

THE SLOVAKS IN THE WW1

CZECHOSLOVAK RESISTANCE

CZECHOSLOVAK RESISTANCE

- DIVIDED INTO:
 - FOREIGN CZECHOSLOVAK RESISTANCE
 - HOME CZECHOSLOVAK RESISTANCE

CZECHOSLOVAK FOREIGN RESISTANCE

- **28 JUNE 1914**

- The Serbian student Gavrilo Princip assassinated the heir to the Austrian throne the Archduke Francis Ferdinand and his wife in Sarajevo

28 July 1914

- **Leopold Berchtold**, the Austrian-Hungarian foreign minister, informed the Serbian government by telephone, of the declaration of war
- **WW1 had just begun**

December 1914

- Tomas Garigue Masaryk emigrated (a member of Reich's Diet for the Realistic political party)
- abroad he became a leader of emigrants who decided to fight against A-H **aiming** to establish the Czecho-Slovak state
- **Masaryk's first idea about the Czecho-Slovak state** was already presented in October 1914 to **Seton Watson**
- Seton Watson, according to Masaryk's talks, worked out a document **MEMORANDUM FOR THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT**
- Masaryk's second idea was presented in May 1915 when he worked out a document **INDEPENDENT BOHEMIA** for the British Ministry of Foreign Affairs

Foreign Slovaks

- **22 October 1915** **CLEVELAND AGREEMENT**
- worked out by the Slovaks and Czechs in the USA
- the first agreement about the co-operation of American Slovaks and Czechs during WW1
- it coordinated the goals of the Czechoslovak resistance against A-H abroad
- signed by the representatives of **the Slovak League – Albert Mamatey and Samuel Daxner** and by the **representatives of the Czech National Association**
- the Slovak League and the Czech National Association were the supreme organizations of both nations in the new homeland
- the text was suggested by the Czech National Association

22 October 1915 CLEVELAND AGREEMENT

- **TERMS:**
- Independence of Czech lands and Slovakia
- Connection of Czech lands and Slovakia into a federative state
- Complete national autonomy for Slovakia (diet, political, cultural, financial administration, Slovak as the state language)
- General suffrage, the right to vote – general, secret, direct
- Form of government: Personal Union with democratical principles according to the example of England

February 1916

**CZECHOSLOVAK
NATIONAL COUNCIL**

- the highest representative body of the Czechoslovak Foreign Resistance
- formed from the Czech Foreign Committee
- chairman: T.G.Masaryk
- deputy: M.R.Štefánik
- secretary: E.Beneš
- headquarters: Paris, France

February 1916

**CZECHOSLOVAK
NATIONAL COUNCIL**

- periodicals: The Czech Nation and Czechoslovak Independence
- **aim:** liquidation of A-H
- establishment of common state of the Czechs and Slovaks
- organized its own armed units – the Czecho-Slovak legions
- supported by the organizations of the Slovaks and Czechs in the USA
- gradually recognized by the Powers

February 1916

**CZECHOSLOVAK
NATIONAL COUNCIL**

- **29 June 1918** officially recognized as the representative body of the Czechs and Slovaks by the Powers as the future **Czechoslovak Government**
- **29 June 1918 – France**
- **9 August 1918 – Great Britain**
- **3 September – the USA**
- **3 October – Italy**

21 November 1916 FRANCIS JOSEPH I DIED

- a new Emperor – Charles I. as the Austrian Emperor, Charles IV as the King of Hungary

INTERNATIONAL INFLUENCES

1. 1914-1915 – An extensive offensive of the Russian army, they crossed the Carpathians
2. 3 May 1915 – Russian army pushed back by the Austrian and German army
3. 1915 - Italy joined the WW1 but not as the ally of the Triple Alliance but as the ally of the Entente Powers
4. October 1915 – Germany and A-H defeated Serbia
5. January 1916 – Germany and A-H defeated Montenegro

INTERNATIONAL INFLUENCES

6. 6 April 1917 – the USA joined the WW1
7. 15 March 1917 – Russia – February Revolution – the fall of Czarism
8. 7 November 1917 – Russia – October Revolution – V.I.Lenin
9. 3 March 1918 – Brest-Litovsk Treaty – Germany - Russia

2 July 1917

- Czecho-Slovak legions in Russia took part in their first battle near Zborov, Ukraine

8 January 1918

- American President Woodrow Wilson presented to the American Congress his programme – **14 Point Program of the USA**
- **10th point – the federalization of Austria – Hungary with broad autonomous rights for its nations**

March 1918

- the Czecho-Slovaks legions transferred to the western front as part of the French army

8-10 April 1918

CONGRESS OF SUPPRESSED AUSTRAIN-HUNGARIAN NATIONS

- took place in Rome, Italy
- Eduard Beneš, M.R.Štefánik, Štefan Osuský

30 May 1918

PITTSBURGH

AGREEMENT

- worked out by T.G.Masaryk
- signed by the Slovak League, Czech National Association a T.G.Masaryk

TERMS

- Approval of the political program aiming to join the Czechs and Slovaks into an independent state of the Czech lands and Slovakia
- Slovakia would have its own administration, diet and courts
- Slovak would be the official language in schools, administration and in public
- Czechoslovak state would be a republic with the democratic Constitution
- Cooperation of the Czechs and Slovaks in the USA would be deepened as necessary

14 October 1918

- Eduard Beneš announced to the allied states the formation of a **Provisional Czecho-Slovak Government in Paris**
- president: T.G.Masaryk
- foreign minister. E.Beneš
- minister of defense – M.R.Štefánik

17 October 1918

- **WASHINGTON DECLARATION**
- **delivered and personally presented by T.G.Masyryk in the name of the Provisional Czechoslovak Government to the American Government**
- **in press issued on 18 October 1918**

TERMS

1. Creation of the independent Czecho-Slovak State
2. The new state would be a republic with a democratic Constitution
3. Liberal principles – general suffrage, freedom of religion, culture, speech, press and assembly
4. Separation of Church and State
5. Political rights for women

TERMS

6. Army replaced by militia
7. Abolition of noble titles
8. The same rights for minorities
9. Social and economical reforms
10. Foreign policy would be led according to the democratic principles

28 October 1918

- **DECLARATION OF THE
CZECHOSLOVAK REPUBLIC**

THE END OF WW1

- **3 November 1918**
- Capitulation of Austria – Hungary in Villa Giusti, Padov

- **11 November 1918**
- - Capitulation of Germany in Compiegn Forest, France

THE SLOVAKS IN THE WORLD WAR I.

CZECHOSLOVAK RESISTANCE

CZECHOSLOVAK RESISTANCE WAS DIVIDED INTO:

- 1.
- 2.

FOREIGN CZECHOSLOVAK RESISTANCE

28 June 1914

Reasons:

- 1.
- 2.

28 July 1914

Who informed the Serbian government of the declaration of war?

December 1914

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- the text was suggested by:

TERMS:

February 1916

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- formed from :
- chairman:
- deputy:
- secretary:
- headquarters:
- branches:
- periodicals:
- aim:**
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- 9 August 1918** –
- 3 September** –
- 3 October** –

21 November 1916

FRANCIS JOSEPH I DIED

- a new Emperor –

INTERNATIONAL INFLUENCES

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8-10 April 1918

CONGRESS OF SUPPRESSED AUSTRAIN-HUNGARIAN NATIONS

- took place :
- representatives:
- aim:

30 May 1918

PITTSBURGH AGREEMENT

- worked out by :
- signed by :

TERMS

- the original copy of this agreement was brought to Slovakia on

14 October 1918

- Eduard Beneš announced to the allied states the formation of a **Provisional Czecho-Slovak Government in Paris**
- president:
- foreign minister:
- minister of defense:

16 October 1918

- the Emperor Charles I. issued a
-

17 October 1918

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TERMS