



Nothing but nation has a right to live: National revival – establishing of modern Czech nation

5HD280 From Kafka to Havel

Lecture 3



EVROPSKÁ UNIE
Evropské strukturální a investiční fondy
Operační program Výzkum, vývoj a vzdělávání



MINISTERSTVO ŠKOLSTVÍ,
MLÁDEŽE A TĚLOVÝCHOVY

A historical illustration of Prague, showing the Prague Castle and the city built on a hillside. The illustration is in a classic, detailed style with muted colors. At the top, there is Latin text: "PALATIUM IMPERATORUM REGIAE QUID VULGO KASTELN APPELLATUR". In the center, there is more text: "PRAGA" and "Sive Bohemae metropolis".

Reforms of Joseph II

- 1781 Patent of Tolerance
 - Stopped prosecuting of other religions than Catholic
- 1781 abolition of serfdom
 - Enabled free movement of people (workforce) within the country

National revival



- Connected with the modernization and industrialization
- Influences
 - French revolution and Napoleonic wars
 - Industrial revolution
 - Romantism

National revival



- Multinational empire
- Czech were not ruling nation
- Social aspects
- German language was connected with social mobility
- Political and social requirements had a form of language requirements

National revival



- Phases of national revival
- 1. apolitical phase oriented to form of the language and spread it into schools etc.
- 2. political phase
 - Since 1837
 - Creating political representation and formulating first requirements towards central government
 - Differentiation of opinions

National revival

- State patriotism (bohemism)
- Supported by Czech aristocracy
- Was not bound with ethnical preference
- National patriotism
- Promoted by liberals and radical democrats

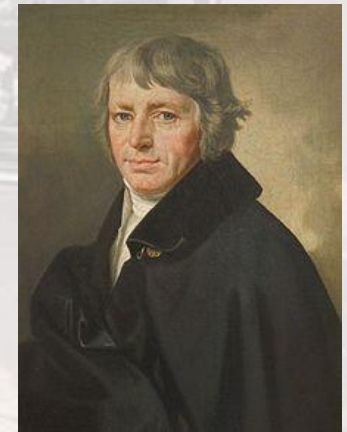
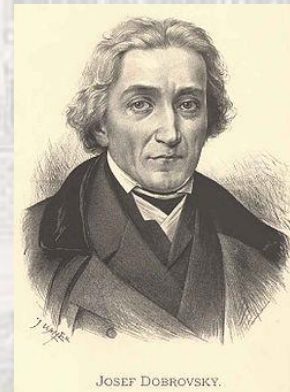


Gaspar Maria of Sternberg

National revival

First phase:

- Establishing Czech language as modern language with fixed structure and promoting it in official places (schools)
 - Dobrovský and Jungmann
- Pan-Slavic idea
- Historicism
 - manuscripts



National revival



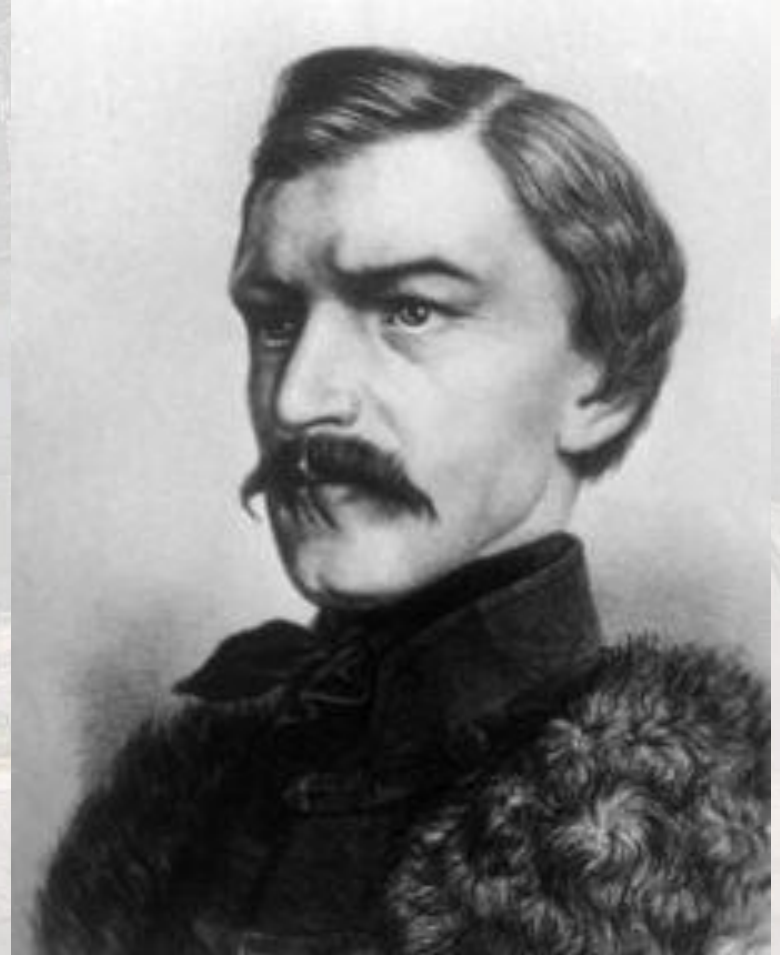
First phase

- Manuscripts of Zelená Hora and Dvůr Králové
- Fake stuff
 - Had to promote the idea of developed Czech (Slavic) culture in early medieval times
 - Made by Václav Hanka in 1817
 - Since 1824 up to 1888 sharp disputes on authenticity of the manuscripts

National revival

2nd phase (1840s):

- Political differentiation
- Aristocracy and high bourgeoisie:
 - Provincial patriots
- Radical democrats
 - Repeal club (K. Sabina)
- Liberals
 - Karel Havlíček Borovský
 - Journalist, writer and politician
 - František Palacký
 - Historian and politician



Karel Havlíček Borovský

Revolutionary year 1848



- March: uprising in Vienna
- goal: constitutional monarchy and demise of Metternich
- Cumulation of too many unsolved problems in Austria
 - Problems with Hungarians
 - Corveé
 - Relation to Germany
 - Civic liberties

Revolutionary year 1848



- Since October offensive of the state and Emperor against rebellions
- November 1848 Vienna gave up
- 13.8.1849 Definitive suppression of Hungarian revolution
- After Franz Joseph I. became an Emperor neo-absolutist era began

Revolutionary year 1848 in Bohemia



- March 1848 meeting in St. Wenceslas spa
- Petition with Czech requirements against Austrian government concerning:
 - Language
 - State arrangement
 - Democracy and civic freedom
- Establishing of a political body St. Wenceslas Committee (later National committee)

Revolutionary year 1848 in Bohemia



Revolutionary year 1848 in Bohemia

- April 1848
- Palacký refused participation at German assembly in Frankfurt
- Split between Czech and Germans



Revolutionary year 1848 in Bohemia

- St. Spirit's rebellion
- Clash between people going from the mass and the army
- Measures against Czechs by the Government



Revolutionary year 1848 in Bohemia

- Pro-austrian position of Czech liberals
- Domination of the national principle
- Against Hungarian revolution
- Fear of strong German state
- → conservative position and support of the government

Revolutionary year 1848 in Bohemia

Conspiracy of May (1849)

- Led by Czech radicals
- Troops under the Leadership of A. Windischgrätz occupied Prague
- Imprisonment of many Czech politicians
- Czech political scene was deadened for a longer time then



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