

PILGRIMAGE TOURISM IN THE PODKARPACIE VOIVODSHIP

Diana MAZEK^{ABDEF}, Paulina NIEZNAŃSKA^{DE}, Karolina ŁOŚ^{CD}, Dominik ŁOBODA^B,
Aneta REJMAN^{CDE}

*Students Travelers Scientific Club, Faculty of Physical Education, University of Rzeszow,
Poland*

Keywords:

- Pilgrimage,
- Podkarpacie,
- Religions.

Abstract:

Incrodaction: Man, regardless of what nationality he belongs to and what religion he is traveling, travels several dozen kilometers to reach the so-called "Holy place" which is different for every religion. In the area of a given province, four religious rites have been preserved, having a place of religious importance, in which a pilgrimage movement can be observed.

The aim of the work: The main purpose of the work is to present several of the most important objects as well as pilgrimage sites occurring in the Podkarpackie Voivodeship and across Poland from a religious perspective. Presenting the attractiveness of the region, through the occurrence of various sacred buildings in which ceremonies were different for each of the religions.

The material and the methodology: At work used the method of literature analysis. Values church buildings are shown, which are very popular due to religious.

Results and conclusions: Pilgrimage tourism is an inseparable element of every person who believes in religion. Despite the passage of time, deconstruction or loss of the original elements, sacred buildings are still the point of the faithful who come to them, without losing their value through aesthetic defects. Jasna Góra, also called the "Heart of Poland", is the most important place among the Roman Catholic faith. Among the Greek Catholic faith was the Basilica in Krakow - Łagiewniki, consisting of old buildings, such as House of Mercy, and the newly founded Basilica of the Divine Mercy, which is very popular among the faithful, due to the presence of various chapels in it. Święta Góra Grabarka is the most important place for the Orthodox. The main purpose of all these shrines is to reach the holy place, regardless of its appearance, it is important to meet God.

INTRODUCTION

Pilgrimage tourism

Tourism has been accompanying people since the dawn of history, it allows us to realize our own needs and desires, it gives us the opportunity to learn about the world around us. It creates our personality and allows you to renew your mental and physical strength. The World

Tourism Organization (UNWTO) defines it as "all activities of persons who travel and stay for leisure, business or other purposes for no more than a year without a break outside their daily surroundings, excluding trips where the main purpose is paid activity in the visited village [Kruczek 2009]. A journey commenced for religious reasons to holy places is considered a pilgrimage because of the presence of the Creator in it to perform specific religious ceremonies. In other words, the essence of the pilgrimage originated from the aspirations of the faithful to contact the sacred. A person making such a trip was called "homo viator", an expression of Latin origin, "via" meaningful way, route as well as a march. However, the word "viator", belong to the derivative meaning of the previous word, symbolizes the wanderer, pilgrim, traveler [Jackowski 2007]. There are many motives of pilgrimages, they are undertaken for the purposes of: thanksgiving, penance, supplication and votive (which is the completion of weddings). Pilgrimages consist of three most important elements: man, space and sacrum, which are located in the pilgrimage zone which is the starting point as well as the destination point of the journey. Pilgrimages should not be characterized by the number of kilometers traveled, but by the effort and religious activities undertaken during the journey, which aim at getting closer to the holy place. A large number of pilgrimages is associated with temples, the most sacred of which is called "sanctuary" [Jackowski 1998]. This concept is defined by canon law as: "a church or other sacred place, to which, with the consent of the local Ordinary, religious piety, many faithful pilgrims for a special cause of piety"[Kodeks prawa kanonicznego 1983] Pilgrimages are characterized by seasonality, which depends on religious holidays, which is an ideal opportunity to organize mass pilgrimages. Where the decisive elements in such a journey is a joint participation in services, a liturgical rite or a common journey through a holy place.

Currently, pilgrimages are considered to be part of religious tourism, which is a broader concept and referring to a journey with religious, cognitive or religious-cognitive motifs. Pilgrimage tourism and religious tourism have some common features. The very desire to take a trip, which is spatial movement. The common feature is also the use of identical elements of infrastructure, such as: means of transport, accommodation and catering facilities, and a similar period of maximum activity per season, such as spring and autumn. However, these journeys differ from one another with the motivational side, the goal, the way to behave during the journey and at the destination [Gaworecki 2007]. Podkarpackie province is located in the south-eastern part of Poland, this area was characterized by the occurrence of various religions and customs. His present whole created the borderland in which these lands functioned. Here you can find preserved forms of Christianity: Orthodox, Greek Catholic and Roman Catholic, and a few followers of Judaism. After the census carried out in 1931, the present areas of the Podkarpackie Province were inhabited by approximately 1 867 096 people. Table 1 presents the number of faithful for a given religion in selected poviats of the present Podkarpackie Voivodeship. 65.7% were Roman Catholic, Roman Catholic constituted 25.3%, Orthodox Jews 0.4%, Jewish religion 8.3% and other religions 0.3%.

Roman Catholic faith

Christianity belongs to monotheistic religions, where faith in the son of God, Jesus Christ, plays an important role. The origins of the Roman Catholic religion date back to the first century AD, and its roots come from Judaism, the Mosaic teaching. Christianity is one of the greatest beliefs in the world, its number reaches about two billion believers [Gabriel et al. 2007].

Greek Catholic faith

Greek Catholicism is a part of the Christian religion, different from the Roman Catholic faith in the way religious ceremonies are conducted, as well as church rules and rights. They were created as a result of the split of Christianity into two parts (the Greek Catholic Church called the East Church and the Roman Catholic Church - the Western Church) in the Great Eastern Schism in 1054. Religion belong to the Byzantine rite, accepting the Pope and the Catholic faith, in which the Holy Spirit plays the most important role and the history of its origin [Herman et al. 2002]. The largest pilgrimage center in Poland to which all Greek Catholics from all over the world roam is the Sanctuary of the Divine Mercy in Kraków-Łagiewniki.

Orthodoxy

The Orthodox Church is considered to be Christianity, referred to as the Eastern Church, who departed from the Roman Catholic Church during the Eastern schism in 1054. It is the third in terms of the number of believers, a part of Christianity that covers over 350 million believers. The Orthodox religion refers to the Bible and Tradition established during the first seven councils and the messages of the Fathers of the Church. The main holiday of Orthodoxy is Easter. It is the duty of all the faithful to participate in the Eucharistic Liturgy, which is held in the church [Gabriel et al. 2007].

Judaism

Judaism belongs to the oldest monotheistic religions in the world, the number of its followers reaches about 15 million people. The term "Judaism" has its origin from Judah, who is the fourth of Jacob's twelve sons who consider themselves to be the founders of the twelve ethnic groups of ancient Israel [Herman et al. 2002]. The Israelites believe in one almighty God, Yahweh, the creator of the world. The Hebrew Bible: Pentateuch and Talmud are sacred books for this religion. The first of these, also called the Old Testament, consists of 39 books, grouped into three parts: Torah, Newiim, and Ketuwi. The Talmud is a commentary on the Bible [Jackowski 2007]. Poland in terms of pilgrimage of the population, occupies a high place in the world. About 5-7 million people participate annually in these migrations, which gives 15% of the entire country's population. Includes the population of the Greek Catholic, Roman Catholic and Orthodox faith as well as Islam. Christians make up 5% of those who make pilgrimages in the world and 20% across Europe. There are over 500 sanctuaries in Poland, many of which are part of the Roman Catholic Church. Most of the objects are Marian sanctuaries, numbering about 430, of which 200 contain the crowned images of the Mother of God.

Jasna Góra - the most important place of the Roman Catholic faith

Częstochowa is a town located in the Silesian Voivodeship, stretching in the Krakow-Częstochowa Upland range over the Warta River. It is one of the leading shrines of the cult of the Virgin known as the "Heart of Poland", because of the church and monastery located on the hill at Jasna Góra. Over five million pilgrims walk here during the year [Małkowski 2011]. The beginnings of the settlement date back to the end of the 11th century, the city was named after its founder, Częstochowa, and in the 16th century Władysław Opolczyk, the ruling government, gave it city rights. In 1382 he brought the Pauline monks from Hungary, giving them a hill with a church on the top, in which they placed a precious painting depicting the Blessed Virgin Mary holding in her left hand the Baby Jesus. She is dressed in blue-blue clothing with a cloak adorned with golden andrevian lilies, showing the right hand of her Son, clothed in a carmine clad, filled with gold rosettes, holding a book in her left hand. The

figures' head is surrounded by golden nimbus. The image according to the legend was created by one of the Evangelists - Saint Luke, on a table board.

Kraków - Łagiewniki - cult of Charity of Greek Catholics

Łagiewniki is a district of Krakow, on the south side of the city. Located in the Małopolska voivodship, a place enjoying a large number of pilgrims, due to the Sanctuary of the Divine Mercy that exists there. A sacral building comprising older parts (monastery buildings) and newer ones (basilica complex). The beginning of the sanctuary was founded at the end of the 19th century, when Prince Lubomirski founded high-cost charitable funds for the priest, Albin Dunajewski. Contributing to the purchase in 1889, dozens of hectares of land and erecting monastery buildings, walled. The Congregation of the Sisters, Mother of God, Mercy was created thanks to the mother of Teresa Potocka, in order to take care of the plant for the dilapidated girls and convert them to the right way. Saint Sister Faustina in Krakow appeared in 1926 as a regular religious sister, she gained her fame with numerous revelations regarding the message of God in spiritual matters of man. The Podkarpackie Voivodeship is characterized by diversity in terms of nature and culture. There are more than 40 sanctuaries in this area along with other sacral objects that are particularly important for each of the religions.

Kalwaria Paclawska - Jerusalem of the East

Kalwaria Paclawska is a village located in the Przemyśl powiat, 24 km from the town of Przemyśl. The settlement was created thanks to the initiative of Andrzej Fredro at the end of the 17th century. It is a place of numerous pilgrimages of the Roman Catholic faith due to the Sanctuary of Our Lady of Kalwaria placed on the hill. There is a legend about the creation of sacred buildings, that the hill where the monastery and church are located was commemorated by the appearance of a cross between the horns of a deer, on which Fredro had previously hunted. Church Finding the Holy Cross was erected in 1775, on the likeness of the cross. The picture in the sanctuary, thanks to the fame of the miracles made, became the object of interest for the arriving pilgrimages. He was painted by an unknown artist, showing the Mother of God on the throne of the clouds, holding a scepter in his right hand and in the other Child Jesus performing the sign of blessing and covering the globe with his left hand.

Photo 1. Sanctuary of Our Lady of Kalwaria



Source: <http://wiesczarna.blogspot.com> (access 07.06.2018)

Leżajsk - Basilica and the Monastery of the Bernardine Fathers

Leżajsk, a city located in the south-east of Poland, located in the San Valley and the Sandomierska Forest. The town is distinguished by multiculturalism, in which one can observe the huge pilgrimage movement of the population due to the Roman Catholic faith

exhibits here, such as the Basilica and the Monastery of the Bernardine Fathers, as well as the tomb of Cadyk belonging to the Jewish faith. The basilica was erected in the late Renaissance style on a three-nave plan, with a semicircular presbytery and two chapels at the side naves. Inside the cathedral leads a narrow hall containing in its interior a chapel with a cross made of wood, in which there was a statue of Christ from 1590. The main altar was built on two levels, in the Baroque style. The lower part is a semi-circular central field surrounded by columns, while the upper part is a richly decorated top with a clearance and two recesses. In the main altar there are deacons, i.e. side altars deprived of mensa and set at the central setting. In the middle of the deacons are pictures painted by Father Franciszek Lekszycki, depicting the prophet David, the prophet Isaiah, Saint. John the Baptist and Saint. John the Evangelist [Obruśnik 1997].

Picture 2. Basilica of the Bernardine Fathers in Leżajsk.



Source: <https://www.polskieszlaki.pl> (access 07.06.2018)

To sum up , in summary, pilgrimage tourism is an inseparable element of every person who believes in religion. Each of the people, whether in an organized way participating in mass pilgrimages or individually on their own, arrives at holy places. Despite the passage of time, deconstruction or loss of the original elements, sacred buildings are still the point of the faithful who come to them, without losing their value through aesthetic defects. The individual structures in Poland characterized are nothing more than the main centers of mass pilgrimages occurring in this area. Jasna Góra, also called the "Heart of Poland", is the most important place among the Roman Catholic faith. Among the Greek Catholic faith was the Basilica in Krakow - Łagiewniki, consisting of old buildings, such as House of Mercy, and the newly founded Basilica of the Divine Mercy, which is very popular among the faithful, due to the presence of various chapels in it. Święta Góra Grabarka is the most important place for the Orthodox. It is on this hill that a miracle was made, after which the church and monastery were given thanks. Pilgrims coming to the top not only give themselves to ordinary prayer, but bring with them crosses which are a symbol of their prayers and favors. The former Synagogue in Szczepleszyn, functioning as a cultural center, thanks to the preserved original elements and the Jewish cemetery located nearby, is an important place for Judaic religion. To sum up, each of the presented objects has its own distinct character, differing in appearance and aesthetics of the interior, however, in each of these places, regardless of faith, important events contributing to the wandering of the faithful took place. Each of the buildings we have presented is very popular not only for people belong to one religion. Everyone who wants to get acquainted with the history of a given place or get to know a different culture pilgrims. The main purpose of all these shrines is to reach the holy place, regardless of its appearance, it is important to meet God.

REFERENCES:

1. Gabriel T. Geaves R., (2007), *Religie. Geneza wiara, tradycja*, Wyd. Elipsa, Poznań, s. 22-27.
2. Gaworecki W.W. (2007), *Turystyka, Polskie*, Wyd. Ekonomiczne, Warszawa, s. 63.
3. Herman J. Herrmann T. (2002), *Religie, kościoły, wyznania*, wyd. PWN, Warszawa, s. 124-126; 132-133.
4. Jackowski A. (1998), *Pielgrzymowanie*, wyd. Dolnośląskie, Wrocław, s. 6-7.
5. Jackowski A. (2007), *Pielgrzymki zagraniczne szansą dla rozwoju polskich ośrodków kultu religijnego*, [w:] *Prace geograficzne. Instytut geografii gospodarczo – przestrzennej UJ, Kraków*, vol.17, Kraków, s. 241, 245.
6. Kruczek Z. (2009), *Kompendium pilota wycieczek*, wyd. Proksenia, Kraków s. 9.
7. Małkowski J. (2011), *Miejsca Święte. Częstochowa*, wyd. Astra, Warszawa, s. 16.
8. Marciniak A. (1996), *Święta Góra Grabarka*, wyd. Peregrinus Cracoviensis, vol.4.
9. Obruśnik A.E. (1997) *Bazylika i klasztor Ojców Bernardynów w Leżajsku*, wyd. Libri Ressoivienses, Rzeszów, s. 9-16.

LEGAL ACTS:

1. Kodeks prawa kanonicznego (1983), roz. III, kan. 1230.