowicz studied at the University of St. Petersburg before relocating to Zurich Polytechnic and completing his studies in Switzerland. An engineer by profession, he was a pioneer of electrification and his works were presented at exhibitions across Western Europe. Narutowicz also directed the construction of the first European hydroelectric power plants in Monthey, Mühleberg and Andelsbuch. In 1907, he was nominated a professor of hydroelectric and water engineering in Zurich, and was subsequently assigned to maintaining the Rhine. In September 1919, Narutowicz was invited by the Polish authorities in rebuilding the nation's infrastructure after the devastation caused by World War I. On 23 June 1920, Narutowicz became the Minister of Public Works in Władysław Grabski's government. Following his successful conduct of the Polish delegation at the Genoa Conference, on 28 June 1922 he became the Minister of Foreign Affairs in Artur Śliwiński's cabinet.

During the elections in 1922, Narutowicz was supported by the center-left, most notably the Polish People's Party "Wyzwolenie", and by national minorities, but was harshly criticized by the right-wing National Democrats. Far-right zealots, ultra-Catholic unions and nationalists targeted him for sympathy towards Polish Jews. Upon defeating the other candidate, Maurycy Zamoyski, Narutowicz was elected the first president of the Second Polish Republic. After only five days in office, he was assassinated by oppositionist Eligiusz Niewiadomski while viewing paintings at the Zachęta Art Gallery. His funeral, attended by almost 500,000 people, was simultaneously a manifestation of peace which diminished the power of the far-right movement in the upcoming years. Narutowicz was buried with honors on 22 December 1922 in the vault of St. John's Cathedral in Warsaw.

Narutowicz was a non-practicing Catholic and an active Freemason; he participated in rituals throughout the whole country.

1. 畢蘇斯基黨人
2. 沒有政治派系糾葛
3. 工程學家
4. 被刺殺



7, Józef Piłsudski

約瑟夫·畢蘇斯基

約瑟夫·克萊門斯·畢蘇斯基 (波蘭語: Józef Klemens Piłsudski, 1867 年 12 月 5 日 – 1935 年 5 月 12 日) 是波蘭政治家，曾任波蘭第二共和國國家元首 (1918 年 – 1922 年)，「第一元帥」(1920 年起) 和獨裁者 (1926 年 – 1935 年)，他還是波蘭第二共和國的領袖。自第一次世界大戰中期起，他成為了波蘭政治中的主要力量和歐洲政局的重要人物。他被認為是讓波蘭在 123 年 (是為瓜分波蘭時期) 後於 1918 年重返獨立的功臣。但是，畢蘇斯基未能將其家鄉立陶宛的大部分地方併入新生的波蘭。

畢蘇斯基在其政治生涯前期是波蘭社會黨的領導人。但最後，他意識到波蘭的獨立要靠武力爭取，因此組建了波蘭軍團。1914 年，他預感到，歐洲將會爆發一場戰爭，俄羅斯帝國會被同盟國擊敗，而同盟國又會被西方勢力所擊敗。第一次世界大戰爆發時，他和他的軍團站在奧匈帝國和德意志帝國一邊，以確保擊敗俄羅斯。1917 年俄羅斯戰局危急時，他又不支持同盟國。

自 1918 年 11 月波蘭重返獨立起到 1922 年，畢蘇斯基一直是波蘭的「國家元首」。1919 年至 1921 年間，他在波蘇戰爭中統領波蘭軍隊。1923 年，以民族民主黨為主的反對派控制波蘭政府，這時畢蘇斯基淡出政壇。三年後的 1926 年 5 月，他發動政變，並重新回到權力中心，成為波蘭「事實上的」獨裁者。一位意大利駐華沙大使稱他是「掩藏在舊世界騎士外表之下的自由民主主義者」。畢蘇斯基自政變到 1935 年逝世為止一直集中精力於波蘭的軍事和外交領域。



在去世前的三十年間，畢蘇斯基通過兩種互補的策略讓波蘭更為安定(但他對這兩種政策的強調程度隨時間的變化而變化)：一是「普羅米修斯計劃」，其目的是接連將俄羅斯帝國及其後繼者蘇聯分裂為若干國家；二是「海間聯邦」，這個聯邦的成員為波蘭及其鄰國。雖然畢蘇斯基的不少政策還留有爭議，但他的想法還是得到了他的同胞的很高評價，並一直沿用到他逝世至少 30 年後。

8, Wincenty Witos

文森特·維托

Wincenty Witos (Polish pronunciation: [vinˈtɕɛɲi ˈvitos]; 22 January 1874 – 31 October 1945) was a Polish politician, prominent member and leader of the Polish People's Party (PSL), who served three times as the Prime Minister of Poland in the 1920s.

He was a member of the Polish People's Party from 1895, and the leader of its "Piast" faction from 1913. He was a member of parliament in the Galician Sejm from 1908–1914, and an envoy to Reichsrat in Vienna from 1911 to 1918. Witos was also a leader of Polish Liquidation Committee (Polish: Polska Komisja Likwidacyjna) in 1918, head of the Piast party, and member of parliament in the Polish Sejm from 1919–1920.

He served three times as the premier of Poland, in 1920–1921, 1923 (Chjeno-Piast), and 1926. In 1926 the third Witos government was overthrown by the May coup d'état led by Józef Piłsudski. Witos had been one of the leaders of the opposition to the Sanacja-government as head of Centrolew (1929–1930) and co-founded the People's Party. He was imprisoned shortly thereafter, then lived in exile in Czechoslovakia from 1933 to 1939. Over that time, he was seen as "the messiah of the peasants." Post-exile, he returned to Poland only to be imprisoned again by the invading Germans.

In ill health by March 1941, he was put on supervised release by the Germans and ordered to stay in Wierchosławice. In July 1944 the German occupation authorities requested that he declare an anti-Soviet appeal, but he refused to do so. In 1945, he was nominated one of the vice-chairmen of the State National Council (Polish: Krajowa Rada Narodowa) after World War II. In 1945–46 the People's Party was reorganized and taken over by Stanisław Mikołajczyk.

1. 農民領袖
2. 1926 年政變後失勢，被關了一段時間
3. 之後流亡其他國家（比如捷克斯洛伐克）
4. 德國佔領波蘭後又回到波蘭，被關押
5. 1941 年因為健康原因保釋出獄
6. 1945 年成為波蘭未來政府領導人候選
7. 同年去世



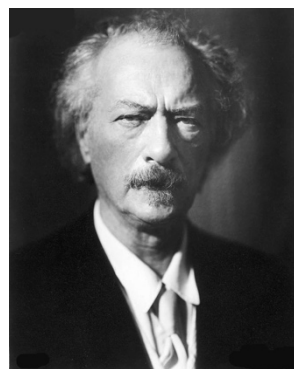
9, Ignacy Paderewski

Ignacy Jan Paderewski (Polish: [igˈnatsɨ ˈjan padɛˈrɛfskʲi]; 18 November [O.S. 6 November] 1860 – 29 June 1941) was a Polish pianist and composer who became a spokesman for Polish independence. In 1919., he was the new nation's Prime Minister and foreign minister during which he signed the Treaty of Versailles, which ended World War I.

A favorite of concert audiences around the world, his musical fame opened access to diplomacy and the media, as possibly did his status as a freemason, and charitable work of his second wife, Helena Paderewska. During World War I, Paderewski advocated an independent Poland, including by touring the United States, where he met with President Woodrow Wilson, who came to support the creation of an independent Poland in his Fourteen Points at the Paris Peace Conference in 1919, which led to the Treaty of Versailles.

Shortly after his resignations from office, Paderewski resumed his concert career to recoup his finances and rarely visited the politically chaotic Poland thereafter, the last time being in 1924.

1. 音樂家
2. 第二共和國正經成立後畢蘇斯基把位置辭讓給他
3. 支持波蘭獨立
4. 民族自決（美國）



10, Róża Luksemburg

羅莎·盧森堡 (德語：Rosa Luxemburg；波蘭語：Róża Luksemburg；1871 年 3 月 5 日－1919 年 1 月 15 日) 是德國馬克思主義政治家，社會主義哲學家和革命家，德國共產黨創始人之一。

盧森堡於 1871 年 3 月 5 日出生於俄國佔領下的波蘭扎莫希奇的一個猶太人家庭，她原是波蘭立陶宛王國社會民主黨理論家。1898 年移居德國柏林，並加入德國社會民主黨，是黨內的重要社會主義理論家。

1915 年，當德國社會民主黨宣佈支持德國參與第一次世界大戰時，她和卡爾·李卜克內西合作成立馬克思主義革命團體「斯巴達克同盟」，與社民黨內以弗里德里希·艾伯特為代表的右傾勢力鬥爭。該組織於 1918 年 12 月 30 日重組為德國共產黨。1918 年 11 月，在德國革命期間，她創辦了《紅旗報》，作為左翼的中央機構。1915 年－1918 年被多次關押。

羅莎·盧森堡起草了德國共產黨綱。她認為 1919 年 1 月柏林的斯巴達克起義是一個錯誤，但起義開始後她還是加以支持。當起義被自由軍團（魏瑪政權的右翼敢死隊，由第一次世界大戰退伍軍人組成）鎮壓時，盧森堡、李卜克內西與其他數百位支持者被逮捕，遭到嚴刑拷打並被殺害。目前德國左翼黨的基金會以她的名字命名。

由於羅莎·盧森堡同時批判列寧主義者及較溫和的社會主義者，因此在左翼政治界及學術界中不是所有人都認同羅莎·盧森堡。不過大部分馬列主義者仍將盧森堡和卡爾·李卜克內西視為他們的烈士。根據德國聯邦憲法維護廳的資料，對盧森堡和卡爾·李卜克內西的紀念仍然是德國左翼每年要做的重要一件事。



第二部分 戰間期的第二共和國

人物

1, August Hlond

奧古斯特·哈隆德

August Hlond (July 5, 1881 – October 22, 1948) was a Polish cardinal of the Roman Catholic Church, who was Archbishop of Poznań and Gniezno in 1926 and Primate of Poland. He was then appointed as the Archbishop of Gniezno and Warsaw in 1946.

He was the only member of the College of Cardinals to be arrested and taken into custody by the Gestapo during World War II, and for the final years of his life was a critic of the Soviet-backed Communist regime in Poland.

His cause of canonization commenced in 1992 and he was granted the title of Servant of God; on 19 May 2018 he was named Venerable after Pope Francis confirmed his heroic virtue.



分裂運動

1, Prosvita Society

Prosvita (Ukrainian: просвіта, 'enlightenment') is a society for preserving and developing Ukrainian culture and education among population that created in the nineteenth century in the Austria-Hungary Kingdom of Galicia and Lodomeria.

By the declaration of its founders, the movement was created as a counterbalance to anti-Ukrainian colonial and Russophile trends in Ukrainian society of the period.

1. 成立於 1868, 利沃夫
2. 學校, 老師, 資金, 設施的整合組織
3. 保護烏克蘭文化

2, Hromada

The Belarusian Peasants' and Workers' Union or the Hramada (Belarusian: Беларуская Сялянска-Работніцкая Грамада (Lacinka: Biełaruskaja Sialianska-Rabotnickaja Hramada), Polish: Białoruska Włościańsko-Robotnicza Hromada was a socialist agrarian political party created in 1925 by a group of Belarusian deputies to the Sejm of the Second Polish Republic that included Branisław Tarashkevich, Symon Rak-Michajłoŭski (be), Piotra Miatła (be), and the founder of Hramada Paviel Vałoŭŭn (be). The group received logistical help from the Soviet Union, and financial aid from the Comintern

存在於 1925-27

另一種說法

A hromada (Ukrainian: [hro'made] (audio speaker iconlisten) , "community") was one of a network of secret societies of Ukrainian intelligentsia that appeared soon after the Crimean War. The societies laid a groundwork for appearance of the Ukrainian political elite and national political movement. The Ukrainian national and anti-oppressive movement intensified with the January Uprising and issuing of the Valuev Circular. Many former members of the disbanded Brotherhood of Saints Cyril and Methodius. Parallel to hromada network in the Russian Empire, in the Austria-Hungary sprang out Prosvita (Enlightenment) societies.

同名的還有指領土共同體, 烏克蘭的基層行政區劃

(Ukrainian: територіальна громада, romanized: terytorialna hromada, lit. 'territorial community') is a basic unit of administrative division in Ukraine, similar to a municipality. Established by the Government of Ukraine on 12 June 2020. Similar terms exist in Poland (gromada) and in Belarus (hramada) . The literal translation of this term is "community", similarly to the terms used in western European states, such as Germany (gemeinde) , France (commune) and Italy (comune) .

3, Agudat Yisrael

Agudat Yisrael (Hebrew: אגודת ישראל, lit. 'Union of Israel', also transliterated Agudath Israel, or, in Yiddish, Agudas Yisroel) is a Haredi Jewish political party in Israel. It began as a political party representing Haredi Jews in Poland, originating in the Agudath Israel movement in Upper Silesia. It later became the Party of many Haredim in Israel. It was the umbrella party for many, though not all, Haredi Jews in Israel until the 1980s, as it had been during the British Mandate of Palestine.

Since the 1980s, it has become a predominately Hasidic party, though it often combines with the Degel HaTorah non-Hasidic Ashkenazi Haredi party for elections and coalition-forming (although not with the Sephardi Haredi party Shas) . When so combined, they are known together as United Torah Judaism.

發源於上西利西亞的 Agudath Israel movement. 哈雷迪猶太人團體

阿古達以色列的領導人認為猶太復國主義的野心是一種褻瀆和傲慢的形式, 理由是只有上帝才有能力將猶太人帶回他們古老的家園. 值得注意的是, 正如我在其他地方所敘述的那樣, 這正是天主教等級制度在 19 世紀為回應波蘭民族主義者的起義而提出的論點. Endecja 的主要選舉基地位於波蘭西部, 這是實際猶太人人數最少的地區, 這絕非巧合

4, 哈雷迪猶太教

哈雷迪猶太教 (希伯來語 : חרדי), 又稱極端正統猶太教, 是猶太教正統派中最保守的一支. 哈雷迪教徒認為他們的信仰和宗教常規是直接傳承自摩西, 他們對於從德國展開的哈斯卡拉運動的拒絕使哈雷迪教不同於現代正統猶太教.

哈雷迪最大的組織為哈巴德, 儘管為同一教派在各地仍有各種不同意識形態, 生活常規的心靈上或文化上的派別, 從各種哈西迪派別, 西歐的立陶宛猶太人一直到來自東方的賽法迪哈雷迪皆算是哈雷迪.

哈雷迪教徒主要分佈在以色列, 北美洲和西歐, 並由於高出生率以致人數成長非常快, 每隔 12 至 20 年人數便成長一倍; 由於教徒的定義並不明確和缺乏完善的資料, 確切人數相當難估計, 2011 年有一份報紙估計全世界有 130 萬哈雷迪教徒. 近來世界各地的媒體也開始對哈雷迪產生濃厚的興趣, 起因於在以色列和紐約哈雷迪所採行的男女隔離方式.

5, The Bund

立陶宛, 波蘭和俄羅斯猶太工人總聯盟 (意第緒語 : און רוסלאנד אינ ליטע פוילין און אַרבעטער בונד, 俄語 : Всеобщий еврейский рабочий союз в Литве, Польше и России), 英語為 General Jewish Labour Bund in Lithuania, Poland and Russia, 在英文中一般簡稱 The Bund, 翻譯入中文為崩得 (俄語 : Бунд, 意第緒語 : בונד, 意為工會或聯合會), 是俄羅斯帝國末期的一個世俗猶太人社會主義政黨, 活躍於 1897 年至 1920 年期間.

1897 年 10 月 7 日, 崩得在維爾紐斯成立, 最初全稱為「俄羅斯和波蘭猶太工人總聯盟」, 其名字乃是受到全德意志工人聯合會的啟發. 崩得追求團結所有俄羅斯帝國境內的猶太裔工人建立統一的社會主義政黨, 同時與廣大俄羅斯社會民主主義運動結為同盟, 追求一個民主主義和社會主義的俄羅斯.

在當時所有猶太人政黨中, 崩得在女權問題上表現最為激進, 其成員中也有三分之一以上是女性. 1901 年, 黨名中加入「立陶宛」的名號.

1903 年至 1904 年, 崩得受到帝俄政府的嚴厲鎮壓, 僅 1903 年 6 月至 1904 年 7 月期間就有 4467 名崩得分子被捕下獄. 1898 年俄國社會民主工黨成立以前, 崩得作為一個集體成員參加在明斯克舉行的俄國社會民主工黨第一次代表大會. 此後的五年裏, 崩得被認為是俄國社會民主工黨中猶太工人的唯一代表, 雖然許多擁有猶太裔的俄羅斯社會主義者直接加入俄國社會民主工黨.

事件

1, The March Constitution (1921)

波蘭獨立後的第一個憲法, 沒讓左派滿意也沒讓右派滿意

2, The April Constitution (1935)

The act introduced the idea that the state is a common good of all the citizens. It also limited the powers of the Sejm and Senate while strengthening the authority of the President of Poland. The President was responsible for choosing the members of the government, which, in turn, was responsible to the parliament. He also had the right to dismiss the parliament before the end of term and named a third of the senators, the commander-in-chief of the Polish Army, and the General Inspector of the Armed Forces.

He also had the right to issue decrees and veto acts passed by the Sejm non-constructively

Among the most notable features of the new constitution was the president's right to name his successor in the case of war. That was used as the legal base for the existence of the Polish Government in Exile during and after World War II. The constitution was officially abolished on 22 July 1944 by the Polish Committee of National Liberation in their manifesto, which temporarily returned to the March Constitution prior to adopting the socialist constitution in 1952. The government-in-exile operated under the April Constitution until December 1990, when it transferred its authority to Lech Walesa after his election as Poland's first noncommunist president in 46 years.

新憲法提出國家利益為全體國民利益之說法；新憲法限制了眾議院和參議院的權力, 加強了波蘭總統的權力. 總統負責選擇政府內閣, 而政府對議會負責. 總統還有權在任期結束前解散議會, 並任命三分之一的參議員, 以及任命波蘭軍隊總司令等.

新憲法最顯著的特點是總統有權在戰爭情況下指定其繼任者. 這被用作波蘭流亡政府在二戰期間和之後存在的合法性法律基礎.

1944 年 7 月 22 日, 波蘭民族解放委員會在其宣言中正式廢除了該憲法. 1952 年通過社會主義憲法之前, 波蘭人民共和國一直沿用此憲法. 而波蘭流亡政府則沿用此憲法直到 1990 年 12 月萊赫·華里沙當選為波蘭 46 年來的第一位非共產主義總統後, 流亡政府將其權力移交給他. 限制議會權力, 增加總統權力, 總統具有在戰爭中指定接替者的權力.

3, The Bereza Kartuske Camp

Bereza Kartuska Prison (Miejsce Odosobnienia w Berezie Kartuskiej, "Place of Isolation at Bereza Kartuska") was operated by Poland's Sanation government from 1934 to 1939 in Bereza Kartuska, Polesie Voivodeship (today, Białystok, Belarus). Because the inmates were detained without trial or conviction, it is considered an internment camp or concentration camp.

Bereza Kartuska Prison was established on 17 June 1934 by order of President Ignacy Mościcki to detain persons who were viewed by the Polish state as a "threat to security, peace, and social order" or alternately to isolate and demoralize political opponents of the Sanation government such as National Democrats, communists, members of the Polish People's Party, and Ukrainian and Belarusian nationalists. Prisoners were sent to the camp on the basis of an administrative decision, without formal charges, judicial sanction, or trial, and without the possibility of appeal. Prisoners were detained for a period of three months, with the possibility of indefinite extension of detention. Detainees were expected to perform penal labour. Often prisoners were tortured, and at least 13 prisoners died.

Besides political prisoners, starting in October 1937 recidivists and financial criminals were also sent to the camp. During the German invasion of Poland in September 1939, the camp guards fled on news of the German advance, and the prisoners were freed.

4, The Brześć Affair

The brutal Brześć affair (named for the fortress in which the politicians involved were imprisoned) was seen as a blot on the Piłsudski regime, even though the sentences were light and some of the accused were permitted to emigrate.

就是政變後把一群反對派官員審判並關起來了.

5, Central Industrial District

The Central Industrial District (Polish: Centralny Okręg Przemysłowy, abbreviated COP), is an industrial region in Poland. It was one of the biggest economic projects of the Second Polish Republic. The 5-year-long project was initiated by a famous Polish economist, deputy Prime Minister and Minister of the Treasury, Eugeniusz Kwiatkowski. Its goal was to create a heavy industrial center in the middle of the country, as far as possible from any borders, strengthen the Polish economy and reduce unemployment. The four-year plan for the development of COP was scheduled from 1 September 1936 until 30 July 1940 and was interrupted by the outbreak of the Second World War and the German invasion of Poland on 1 September 1939. Nonetheless, the COP project succeeded in vastly expanding Polish industry, and after the end of the war in 1945 COP was rebuilt and expanded under the People's Republic of Poland.

6, Sanacja

治癒運動

Sanation (Polish: Sanacja, pronounced [saˈnatsja]) was a Polish political movement that was created in the interwar period, prior to Józef Piłsudski's May 1926 Coup d'État, and came to power in the wake of that coup. In 1928 its political activists would go on to form the Nonpartisan Bloc for Cooperation with the Government (BBWR) .

The Sanation movement took its name from Piłsudski's aspirations for a moral "sanation" (healing) of the Polish body politic. The movement functioned integrally until his death in 1935. Following Piłsudski's death, Sanation split into several competing factions, including "the Castle" (President Ignacy Mościcki and his partisans) .

Sanation, which advocated authoritarian rule, rested on a circle of Piłsudski's close associates, including Walery Sławek, Aleksander Prystor, Kazimierz Świtalski, Janusz Jędrzejewicz, Adam Koc, Józef Beck, Tadeusz Hołówko, Bogusław Miedziński and Edward Rydz-Śmigły. It preached the primacy of the national interest in governance, and contended against the system of parliamentary democracy.

1. 支持政府
2. 支持專政
3. 支持畢蘇斯基

7, The Non-Partisan Bloc for Support of the Government

組織的 Sanacja 運動

1928 – 35, 畢蘇斯基掌權時的

8, National Unity Camp

1. 1935 畢蘇斯基去世
2. 之後的人想建立統一組織
3. 1937, 時任總統 Ignacy Moscicki 建立了它
4. 它也是由 sanacja 的成員組成的
5. 比較暴力
6. 關押政治敵人
7. 壓迫猶太人