

TASK

CBA 1 *The Past in My Place* - Student researched the origin of their family name through tracing the life and experiences of their great grandfather who emigrated from Poland to the United States and then to the United Kingdom in the early twentieth century.

FORMAT

Display (scrapbook)

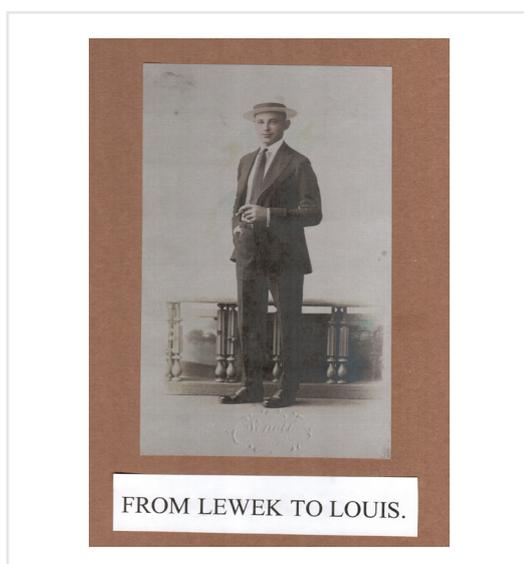
TITLE

'From Lewek to Louis'

TEACHING AND LEARNING

For CBA1 *The Past in My Place*, students experience history at a personal level through the study of a place, issue, event, theme or person related to their locality, place of origin or family history. They present their research in the form of a display.

EVIDENCE OF WORK



[CLICK to view full report](#)



1

Teacher annotations based on Features of Quality

FOQ1: Cover image and title are arresting and striking- arouse sense of curiosity.

Chapter 1

The decline of Poland

Poland began to decline in the mid-1500' when the monarchy began to lose power to the nobles. The death of the last Jagiellonian monarch in 1572, meant there would be a new leader. Polish kings were elected as the new leaders by the nobles. Rivalries among the nobles weakened the Polish parliament, and costly wars ruined the economy.

Austria, Prussia, and Russia saw that Poland had weakened and took a third of Polish territory and divided it among themselves as Poland did not have the resources and money to fight to keep their land. They continued to take territory, from Poland, until Poland no longer existed as a separate country.

In 1830, Polish people rebelled against the Russians, Austria and Prussia but none of the rebellions were successful. Russia tried to destroy Polish culture by making Russian the official language in Poland.

After the outbreak of WW1 in 1914, Polish forces with the help of Austria fought against Russia. The Russians were driven out of Poland by 1915. In the following year, Austria and Germany established a small Polish kingdom under their protection. By 1918, an independent Polish republic was proclaimed.

The name Lubliner

Before Russia controlled the east of Poland, Jewish people living in Poland often didn't have surnames. So when the Russians arrived in Poland they started calling Jewish people who lived in the city of Lublin "Lubliner". That surname spread further west to the village Wlodzislaw and to the family of my great grandfather Lewek Lubliner.

Teacher annotations based on Features of Quality

FOQ1: Lucid, clear context of decline of Poland set out in simple language yet cogently expressed.

FOQ3: Strong command of 'big picture'.

FOQ1, 3: Last sentence: neat and clear connection with family history, seamlessly segues from broad sweep into family history.

Chapter 2

Where it all began

My great grandfather Lewek Lubliner was born on the 1st of May 1891 in Wodzislaw Poland. His father Moshek Lubliner was a Kantor (singer) in his local synagogue and his mother's name was Sura Lubliner. He had 3 sisters and 2 brothers.

During Lewek's childhood his village Wodzislaw was controlled by Russia. This meant when he turned 16 he would be conscripted to join the Russian army for a period of ten years. In fact when he was 15 Russian army arrived at the village and tried to take him away one year too early. Understandably, Lewek's parents didn't want this for him, so when he turned 16 they arranged for him to emigrate to the United States. He left Poland with one of his brothers and according to family stories he escaped Poland by hiding under hay in a hay cart. He boarded a ship in the German port of Bremerhaven bound for Galveston in Texas.

This was a period of mass emigration to the United States for people from all over Europe, but especially Jewish people from Eastern Europe. This is the story of my great grandfathers search for a better life.

Teacher annotations based on Features of Quality

FOQ1: Shows excellent awareness of need to set context for what follows, appreciates the nature of history.

FOQ1: Demonstrates very clear sense of purpose.

FOQ1: Sentence beginning 'Understandably, Lewek's parents didn't want him....' demonstrates historical empathy.

FOQ2: Reference to 'family stories' – awareness of different types of historical evidence.

FOQ3: Last paragraph shows awareness of 'big picture'.

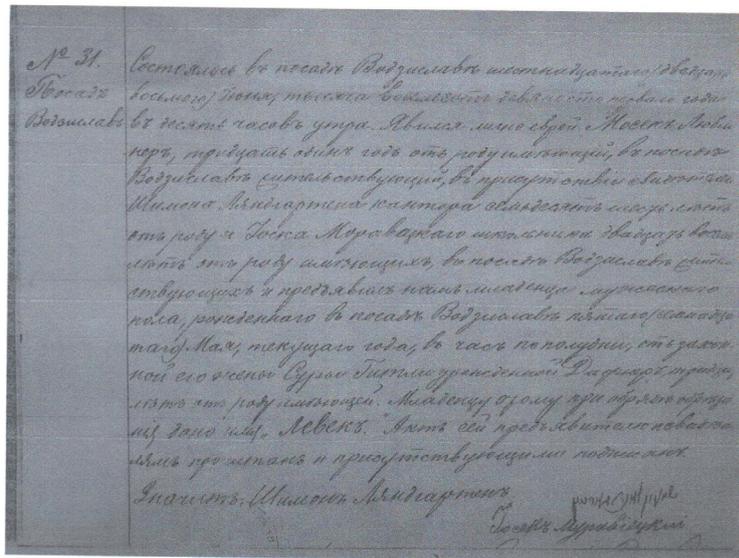
FOQ1: Last sentence - Demonstrates historical empathy.

No 31.

Village Wodzislaw

Happened in the village Wodzislaw, on the sixteen (twenty eighth) of June, year one thousand eight hundred ninety one, at ten o'clock in the morning. Appeared in person a Jew Mosek Lubliner, living in village Wodzislaw, in presence of kantor Shimon Landgarten, seventy six years from birth and Jocke Morawacki, twenty eight years from birth, both living in village Wlodzislaw and shown us a baby of a male sex, born in village Widzislaw on the first (sixteen) of May current year in the afternoon, by his wife Sura Gutla maiden name Dagener, thirty five years from birth. The child was given name "Lewek". This act has been shown and read out to persons present.

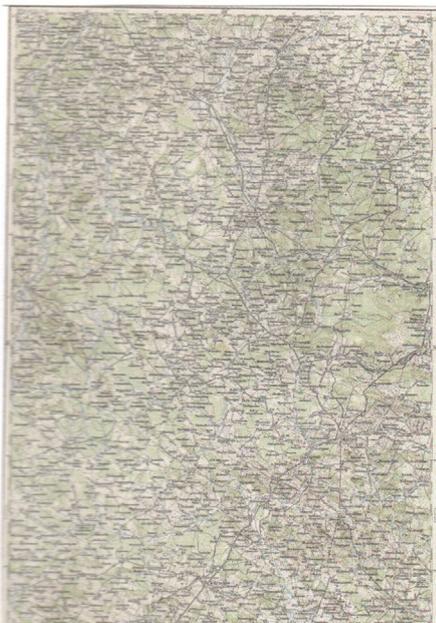
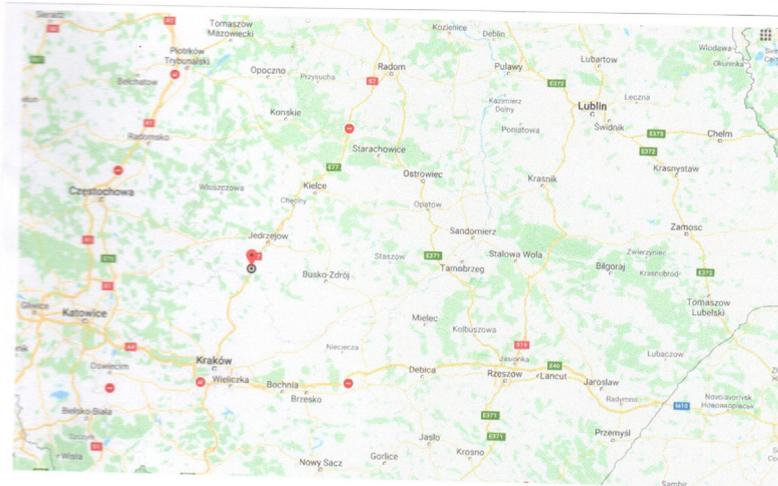
Taken by Shimon Landgarten



6

Teacher annotations based on Features of Quality

FOQ2: Reproduction of both original and translated transcript, with explanatory note referring to uncle's father-in-law- shows very strong understanding of role of evidence, takes care to cite who translated the piece.



Where he lived - Wodzislaw Poland.

Teacher annotations based on Features of Quality

FOQ2: Excellent use of maps to provide geographical context.



The synagogue in Wodzislaw where Lewek's father was a Kantor. Today it is in ruins as there is no Jewish community in Wodzislaw.

Teacher annotations based on Features of Quality

FOQ2: Sophisticated use of photographs as evidence, juxtaposes current state of synagogue with how it looked in the past; links well with the 'big picture'.

FOQ1: Shows insightful awareness of significance of buildings as sources of information about the past.

Chapter 3

The United States

During the emigration many Jewish people arrived into the port of Ellis Island in New York. The government were concerned that if there were too many Jewish people living in New York they would be resented, so ships carrying Jewish emigrants were also sent to Galveston in Texas which was further west in the Gulf of Mexico

There is no surviving record of them arriving as there was a storm that destroyed all records from the year in which he came. According to stories Lewek told to my dad, when he arrived in Galveston, he sat in the warm sunshine in a small shop eating apple pie. Then he and his brother got onto a train and headed north to Nebraska to work on a farm owned by a German family. He fell asleep on the train and when he woke up in Nebraska it was snowing, and it felt like he never left Poland.

We do not know much about what he did in the United States but we know from a postcard that at some point in the US he lived in Chicago and by his suit he looked very wealthy. At the time Chicago had a large population of Polish people. His address on his passport says 'Ashland Boulevard' and it said that his job was a tailor which explain the nice suit.

Chicago was his last stop in the US before heading off to England where he met up with his brother Jack, his sisters and his parents. His brother he went over with stayed in the US and we do not know what happened to him

Teacher annotations based on Features of Quality

FOQ2: Sentences beginning 'There is no surviving record of them arriving...'; and 'According to stories Lewek told to my dad': shows excellent awareness of centrality of evidence in the job of the historian.

FOQ2: Third paragraph starting 'We do not know much...': shows excellent capacity to draw inferences and make judgements based on evidence (photograph and passport).



Lewek's passport issued in Chicago. For his trip to the United Kingdom

Lewek's visa for his trip to the UK to visit his father. Although it was only valid for one year he spent the rest of his life in the United Kingdom.



Teacher annotations based on Features of Quality

FOQ2: Reproduces Lewek's passport and visa, with explanatory notes. Extrapolates well in reference to visa; 'although it was only valid for one year he spent the rest of his life in the United Kingdom'.



Photo of Lewek Lubliner in Chicago, looking very smart.

Name	Emigrant	Age	Sex	Year	Arrival	Passport	Signature	Age	Year
1. Lubliner, Mike	Poland	21	M	1871-1876	1887	1887	1887	1887	1887
2. Lubliner, Abraham	Russia	4	M	1874-1874	1888	1888	1888	1888	1888
3. Lubliner, Abraham	New York, USA	1	M	1880-1881	1888	1888	1888	1888	1888
4. Lubliner, Isaac	New York, USA	48	M	1840-1841	1882	1882	1882	1882	1882
5. Lubliner, Benjamin	Poland	40	M	1848-1849	1882	1882	1882	1882	1882
6. Lubliner, Benjamin	Poland	39	M	1843-1844	1884	1884	1884	1884	1884
7. Lubliner, Joseph	Poland	27	M	1855-1856	1884	1884	1884	1884	1884
8. Lubliner, Charles	Poland	24	M	1875-1876	1882	1882	1882	1882	1882
9. Lubliner, Charles	Poland	8	M	1871-1871	1882	1882	1882	1882	1882
10. Lubliner, Charles	Poland	26	M	1850-1851	1882	1882	1882	1882	1882
11. Lubliner, Charles	Poland	25	M	1811-1811	1882	1882	1882	1882	1882
12. Lubliner, Charles	Poland	26	M	1856-1856	1882	1882	1882	1882	1882
13. Lubliner, Daniel	Russia	28	M	1870-1870	1882	1882	1882	1882	1882
14. Lubliner, Daniel	Russia	10	M	1860-1860	1882	1882	1882	1882	1882
15. Lubliner, Daniel	Russia	22	M	1860-1860	1882	1882	1882	1882	1882
16. Lubliner, Daniel	Russia	18	M	1870-1870	1881	1881	1881	1881	1881
17. Lubliner, Daniel	Russia	12	M	1860-1860	1882	1882	1882	1882	1882
18. Lubliner, Daniel	Russia	22	M	1860-1860	1882	1882	1882	1882	1882
19. Lubliner, Daniel	Russia	15	M	1860-1860	1882	1882	1882	1882	1882
20. Lubliner, Daniel	Russia	12	M	1860-1860	1882	1882	1882	1882	1882
21. Lubliner, Daniel	Russia	22	M	1860-1860	1882	1882	1882	1882	1882
22. Lubliner, Daniel	Russia	12	M	1860-1860	1882	1882	1882	1882	1882
23. Lubliner, Daniel	Russia	12	M	1860-1860	1882	1882	1882	1882	1882
24. Lubliner, Daniel	Russia	12	M	1860-1860	1882	1882	1882	1882	1882
25. Lubliner, Daniel	Russia	12	M	1860-1860	1882	1882	1882	1882	1882
26. Lubliner, Daniel	Russia	12	M	1860-1860	1882	1882	1882	1882	1882
27. Lubliner, Daniel	Russia	12	M	1860-1860	1882	1882	1882	1882	1882
28. Lubliner, Daniel	Russia	12	M	1860-1860	1882	1882	1882	1882	1882
29. Lubliner, Daniel	Russia	12	M	1860-1860	1882	1882	1882	1882	1882
30. Lubliner, Daniel	Russia	12	M	1860-1860	1882	1882	1882	1882	1882
31. Lubliner, Daniel	Russia	12	M	1860-1860	1882	1882	1882	1882	1882
32. Lubliner, Daniel	Russia	12	M	1860-1860	1882	1882	1882	1882	1882
33. Lubliner, Daniel	Russia	12	M	1860-1860	1882	1882	1882	1882	1882
34. Lubliner, Daniel	Russia	12	M	1860-1860	1882	1882	1882	1882	1882
35. Lubliner, Daniel	Russia	12	M	1860-1860	1882	1882	1882	1882	1882
36. Lubliner, Daniel	Russia	12	M	1860-1860	1882	1882	1882	1882	1882
37. Lubliner, Daniel	Russia	12	M	1860-1860	1882	1882	1882	1882	1882
38. Lubliner, Daniel	Russia	12	M	1860-1860	1882	1882	1882	1882	1882
39. Lubliner, Daniel	Russia	12	M	1860-1860	1882	1882	1882	1882	1882
40. Lubliner, Daniel	Russia	12	M	1860-1860	1882	1882	1882	1882	1882
41. Lubliner, Daniel	Russia	12	M	1860-1860	1882	1882	1882	1882	1882
42. Lubliner, Daniel	Russia	12	M	1860-1860	1882	1882	1882	1882	1882

Record of other people called Lubliner, arriving as emigrants in Ellis Island. I have no record of Lewek arriving in Galveston.

Teacher annotations based on Features of Quality

FOQ1: Selection of photos supports the text, links family well to the 'big picture'.

FOQ2: Reproduction of register of people- able to draw conclusions from study of document, shows awareness of limitations of sources- excellent awareness of managing evidence.

Chapter 4

The Rag Trade

Lewek's older brother Jack had moved straight from Poland to England unlike Lewek who went to the US. He first lived in the East End of London where at the time there was a very strong Jewish community. Jewish people worked in a variety of trades such as furniture and clothes making. The clothes making industry was also known as the "Rag Trade".

The rag trade began over 250 years ago in the east end of London. It was originally set up by the Huguenot weavers but after they moved out their homes became cheap hotels to the poor who had no other place to go. Then Jewish people began to fill the streets of Spitalfields. Many Jewish families fled Eastern Europe between 1881 and 1914 and moved to the East End in hope for a fresh start.

The East End began to create a reputation for itself as a place for cheap living and home to the Jewish population. Large number of Jews settled in Spitalfields and found work in the "rag trade" and by the end of the nineteenth century Jewish people represented about 95% of the population of Spitalfields.

Jack set up a company called "J. Lubliner Ltd", which was a fine coat making company. Jack's company took off and he became very successful and was able to afford to bring his family from Poland to London and reunited them there. His father and mother (Moshek and Sura) lived in Teesdale Street in Bethnal Green and when Lewek came over from the United States he got a job as a manager in Jack's company and soon he would meet his future wife.

Teacher annotations based on Features of Quality

FOQ3: Sets out context of Jewish and Huguenot history in East End of London very succinctly, also makes connections with family- shows strong command of the 'big picture'.



Photo of a coat made by Jack Lubliner's Company: J.Lubliner Ltd.





Photo of Jack's wedding. On the left is Moshek and Sura, in the middle is Jack and his first wife Violet and on the right are Violet's family.

Chapter 5

Living in the UK

When Lewek arrived in London he was only supposed to stay for three months as a visitor, to see his family but Lewek ended up staying in London for the rest of his life and becoming a British citizen.

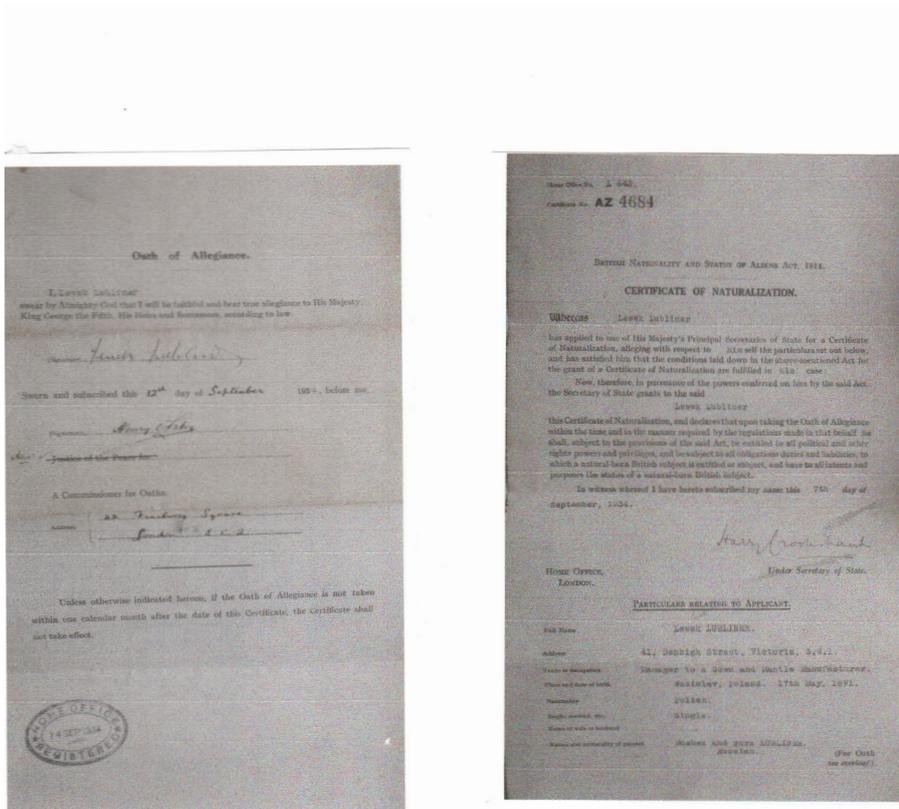
During his life in London he changed his name from Lewek to Louis to make him sound more English. His brother Jack also did this as his Polish name was actually Chaim Szabsia . His father and mother changed their names as well. His father changed his name from Moshek to Morris and his mother changed her name from Sura to Sara. I believe they did not just change their names to sound more English but to symbolize the beginning of a new chapter in their lives.

Louis married Clara Sutton. Clara Sutton was a model for J.Lubliner Ltd and they got married on the 22nd of November 1934 in the Registry Office in the city of Westminster. Lewek was 43 when they got married and Clara was 25.. They had one child called Martin Lubliner he was born in the 1940 and who was my grandfather. Martin married Clare Morris and they had three children my Dad Tom my uncle David and my Auntie Anna.

Louis lived a long and happy life and died in London in 1984 at the age of 95.

Teacher annotations based on Features of Quality

FOQ1: Makes inference about motivation behind name change; also sets out clearly developments in family history, including use of dates- excellent awareness of historical consciousness is woven throughout the writing.



Certificate of naturalization for Lewek to become a British citizen, 12 years after moving from Chicago.

Teacher annotations based on Features of Quality

FOQ1: Shows awareness of official documents as sources of evidence about family history- certificate of naturalisation and marriage certificate.

WA 710914

CERTIFIED COPY of an ENTRY OF MARRIAGE Pursuant to the Marriage Acts, 1811 to 1932.

Registration District CITY OF WESTMINSTER

224 Marriage Solemnized at the Registrar Office in the District of CITY OF WESTMINSTER in the

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Name	Age and Sex	Rank or Profession	Residence of the Bride or Marriage	Father's Name and Residence	Rank or Profession of Father	Rank or Profession of Bride	Rank or Profession of Bride
Benjamin Louis Lubliner	43 years	Bachelor (young)	41 Denigh Street S.W.1	Morris Lubliner	Salesman (retired)		
Clara Sutton	25 years	Spinster	20 The Cottages Raboddy Estate Hammersmith	Albert Sutton (deceased)	Carman		

Witnessed by: *L. Lubliner* in the presence of *L. Sutton* and *R. L. Meyrick*

Witnessed by: *Ellen Dear* Deputy Registrar and *W. J. Sibley* Superintendent Registrar

Witnessed by: *Ellen Dear* Deputy Registrar on the 22nd day of November 1914

Marriage certificate to Clara Sutton.



Teesdale Street in East London today, where his father lived after coming to London.



Photos of Clara Sutton as a model.

Chapter 6

Lubliner's Today

As we can see from the chapters before many Jewish people included those called 'Lubliner' emigrated to the United States and UK before World War 1 in search for a better life.

However there were still very many Jewish people living in Poland before World War 2. It is estimated that in 1933, the Jewish population of Poland was roughly 3 million people. 85% of the Jewish people living in Poland during World War 2 were killed during the holocaust.

Those that survived did not want to return or stay in Poland and many more moved to the United States or Israel. Today it is estimated that only 10,000 Jews remain in Poland, though the number is starting to increase slowly.

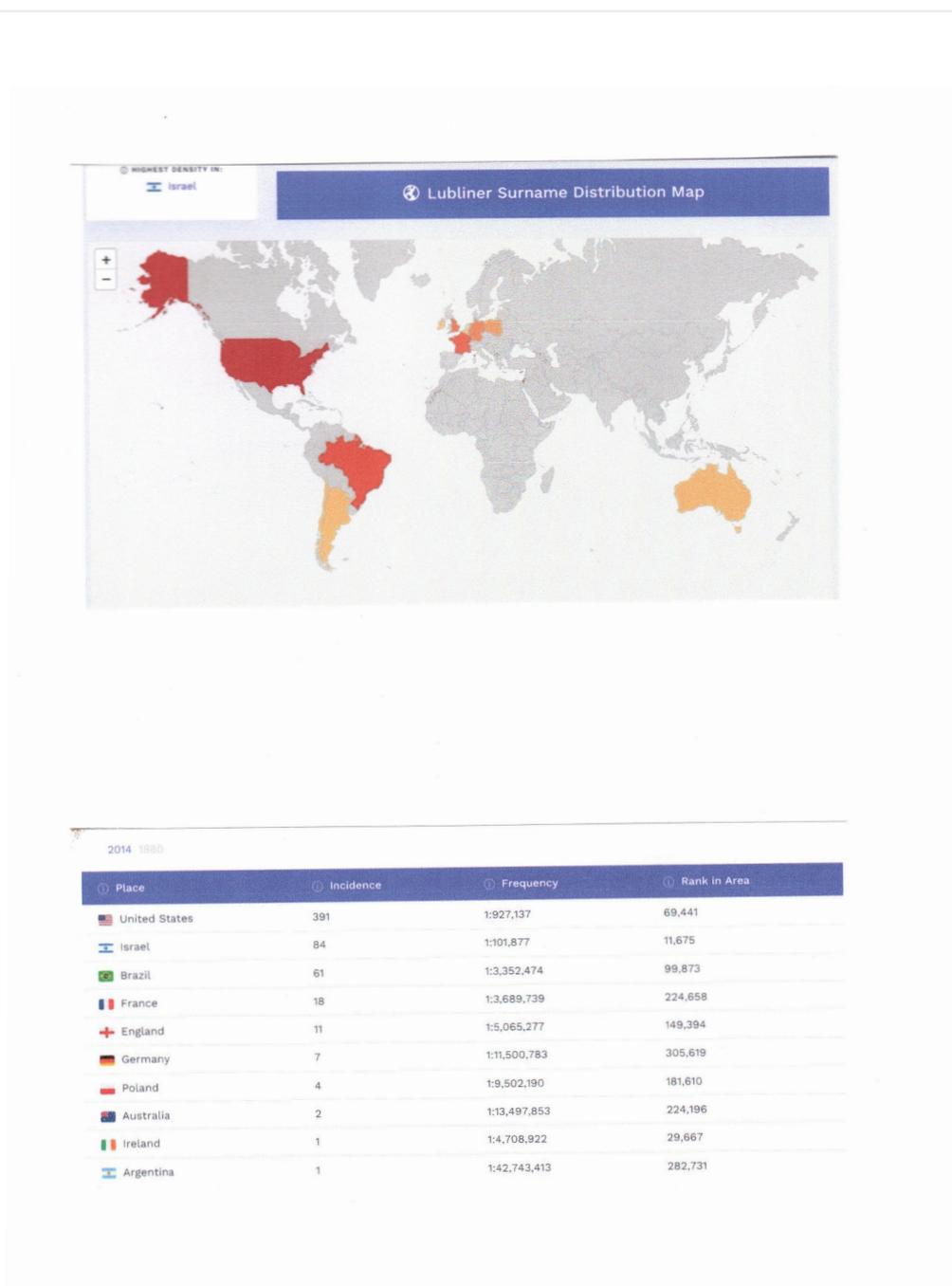
Although the data may not be fully accurate, in the map of the location of families called Lubliner you can see these movements of people as well. There are many Lubliners living in the United States and Israel, and a few in the UK (some are my relatives!). There are only a few in Poland, and there is one family in Ireland. That family is mine.

Lubliner

23rd January 2020

Teacher annotations based on Features of Quality

FOQ1: Shows excellent command of the purpose of the project in making summation- comfortable and assured in making connections with later Jewish history.





Map of where lous traveled

Sources I used:

<https://www.britannica.com/place/Poland>

library resources

Family documents e.g. birth certificate

<http://the-east-end.co.uk/tag/rag-trade/>

Passed down stories through my dad

<p align="center">Junior Cycle History Class Based Assessment 1 The past in my place</p> <p align="center">Reflection Sheet</p>		
<p align="center">CBA: Title:</p> <p>Past in my Place - From LEWEK to LOUIS.</p>		
<p>1. What were the most positive things in my experience of working on this CBA?</p> <p>The most positive things in my experience of working on this CBA. Was learning about my family. Before I did this project I didn't even know that his name was actually Lewek. All I knew was he was from Poland and his name was Louis. Now I know so much more about where I came from and my roots.</p>		
<p>2. What were the main challenges I faced?</p> <p>The main challenges I faced was finding enough information on his life in the US and Lubliner's today. I had many certificates so his early life and end of life was manageable but I needed to put a lot of work into researching ^{researching} about Lubliner's today and his life in the US.</p>		
<p>3. What did I learn that was historically significant about "The past in my place"?</p> <p>The historical significant about my project was the mass emigration of Eastern Europe to the US (one of the largest emigrations in the world) and the ever evolving "Rag trade" in East End of London.</p>		
<p>4. What did I learn about the role of the historian in conducting and presenting research?</p> <p>I learned that finding information when it's not a huge topic on the internet is very difficult and lots of time is needed into research and finding information. I learn that things need to be in the right order and needed to stay on the right topic.</p>		
<p>Student:</p> <p>Eoin McCune</p>	<p>Teacher:</p> <p>Ms. McCune</p>	<p>Date:</p> <p>28/01/2020</p>

Teacher annotations based on Features of Quality

FOQ1: Student acknowledges knowing 'much more about where I came from and my roots'; also shows capacity to reflect well on challenges involved due to lack of sources about certain aspects of the subject's life.

FOQ2: Shows exceptional command of role of evidence in informing historical perspectives.

FOQ3: Student is assured and confident in seamlessly weaving from family history to 'big picture' themes such as emigration from Eastern Europe, aspects of Jewish history and of the development of London's East End.

LEVEL OF ACHIEVEMENT

Best fit on balance judgement =



Exceptional

The annotations capture observations by the student's teacher, using the features of quality, with a view to establishing the level of achievement this work reflects. The annotations and judgments were confirmed by a Quality Assurance group, consisting of practising teachers and representatives of the Inspectorate, the State Exams Commission and the Junior Cycle for Teachers support service.