

The main goal of the project will be to recreate the process of creating factions by Jan Stanisław Sapieha, identify people who belonged to his clientele, and indirectly investigate the magnate's political activity. Another problem analyzed will be the description of the position of the Grand Marshal of Lithuania and his servants in the party of his father, Lev Sapieha. It will also be important to examine the faction management skills of Jan Stanisław and to use the economic and political potential he received from his father.

As already mentioned, the most important problem to be solved will be to identify people who can be considered as socio-economic clients of Jan Stanisław Sapieha. It will be important to describe the nature (economic, political, social) of their interrelationships. Certainly, a very important group of the Lithuanian marshal's associates were his political clients, regional and parliamentary activists, and lower officials. Various source materials will be analyzed (mainly correspondence; sejmik instructions, parliamentary diaries, diaries), thanks to which it will be possible to show specific representatives of the nobility who supported the activities undertaken by the magnate. A separate group of Sapieha's associates will be the administrators of his lands. An important aspect of the research will be to establish the connections of the Lithuanian nobility with Jan Stanisław, which he obtained through appropriate economic policy and leasing certain landed goods. We should also remember about royal economies leased by him and inhabitants of these lands who, whether they like it or not, were forced to contact with the magnate and to some form of dependence. This applies to the sphere of economic connections that could be easily transformed into client and personal. During the project implementation, the court of Jan Stanisław Sapieha and who was in the orbit of his influence will also be examined.

Literature proposed research topic discussed in very general terms, often on the margins of the analysis of other issues. Currently, we can indicate only a dozen people or families who have cooperated with Sapieha family. The question of knowing the personal composition of the Sapieha clientele, in the case of Jan Stanisław, is extremely important, because the representatives of this family had enormous socio-economic influence and shaped the political scene of Lithuania. The proposed research will certainly also contribute to broadening our knowledge of the functioning of the faction. They will show the position and role of the Sapieżyn family in Lithuania in the first half of the 17th century, their political and economic background. It should be remembered that the activity of Lew Sapieha and his sons, which began during the reign of Sigismund III Vasa, allowed this family to achieve hegemony at the end of the 17th century. It is therefore necessary to study the origins of this influential party, and therefore it is necessary to undertake further research and extensive archival and library research in the country and abroad.

As mentioned above, the most important task to be carried out under the project will be to determine the composition of Jan Stanisław Sapieha's clientele and to indicate the role that he and his servants played in the family faction. This will be possible thanks to the use of research methodology in the field of history supported by the achievements of social, political and economic sciences. Economic documents, or more precisely, inventories of landed estates and leased royal lands, can be used by historians for multidimensional research not only related to economic history. They can help to unravel complex political matters, and the names of the nobility included in the lists can show us the influence and composition of the magnate faction from which the leader was leased the property. A special place in my research will be occupied by letters left by representatives of the Sapieha family, in particular by Jan Stanisław and his client. Therefore, I will pay special attention to the interpretation of such sources. When analyzing the above subject matter, one cannot forget about other handwritten materials such as: sejmik instructions, parliamentary diaries, political pamphlets, parliamentary speeches and others. The above documents will show the attitudes of the nobility, including the clients of Sapieha or his family, and the Lithuanian Marshal himself, as well as describe the specific actions taken by him.

The results of the project will be published in a series of articles in Polish and international journals.