

# AUTONOMISTIC MOVEMENT

1. What is Nationalism?
2. Which parties represented nationalistic ideas among:  
Germans in Czechoslovakia  
  
Hungarians  
  
Slovaks
3. What was the aim of the Hungarian revisionism?
4. What was the aim of the Little Entente ( the Small Agreement)
5. Which political party won the parliamentary elections of 1935 in Slovakia?

## **Hlinka Slovak People's Party**

Leader

Other representatives

Slogan

Program

- Ø Slovakia did not play a primary role in the Munich crisis
- Ø in the summer 1938 it worked out a new proposal for autonomy and intensively discussed this with the government and President Beneš
- Ø in the September 1938 the Slovak question became less important because of the German question
- Ø Munich dramatically changed the political map of the state
- Ø the HSLŠ promptly used the crises of the regime

## **29th September 1938 – 14th March 1939**

### **the period is called the Second Republic**

- § reduced area of the state
- § the autonomy of Slovakia and Subcarpathian Ruthenia
- § the end of system of parliamentary democracy
- § the change of regime in an authoritarian direction

### **6th October 1938**

- Ø the executive committee of the HSLS declared the autonomy of Slovakia in Žilina
- Ø the central government in Prague accepted the declaration of autonomy
- Ø the central government appointed a Slovak government headed by Dr. Jozef Tiso.

### **22nd November 1938**

- Ø the National assembly passed a law on the autonomy of Slovakia

### **Problems the Slovak government faced in the first days of their existence:**

### **2nd November 1938**

#### **Ø Vienna Arbitration**

- Ø Main Aim

- Ø Arbiters

- Ø Results:

- **we lost** 10, 390 km<sup>2</sup> of territory, 854,217 inhabitants, more than 270,000 of them were of the Slovak nationality.

### **30th Novemebr 1938**

- Emil Hácha became the President of Czechoslovakia
- the President appointed a new government, the Prime Minister became Beran

### **18th December 1938**

- Ø the elections to the autonomous parliament

- Ø a united list of candidates
- Ø 63 members of parliament – 47 were Lúdáks

## **Foreign policy of the Slovak government**

### **11th March 1939**

- Ø President Háchá dismissed the Prime Minister of the autonomous government Jozef Tiso
- Ø introduced a military dictatorship in Slovakia
- Ø Karol Sidor became the new prime minister

### **13th March 1939**

- Jozef Tiso and Ferdinand Ďurčanský flew to Berlin where they met A.Hitler and J. von. Ribbentrop
- discussed the Czech question and the Slovak question
- the Slovak question: two choices:
  - the Czech question:

### **14th March 1939**