The motherland was language and speech



TADEUSZ

DETATET ZAUAZD MA LITWIS.

historja szlachecka

WE DWENASTE ESTEGACH, WITERSEN,

przez

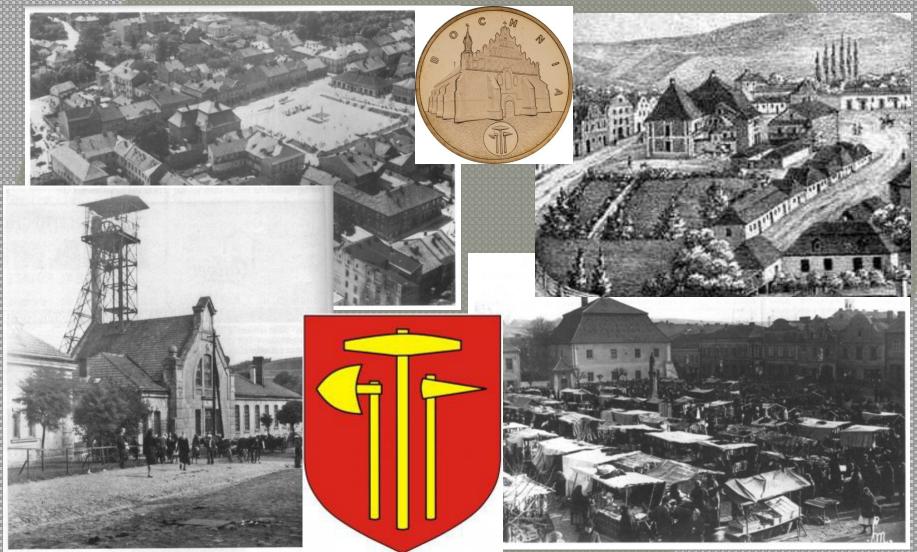
ADAMA MICKIEWICZA.

TON PIERWARY.

Betanie Alexandra Friemielicze,

PARYZ.

Bochnia – little homeland



Budynki nadszybia Sutoris z dawną wieżą. Jest wśród nich kotłownia z kominem.

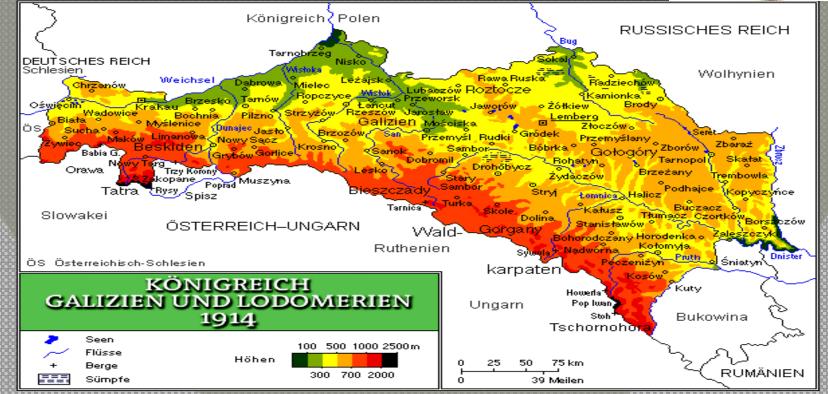
Difficult beginnings

- 1817 Pius Rieger, Bochnia priest established a secondary school, there were 25 students
- 1818-1822 The school received full rights and consisted of 6 classes
- 1830-1846 The students of the school took part in the November Uprising, Galician conspiracies and the events of 1846.



Galicia

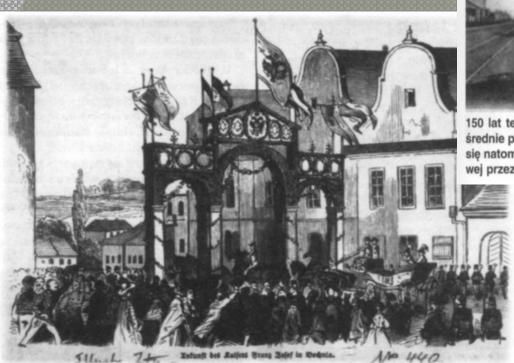




Bochnia in Galicia



Franz Joseph I in Bochnia

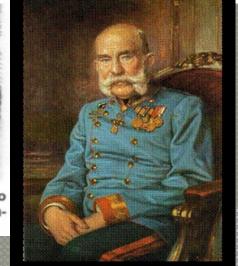


150 lat temu przybył do Bochni cesarz Franciszek Józef. Monarchę i jego orszak powitano bramą triumfalną obok budynku starostwa (obecnie muzeum). Cesarz odebrawszy należny hołd, wyruszył w kierunku Lwowa...



150 lat temu przybył do Bochni pierwszy pociąg. - Miasto uzyskało bezpośrednie połączenie kolejowe z Krakowem, Wiedniem i Lwowem. Nie powiodły się natomiast plany utworzenia węzła kolejowego z połączeniami do Limano-

, i do Uścia Solnego.



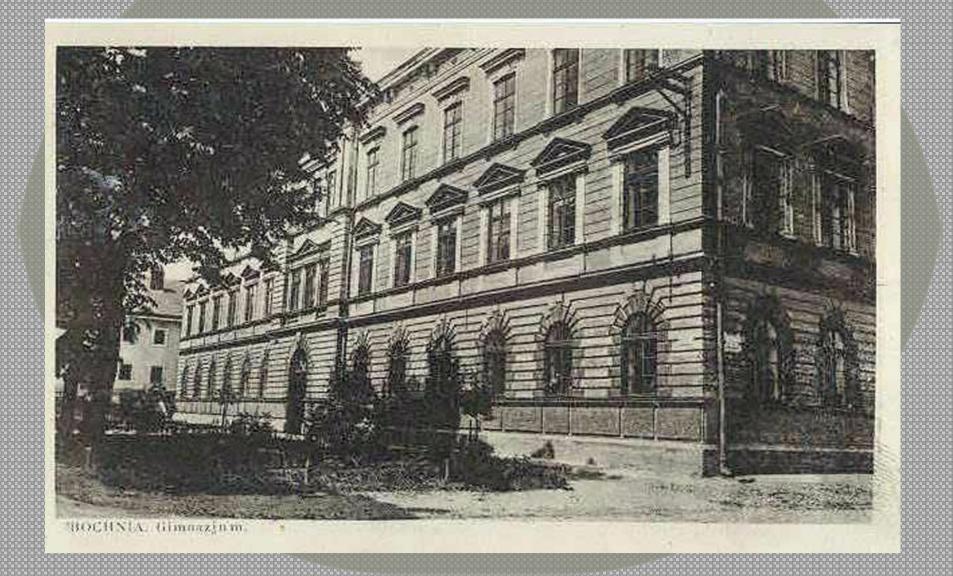
Time to thrive

- 1867 Franz Joseph I established Polish as the language of schools in Poland.
- 1886 the new school building for 179 students, among them:

Jan Czubek Priest Walenty Gadowski Priest Jan Fija[†]ek Ludwik Stasiak

- 1888-1908 the rise in the number of students (614 in 1908), mostly peasants's sons
- 1893 underground self-teaching at school

Autonomy time 1867-1918



Galician Bochnia







Nobody gave us the chance - 1914



Under foreign flags



From Bochnia to WWI



Independence time

- 1914-1920: Many of the school students fought together with Józef Piłsudski in Polish Legions, and then in Polish – Bolshevik war in 1920.
- **1924:** The school had 739 students and chose for its patron King Casimir the Great.
- 1933: first coeducational classes.
- **1938:** the school was turned into the state secondary school

Twenty years of freedom



World War II

1939-1945: In September 1939 the school building was destroyed by German soldiers and turned into army barracks.

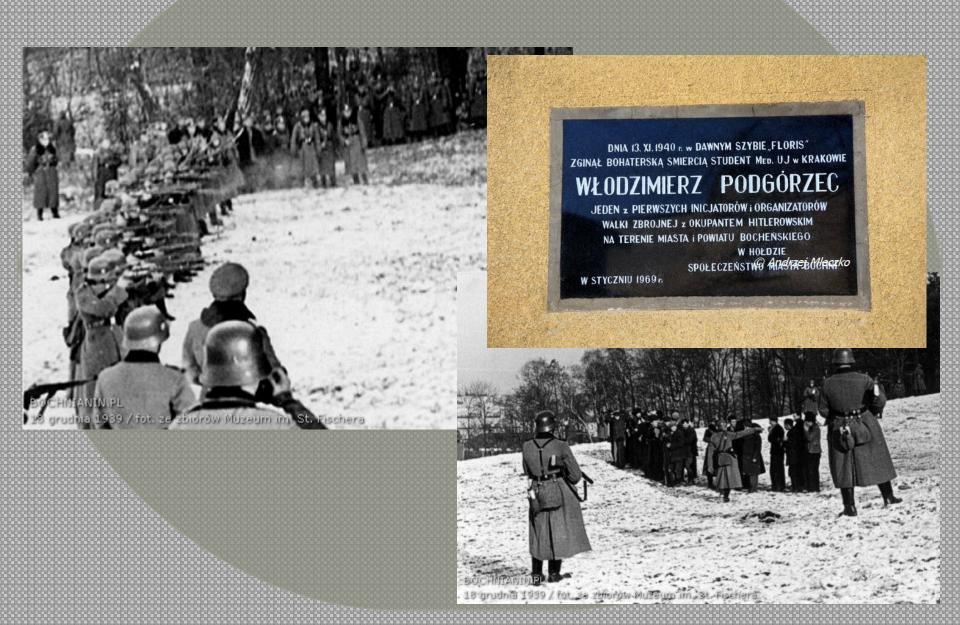
An attempt to re-open the school in October 1939 failed. In November, headmaster Piotr Galas started underground teaching.

1944: underground education involved 64 teachers and 423 students, learning under the auspices of the secondary school. The students even took the matura exam (school-ending exam).

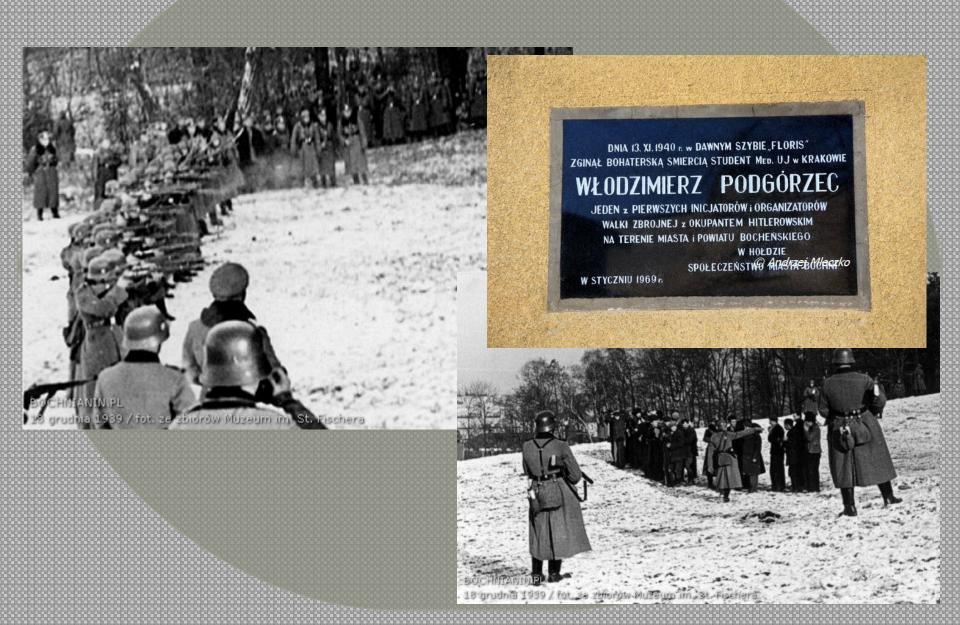
The most difficult time



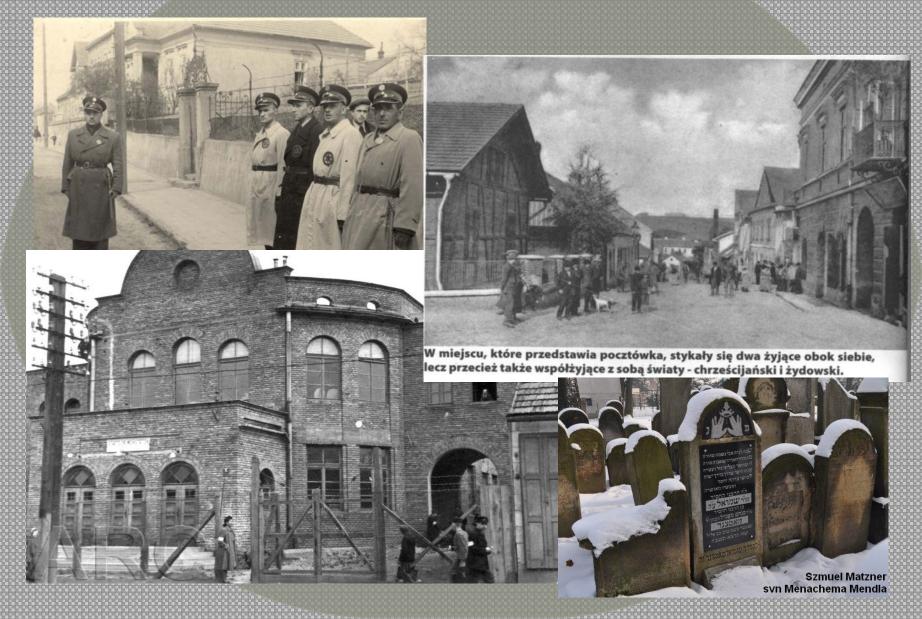
World War II in Bochnia



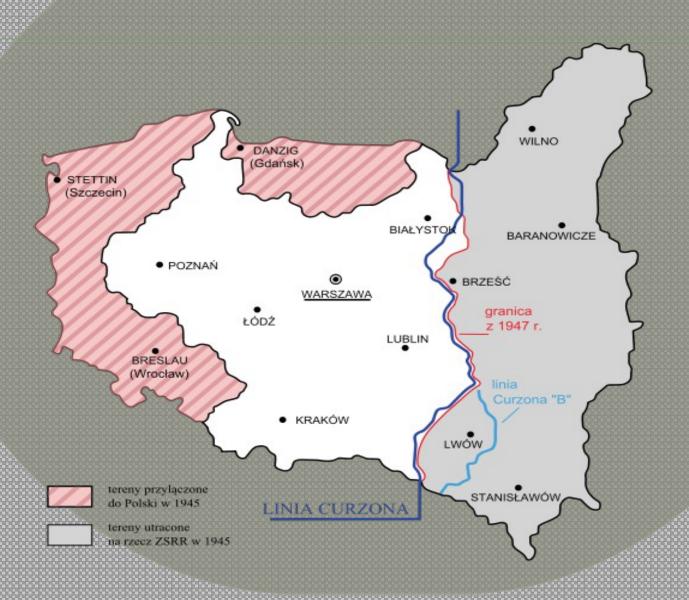
World War II in Bochnia



They were among us



Poland after WWII



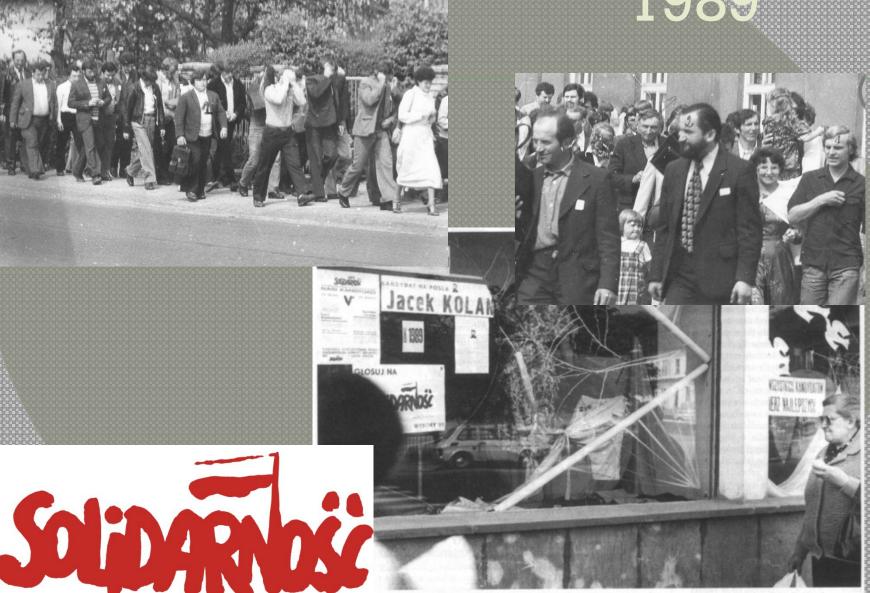
Post-war years

- **1945:** The school was officially re-opened. There were 911 students.
- 1962: A commemorative plaque of five teachers and 127 students who died during WWII was unveiled in the school hall.
- 1979: The school got a new gym
- 1997: 180th anniversary of the school, reconstruction of the school flag of 1925.
 - **2004**: The school joined the Socrates-Comenius-Erasmus+ programme
- 2015-17: Celebrating the 200th anniversary of the school

Years of socialism



1989

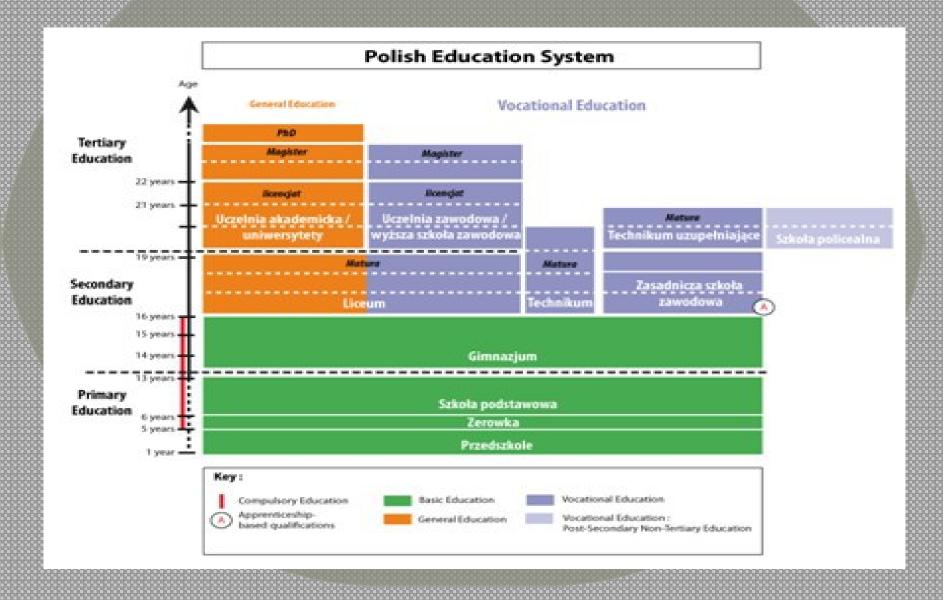


poslem został Jerzy Orzel, który uzyskał ponad 80-procentowe poparcie wyborców. Fot. P. Konieczny

Today



Current education system



Here we are

