

**Czechs + Slovaks =
Czechoslovaks? Close but not as
much as to live in one state.**

5HD 280 From Kafka to Havel

Lecture 5



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



MINISTERSTVO ŠKOLSTVÍ,
MLÁDEŽE A TĚLOVÝCHOVY

National revival in Slovakia

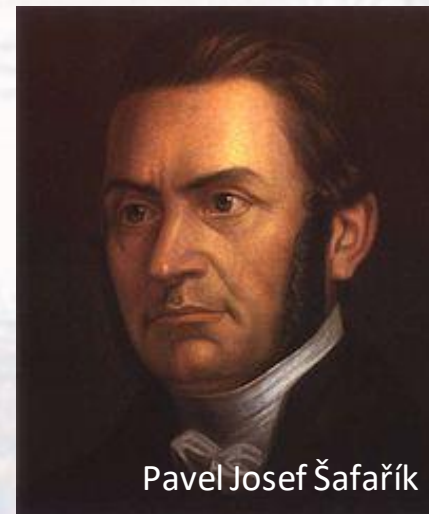
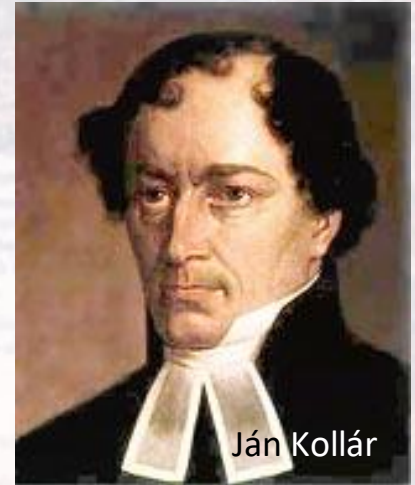
- Close contacts with Czechs
- Anton Bernolák (1762–1813)
- Efforts to codify Slovak language
- 1790 – First Slovak grammar



Anton Bernolák

National revival in Slovakia

- Proponents of Slavic unity
- Ján Kollár
- Pavel Josef Šafařík
 - Both of them were Slovaks, but they are important for Czech national revival



National revival in Slovakia

Ľudovít Štúr (1815–1856):

- Creator of the modern Slovak language
 - Different from Czech
- Close contacts with Czech revivalists
- Participated at Slavic Congress in Prague in June 1848
- Slovak National Council (1848–1849) in Vienna

Ludovít Štúr



Czech – Slovak – Czechoslovak?

- Good morning! – Dobré ráno! – Dobré ráno!
- Love- láska - láska
- to see - vidět – vidieť
- To walk chodit – chodiť
- School – škola – škola
- Milk – mléko – mlieko
- Bread – chléb - chlieb

Czech – Slovak – Czechoslovak?

- Pillow – polštář – vankúš
- Lillac – šeřík – orgován
- Tram – tramvaj – električka
- Breakfast – snídaně – raňajky
- Print – tisknout – tlačiť
- Good bye! – Nashledanou! – Dovidenia!
- even-numbered – sudý – párny
- Fairytale – pohádka – rozprávka

1848–1914

- Different national orientation
 - Czechs : historic right
 - Slovaks: natural right
- Different conditions
 - After 1867 Slovaks faced hard Hungarization
- Since 1908 regular annual meetings of Czech and Slovak political representations in Luhačovice

Matica slovenská



Czechoslovakia

- Idea of conjoint Czech and Slovak state
 - Czecho-Slovak Congress in Paris 1915
 - Slovak emigration representatives in the USA (1918)
- 30th October 1918 Declaration in Martin
 - Joining to the independent state with Czechs

Czechoslovakia

Deklarácia Slovenského Národa!

Zastupitelia všetkých slovenských politických strán,

shromáždení dňa 30. októbra 1918 v Turčianskom Sv. Martine a organizovaní v Národnú Radu slovenskej vetvy jednotného česko-slovenskeho národa, trvajú na zásade samourčovacieho práva národov prijatej celým svetom. Národná Rada vyhlasuje, že v mene česko-slovenského národa, byvajúceho v hraniciach Uhorska, je **jedine ona oprávnená hovoriť a konať.**

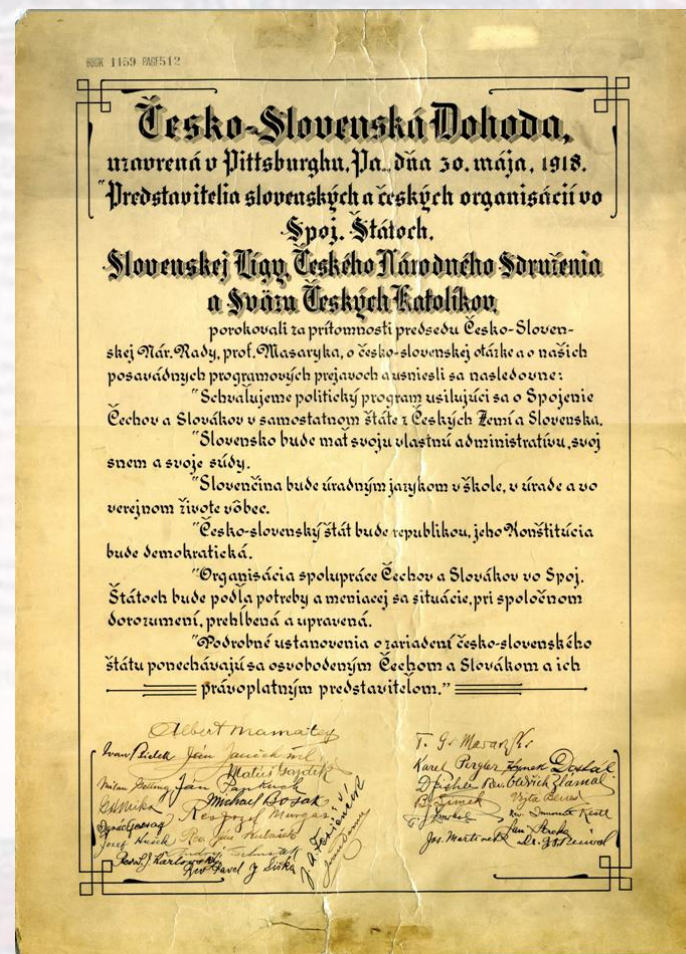
Nie je na to oprávnená uhorská vláda, ktorá za celé desaťročia nepoznala vážnejšej úlohy, ako potlačovať všetko, čo je slovenské, nepostavila a nedovolila nášmu národu ani jedinej školy, nedovolila, aby sa slovenskí ľudia dostali do verejnej správy a úradov, nás ľud majetkovo ničala a vykoštovala svojou stredovekou feudálnou systavou a politikou.

Nie sú oprávnené na to, aby v mene slovenského ľudu hovorili, ani tie tak zvané zastupiteľské sbory, ktoré sú zostavené na základe úzkeho volebného práva, nedopusťajúceho prejaviť vôľu národa, a pozostávajúce z ľudí, ktorí vzdar nariadeniu zákona nedopustili na výboroch čisto slovenských stolíc ani len slovenského slova.

Nie sú na to oprávnené ani také ľudové shromáždzenia, ktoré vynášajú uzavretia pod tlakom cudzieho násillia.

V mene česko-slovenského národa na Slovensku oprávnená je teda hovoriť

Declaration of Martin



Pittsburg Agreement

Czechoslovakia

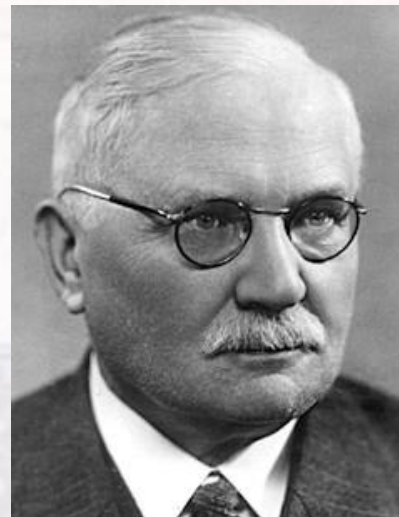
Complicated relations:

- Different views on the state arrangement
- Czechoslovakia was a unitarian state
- Czechoslovak nation
- Big Czech participation in creating of new state administrative in Slovakia →
 - Slovak resentments

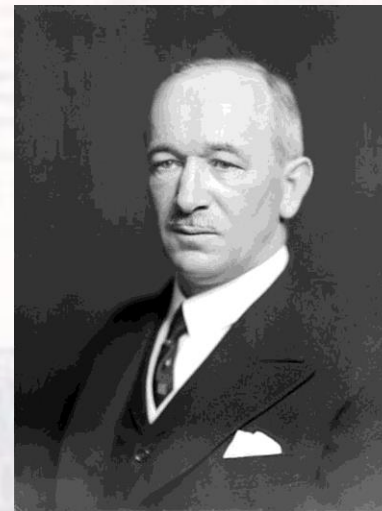
The most known Czechoslovakists



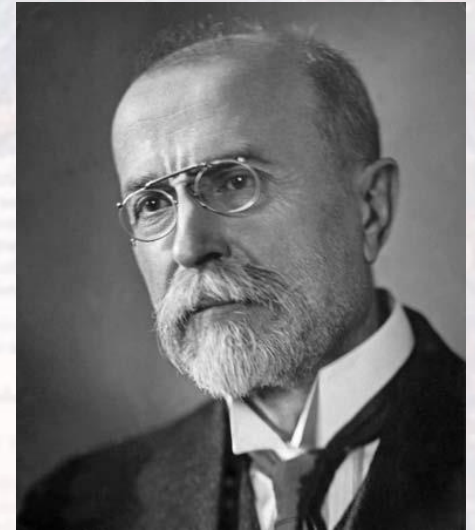
Milan Rastislav Štefánik



Vavro Šrobár



Edvard Beneš



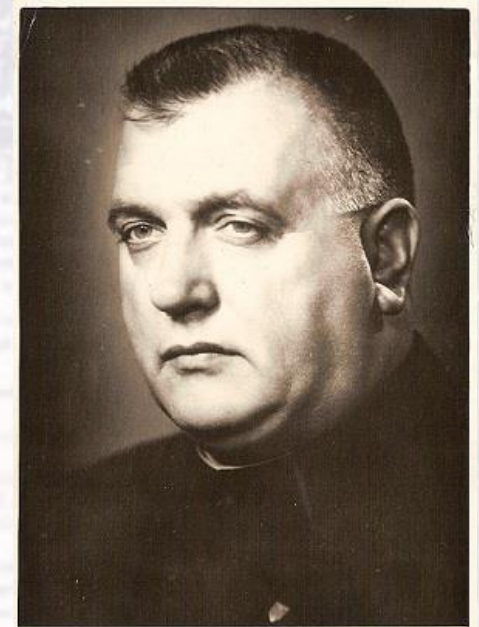
Tomáš Garrigue Masaryk

Czechoslovakia

- Problems with the different level of socio-economic development
- Religious disputes
 - Religion was a part of Slovak identity but not for Czechs
- Slovaks perceived Czech as colonists
- Slovaks strived for the autonomy
 - Up to the Munich agreement it was in vain

First splitting up of the state

- 14th March 1939
 - Hitler forced Slovakian representatives to declare independent Slovak state
- Contrary to the Protectorate Slovak state was not occupied during the war, but it was a German satellite state
- Authoritarian state



16.11.1947 Jozef Tiso



After the War

Attempts to set new relations:

- But different aspirations and development in Czech lands and Slovakia
- The end of Czechoslovakism
- Asymmetric arrangement of the state bodies
- Economic help to equalize economic levels between the two parts of the state

Communist Era I

- After the communist coup new trend of centralization of the state
- 1954 trial with Slovak bourgeois nationalists
- 1960 New constitution
 - Peak of centralization
 - Liquidation of asymmetric state arrangement

Communist Era I

- Since 1963 slow progression towards more equal arrangement
- Second half of the 1960s
- Slovak national aspirations grew stronger
- 1968 federation
- But the decisive remits hold Central Committee of KPC

Federal Assembly



Communist Era II

- Favorable economic development during the so called normalization in Slovakia
- President of the Republic and General Secretary of KPC (the Head of the Party) was Slovak – Gustáv Husák



Road to the 2nd Splitting up

November 1989:

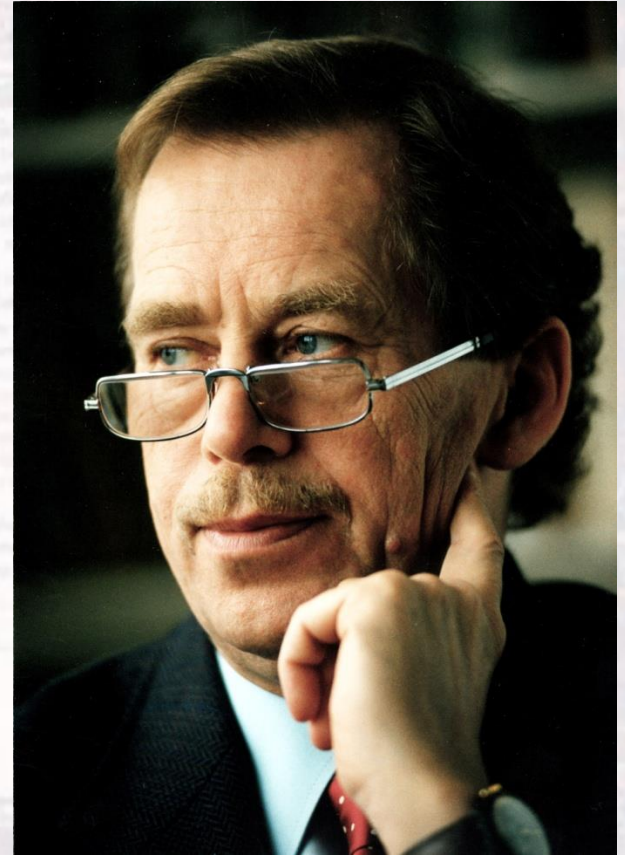
- Opposition against Communist regime was more active in Czech Republic than in Slovak Republic during the 1970s and 1980s
- 1989 demonstrations against Government
- Two independent movements
 - In Czech Republic: Civic Forum
 - In Slovakia: Public against Violence

Velvet Revolution



Road to the 2nd Splitting up

- Dash „war“
- Presidential proposal to change the name of the state
- The Republic is no more socialist
- Slovak opposition
 - To remove one word is not enough, the name of the state should express Slovak equal position!



Václav Havel

Road to the 2nd Splitting up

1990–1992:

- Debates on new state arrangement
- No success
- Voices for Slovak independence
- Public disputes „who pay and paid for who“
- Czech on Slovaks or Slovaks on Czechs

Road to the 2nd Splitting up

- 1992 Elections
- Winners
- In Czech Republic: Civic democratic party headed by Václav Klaus
- In Slovak Republic: Movement for Democratic Slovakia headed by Vladimír Mečiar

Road to the 2nd Splitting up

- 17th 1992 July Declaration of Slovak National Council on Sovereignty of Slovak Republic
- 26th August 1992 agreement on splitting up the state between Klaus and Mečiar
- 1st January 1993,: two new independent states were established

Negotiations on splitting up the state



Present

- Slovaks are the biggest minority in Czech republic
- Intensive cultural relations
 - TV series, movies etc.
- Cooperation between in international field, in scientific research



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