

DOI: 10.11649/a.3687

Article No.: 3687



Adrien Quéret-Podesta, PhD, Assistant Professor at the Institute of Slavic Studies, Polish Academy of Sciences, Editor-in-Chief of the journal *Adeptus*

ORCID: <https://orcid.org/0000-0002-8878-2638>

e-mail: adrien.queret-podesta@ispan.edu.pl

Wojciech Jasiński, PhD, Assistant Professor at the Institute of Slavic Studies, Polish Academy of Sciences, Editorial Secretary of the journal *Adeptus*

ORCID: <https://orcid.org/0000-0001-8906-6177>

e-mail: wojciech.jasinski@ispan.edu.pl

Marcin Kurdyka, PhD, independent researcher, member of the editorial team of the journal *Adeptus*

ORCID: <https://orcid.org/0000-0003-3975-9834>

e-mail: mkurdyka@gmail.com

Adrien Quéret-Podesta, Wojciech Jasiński, Marcin Kurdyka

Thematic Section: “Great Dates” and Their Anniversaries in the Slavic World

Since the dawn of history, human civilizations have used dating systems, which not only divide years into smaller units but also list them in a precise order. The starting point for counting years is usually an event with a crucial meaning to the state, culture or community where a given system is used. This event can be of various nature – religious (e.g. the birth of Christ for the Christians; the Hijrah, i.e. the emigration of Prophet Muhammad and his disciples from Mecca to Medina in 622 CE, for the Muslims), legendary (e.g. the foundation of Rome in 753 BCE), or political (e.g. the first day of the First Republic, i.e. 22 September 1792 as the beginning of the historical French republican calendar). The meaning attributed to some events shows clearly their importance and the importance of the celebration of their anniversaries in large and smaller communities and institutions, such as nations, states, religions, regions, towns, monasteries, universities, schools, cultural institutions, sports clubs, and so on.

The year 2025 is marked by the celebrations of important events pertaining to the history of particular Slavic countries (like the millennium of the coronation of the first king in Poland) or several

The study was conducted at the authors' own expense.

Authors' contribution: All authors contributed equally to the manuscript.

Competing interests: Adrien Quéret-Podesta is the Editor-in-Chief of this journal. Wojciech Jasiński is the Editorial Secretary of this journal. Marcin Kurdyka is a member of the editorial team of this journal.

Publisher: Institute of Slavic Studies, Polish Academy of Sciences.

This is an Open Access article distributed under the terms of the Creative Commons Attribution 4.0 International License (<https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0>), which permits redistribution, commercial and non-commercial, provided that the article is properly cited. © The Author(s) 2025.

of them (and sometimes not only Slavic ones, e.g. the 80th anniversary of the end of the Second World War). Consequently, we have decided to open our pages to papers studying the questions of "great historical dates" and their celebrations in Slavic countries. The thematic section of this issue of *Adeptus* includes two contributions, which present two aspects of the questions in focus.

Dawid Kobylański's article "Pieśń jako zapis cierpienia w sytuacji granicznej (na przykładzie *Dnia pierwszego września roku pamiętnego*)" [The Song as a Testimony of Suffering in a Boundary Situation (Based on the Example of "On the First Day of September of the Memorable Year")] analyses the memory of the invasion of Poland by Nazi Germany in September 1939. The paper focuses on the Polish folk song "Dnia pierwszego września roku pamiętnego", which was sung by Poles during the Second World War. In his in-depth study of the lyrics, Kobylański shows how this song, which relates events linked with its creator's personal experience of the war, became a "vehicle of memory" for Polish society.

Antonina Kurtok's article "Operacja 'Oluja' w chorwackiej pamięci zbiorowej: praktyki upamiętniające i wybrane narracje tożsamościowe" [Operation Storm in Croatian Collective Memory: Commemorative Practices and Selected Identity Narratives] analyses the memory of Operation Storm, when the Croatian armed forces reconquered the Krajina region in August 1995, thus paving the way for the end of the Yugoslav war. Kurtok stresses the place of this operation in the Croatian commemorative policy: she shows that it is seen as an event which marks the "reconstruction" of the Croatian state. She also stresses the role of Knin, the former capital of the Serbian Republic of Krajina and one of the main centres of the medieval Kingdom of Croatia, as a *lieu de memoire* in the commemorative process.

Keywords:

anniversaries; commemoration; Slavs

Note:

This is a translation of the original article entitled "'Wielkie daty' i ich rocznice w świecie Słowian – wprowadzenie do sekcji tematycznej", which was published in *Adeptus*, issue 22, 2025.

Citation:

Quéret-Podesta, A., Jasiński, W., & Kurdyka, M. (2025). Thematic section: "Great dates" and their anniversaries in the Slavic world. *Adeptus*, 2025(22), Article 3687. <https://doi.org/10.11649/a.3687>

Publication History:

Received: 2026-01-07; Accepted: 2026-01-07; Published: 2026-02-10