

THE FIRST CZECHOSLOVAK REPUBLIC

THE STRUGGLE FOR SLOVAKIA

- **30 October 1918 – the Declaration of the Slovak Nation**
- the highest representative body of Slovaks was the Slovak National Council
- the Slovak National Council did not have military units
- armed militias formed in towns and villages that struggled with officials, military units and policemen who obeyed only the Budapest government.

THE STRUGGLE FOR SLOVAKIA

- **1 November 1918 – the revolution in Budapest**
-
- the Hungarian national councils, loyal to Károlyi's government were also formed in Slovakia
- anarchy, chaos
- soldiers returning from the front supported uprisings

THE STRUGGLE FOR SLOVAKIA

- **Michael Károlyi's government tried to keep Slovakia within the framework of Hungary with a promise of autonomy, but the Prague government acted energetically.**

THE STRUGGLE FOR SLOVAKIA

- **4 November 1918 – the first provisional government of Slovakia** was set up by the national committee in Prague
- - **the seat in Skalica**
- Prime Minister – Vavro Šrobár
- Minister of military and police – Ivan Dérer
- Minister of Education – Anton Štefánek
- Minister of supply of foodstuffs and goods – Pavol Blaho
- - their power lasted till **14 November 1918**
- - **they did not cooperate with the Slovak national Council**

THE STRUGGLE FOR SLOVAKIA

- **11 November 1918 – Charles I. abdicated as the Emperor of Austria, but he continued to be the King of Hungary.**
- **12 November 1918 – the Republic of German Austria was proclaimed in Vienna**
- **13 November 1918– Charles I. abdicated as the King of Hungary**

THE STRUGGLE FOR SLOVAKIA

- **14 November 1918 – the Provisional National Assembly met in Prague**
- **16 November 1918 – the Hungarian People's Republic was declared**

THE STRUGGLE FOR SLOVAKIA

- **7 December 1918 - the Ministry with full power to administer Slovakia was set up**
- **the Minister became Vavro Šrobár**
- **the seat was in Žilina, since 4 February 1919 in Bratislava**
- **abolished in 1927**

THE STRUGGLE FOR SLOVAKIA

- **31 December 1918**– the Czechoslovak army occupied Slovakia
- **Bratislava became the first capital of Slovakia.**
- **By 20 January 1919** - the Czechoslovak government pushed the Hungarian units to the south

THE STRUGGLE FOR SLOVAKIA

- **23 January 1919 – the Slovak National Council in Martin was dissolved**

THE STRUGGLE FOR SLOVAKIA

- **21 March 1919 – the communist putsch in Budapest**
- **June 1919 - the Red Army occupied a significant part of Slovakia**
- **16 June 1919 – the Slovak Republic of Councils was declared by Antonín Janoušek in Prešov**

THE STRUGGLE FOR SLOVAKIA

- **4 June 1920 the Treaty of Trianon**
- **signed by Edvard Beneš and Štefan Osuský, August Benárd, Alfréd Lázár**

THE POLITICAL SYSTEM

- the formation of the Czechoslovak Republic was in the hands of **the Provisional National Assembly in Prague**
- **the Provisional National Assembly for the first time met on 14 November 1918**

THE POLITICAL SYSTEM

- ✓ they deposed the Habsburgs from the throne
- ✓ the Czechoslovak state became a **Republic**
- ✓ new government of 17 members was appointed under **Karol Kramář**
- ✓ **T.G.Masaryk** was elected the president
- ✓ the Slovaks had 56 MPs out of 270 MPs
- ✓ **P.Blaho, F.Juriga, V.Šrobár, M.Dula** – the **best known**
- ✓ the Slovak MPs formed a **Slovak Club** in the National Assembly

THE POLITICAL SYSTEM

- **29 February 1920 – the Constitution was accepted**

THE POLITICAL SYSTEM

- § it defined the Czechoslovak Republic as a democratic Republic with a president elected by the parliament.
- § the preamble began with the words '***WE THE CZECHOSLOVAK NATION...***'
- § the official language was the Czechoslovak language

THE POLITICAL SYSTEM

the constitution was influenced by:

- Ø French Constitution of 1875

- Ø American Constitution

- Ø Weimar Republic's
Constitution

THE POLITICAL SYSTEM

the power was divided into:

§Executive

§Legislative

§Judicial

THE POLITICAL SYSTEM

Parliament – the Executive power

two chambers:

- the Senate (150 MPs)
- the House of Parliament (300 MPs)

THE POLITICAL SYSTEM

Elections

- **1920, 1925, 1929, 1935**
- **general, direct and secret**

THE POLITICAL SYSTEM

- ***Elections to the House of Parliament***
 - an elector had to be 21
 - MP had to be 30
- ***Elections to the Senate***
 - an elector had to be 26
 - MP had to be 45

THE POLITICAL SYSTEM

Care Governments

- **1920, 1926, 1928**

THE POLITICAL SYSTEM

– The First Elections – 18 April 1920

- the elections for representatives to the National Assembly according to the new electoral system
- the elections won **the Social Democratic Party**
- **25 May 1920** was named a new government led by **Vlastimil Tusar.**

POLITICAL PARTIES IN SLOVAKIA

- **AGRARIAN PARTY**

- the representatives: Milan Hodža, Pavol blaho, Vavro Šrobár
- orientated towards the farmers
- disagreed with the Slovak National Party in the question of the autonomy of Slovakia
- it had a centralist character
- **accepted Czechoslovakism**
- aimed to introduce the Land Reform

POLITICAL PARTIES IN **SLOVAKIA**

- **CZECHOSLOVAK SOCIAL**
DEMOCRATIC PARTY OF WORKERS
 - the representatives – Emanuel Lehocký
 - accepted Czechoslovakism
 - supported social reforms in favour of workers

POLITICAL PARTIES IN **SLOVAKIA**

- **CZECHOSLOVAK NATIONAL**
SOCIALISTIC PARTY
 - they aimed to solve the differences between the Czechs and the Slovaks
 - supported the reform movement

POLITICAL PARTIES IN SLOVAKIA

- *HLINKA'S SLOVAK PEOPLE'S PARTY*
 - a right-wing party with a national and Catholic orientation
 - chairman: **Andrej Hlinka**
 - founded in **Žilina on 29 July 1913**
 - they suspended their activity in the time of WW1
 - they accepted the Declaration of the Slovak Nation
 - they renewed their activity in Žilina on 19 December 1918

POLITICAL PARTIES IN **SLOVAKIA**

- **17 October 1925** it was renamed **Hlinka's Slovak People's Party**
- **it aimed mostly to the autonomy of Slovakia**
- they issued the newspaper – **the Slovak**
- the strongest party in Slovakia (28-34 percent)
- **they cooperated with the Slovak National Party**
- **the party was banned in March 1945**

POLITICAL PARTIES IN **SLOVAKIA**

- **SLOVAK NATIONAL PARTY**
 - the oldest political party of the Slovaks
 - established on 6 June 1871 with the seat in Martin
 - the first chairman: Viliam Pauliny Tóth
 - from 1877 Pavol Mudroň
 - from 1914 Matúš Dula
 - in the interwar period the chairmen were Emil Stodola, Martin Rázus, Ján Pauliny Tóth
 - they issued the newspaper the National News
 - it aimed mostly to the autonomy of Slovakia
 - the party was banned in November 1938

POLITICAL PARTIES IN SLOVAKIA

- **COMMUNIST PARTY**

- established on 16 January 1921 in Lubochňa
- it aimed to achieve the dictatorship of the proletariat
- it followed the principles of the Comintern
- from 1929 the chairman **Klement Gottwald**
- the party banned in October 1938

POLITICAL PARTIES IN **SLOVAKIA**

- **NATIONALITIES**

- Czechoslovak nationality
- Hungarian nationality
- German nationality
- Rusynian and Ukrainian nationality
- Jewish nationality

RELATIONSHIPS OF OTHER STATES TO THE CZECHOSLOVAK REPUBLIC

- POLAND

- the disputes over Teschen
- **1924 Teschen became a part of Slovakia**

RELATIONSHIPS OF OTHER STATES TO THE CZECHOSLOVAK REPUBLIC

- HUNGARY

- the most complicated situation
- **the policy of revisionism**
- the disputes over Slovakia nad Subcarpathian Ruthenia
- **1920 – the Small Agreement**
 - signed by Eduard Beneš and Štefan Osuský
 - members – the Czechoslovak Republic, Rumania, Yugoslavia
 - aimed to protect their borders with Hungary and Italy

RELATIONSHIPS OF OTHER STATES TO THE CZECHOSLOVAK REPUBLIC

- USSR

- Great Britain called **the Conference of European Countries to Janov in 1922**
- the USSR and Germany participated
- generally the conference resulted with the **unsuccess**

RELATIONSHIPS OF OTHER STATES TO THE CZECHOSLOVAK REPUBLIC

**§ Rapallo 1922 – the USSR and Germany
signed the treaty**

**§ 1922 – the Czechoslovak Republic and the
USSR signed the trade agreement**

**§ 1934 the Czechoslovak Republic
acknowledged the existence of the USSR
de jure**

RELATIONSHIPS OF OTHER STATES TO THE CZECHOSLOVAK REPUBLIC

- **FRANCE**

- § 1924 – the Czechoslovak Republic and France signed the agreement about the protection

- § Locarno 1925 – the borders of France and Belgium guaranteed

- failure for the Czechoslovak diplomacy
 - the borders of Poland and the Czechoslovak Republic remained unguaranteed

RELATIONSHIPS OF OTHER STATES TO THE CZECHOSLOVAK REPUBLIC

Ø May 1935 – the Czechoslovak Republic, France and the USSR signed the agreement

Ø they promised to guarantee the security of the Czechoslovak Republic

Ø building of the protection line according to the Magenot Line alongside the western borders

THE END

THE FIRST CZECHOSLOVAK REPUBLIC

THE STRUGGLE FOR SLOVAKIA

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1 November 1918 – the revolution in Budapest

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- Ø
- Ø soldiers returning from the front supported uprisings

Aim of Michael Károlyi's government was to

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- **the seat**

Prime Minister –

Minister of military and police –

Minister of Education –

Minister of supply of foodstuffs and goods –

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- the power was divided into:

- **..... the Executive power**

two chambers:

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the elections won

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- it had a centralist character
- **accepted**
- **aimed to**

CZECHOSLOVAK SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC PARTY OF WORKERS

- **the representatives** –
- **accepted**
- supported social reforms in favour of workers

CZECHOSLOVAK NATIONAL SOCIALISTIC PARTY

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- from 1914 Matúš Dula
- in the interwar period the chairmen were
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- **the party was banned in November 1938**

COMMUNIST PARTY

- established
- **it aimed to**
- it followed the principles of the Communist
- from 1929 the chairman
- **the party banned in October 1938**

NATIONALITIES

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.
- 5.

RELATIONSHIPS OF OTHER STATES TO THE CZECHOSLOVAK REPUBLIC

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HUNGARY

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- **1934 the Czechoslovak Republic acknowledged the existence of**
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FRANCE

- **1924 – signed the agreement about the protection**
- **Locarno 1925 – the borders of guaranteed**
 - § **failure for the Czechoslovak diplomacy**
- **May 1935 – signed the agreement**
 - § **they promised**
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