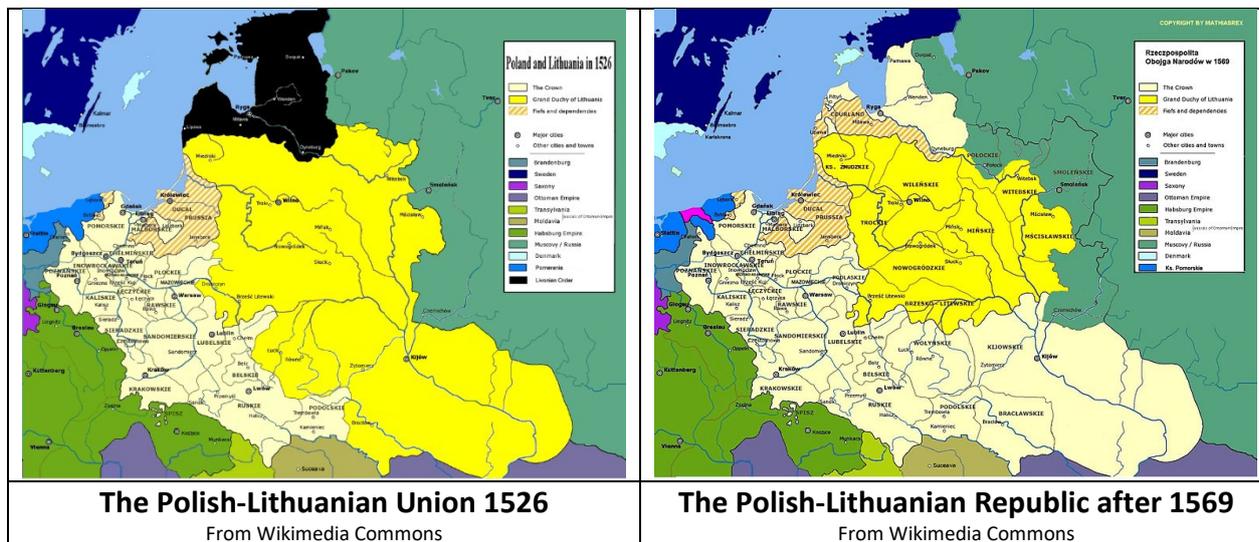


The Making of the Polish-Lithuanian Republic

Iż już Królestwo polskie i Wielkie Księstwo Litewskie jest jedno nierozdzielne i nierozżne ciało a także nierozżna ale jedna spólna Rzeczpospolita, która się ze dwu państw i narodów w jeden lud zniosta i społa

That the Kingdom of Poland and the Grand Duchy of Lithuania already form one indivisible and uniform body and are not distinct, but compose one common Republic, which has been constituted and formed into one people out of two states and two nations.

The Union of Lublin, 28 June 1569



Privileges of the Polish <i>Szlachta</i> (nobility) Extended to the Lithuanian & Ruthenian nobility 1386, 1432, 1569		Kings of Poland Before 1320 not all rulers of Poland were crowned
1374	Privileges of Koszyce: acceptance of daughters of Louis of Anjou as his heirs; szlachta freed from permanent taxation apart from payment of two groszy per hide. Military service only owed within borders of kingdom.	Władysław I (the Short) (1320–1333)
		Casimir III (the Great) (1333–1370)
1422	Privileges of Czerwińsk: King cannot confiscate noble lands without judgement of court.	Louis of Anjou (1370–1382) King of Hungary
1433	Privileges of Jedlnia: One of Władysław II's sons to be elected king after his death. In return, principle of <i>neminem captivabimus nisi iure victum</i> : equivalent of <i>Habeas Corpus</i> , although more stringent: a noble could not be arrested until found guilty by a court of law. Payment for military service beyond the kingdom's borders.	Jadwiga, Queen Regnant (1384–1399)
		Kings of Poland & Grand Dukes of Lithuania Władysław II Jagiełło (1386–1434) Grand Duke of Lithuania 1377–1381; 1382–1401 Supreme Duke of Lithuania (1401–1434)
1454	Privileges of Nieszawa: King could not call out the noble levy (<i>pospolite ruszenie</i>) without	Władysław III (1434–1444)

	agreement of the local sejmiks (dietines). The powers of the sejmiks therefore predated the powers of the bicameral central Sejm, established by the 1490s, to which the sejmiks sent envoys armed with instructions.	Casimir IV Jagiellonczyk (1447–1492) Grand Duke of Lithuania (1440–1492)
Statutes		Jan Olbracht (1492–1501)
1505	Statute of <i>Nihil Novi</i> : Passed by Polish Sejm. No new positive law to be made without consent of the Sejm	Alexander (1501–1506) Grand Duke of Lithuania (1492–1506)
1529	First Lithuanian Statute . Codification of Lithuanian Law, based on Lithuanian law and the law of Rus', the <i>Ruskaia Pravda</i> .	Sigismund I (1506–1548)
1566	Second Lithuanian Statute Establishment of Polish system of sejmiks & locally elected courts across the Grand Duchy of Lithuania	Sigismund II August (1548–1572)
1569	Union of Lublin . Establishment of common Sejm for the Kingdom of Poland & the Grand Duchy of Lithuania. Union treaties of Ukrainian palatinates of Volhynia, Bratslav and Kyiv (Kiev), which leave the Grand Duchy and enter union with the Kingdom of Poland.	Monarchs elected <i>viritem</i>
		Henry Valois, Duc d'Anjou (1574–1575)
1574	Henrician Articles Drafted for Henry Valois. Sejm to be held every two years. Senate Council established as permanent council advising king as <i>Custodes Regis ac Legis</i> . Principle of <i>de non praestanda oboedientia</i> : right of citizens to withdraw loyalty if monarch breaches coronation oath. Henry swears to uphold the articles in Notre Dame in Paris after election, but avoids swearing oath to them at his coronation. The Articles were first sworn to by Stefan Batory.	Stefan Batory, Prince of Transylvania (1576–1586)
		Sigismund III Vasa (1587–1632)
		Władysław IV (1632–1648)
		John Casimir (1648–1668)
1578, 1581	Establishment of Polish & Lithuanian Tribunals as principal courts of appeal.	
1588	Third Lithuanian Statute . Codification of Lithuanian Law adjusted in light of Union of Lublin.	
Rokosz		
A rebellion claimed to be legal under the principle of <i>de non praestanda oboedientia</i>		
1606– 1609	Sandomierz Rokosz . Led by Mikołaj Zebrzydowski, Palatine of Cracow. Claimed right to depose Sigismund III for breaching his coronation oath.	
1665– 1666	Lubomirski's Rokosz . Led by Crown Grand Marshal and Field Hetman Jerzy Sebastian Lubomirski following his impeachment at the 1664 Sejm.	