

ASSUMES AND CONDITIONS FOR THE SLOVAK NATIONAL MOVEMENT

The reforms of Maria Theresa nad Joseph II.

The abolishment of serfdom

The French Revolution

Hungarian Jacobins (1794)

Industrial Revolution

Metternich absolutism (1809-1848) - opposition

INDUSTRIAL REVOLUTION, ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS FOR THE SLOVAK NATIONAL MOVEMENT

1. THE INDUSTRIAL REVOLUTION CAME TO THE HABSBUH EMPIRE QUITE LATE, IN THE 20S AND 30S OF THE 19TH CENTURY. THINK OF THE REASONS OF THIS LATE COMING.

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2. ACCORDING TO A DECISION OF THE STATE COUNCIL FROM 1766, IT WAS INTENDED THAT HUNGARY WOULD REMAIN THE AGRICULTURAL BASE OF THE WHOLE MONARCHY. TRY TO EXPLAIN WHY.

3. TRY TO EXPLAIN THE FOLLOWING TERMS

GUILD

MANUFACTURE

FACTORY

4. AGRICULTURE, INDUSTRY

AGRICULTURE

- ◆ Agriculture – traditional and dominant branch of the economy
- ◆ Feudal system
- ◆ Serfdom
- ◆ Urbarium
- ◆ New crops and methods of cultivation were put into practice – potato, maize, sugar beet
- ◆ Extensive unrest in eastern Slovakia in the summer of 1831 calling for the abolishment of serfdom

INDUSTRY

- ◆ Francis Stephen of Lorraine, the husband of Maria Theresa was highly interested in establishing of new manufactures and factories
- ◆ First factory – a textile factory at Banská Bystrica founded in 1725
- ◆ 1771 – new factories could be established only with royal permission
- ◆ Mining had extraordinary importance for the economy of the whole Monarchy
 - water removal machines
 - production of precious metal – gold, silver at Banská Štiavnica, Kremnica, Banská Bystrica
 - the end of the 18th century – the production reached its historic maximum – a total of 868 000 kg of silver and 24 650 kg of gold was produced in the period 1748-1800. This production represented up to 70% of the income of the Vienna court from mining in the whole Monarchy
 - copper ore – eastern Slovakia
- ◆ Transport – the first rails – Gerstner

5. SOCIETY

- ◆ 1780 – about 1.8 million inhabitants in Slovakia
- ◆ estate society – nobility (magnates, middle nobility, lower nobility), clergy, towns´people, peasants and serfs
- ◆ the largest towns – Bratislava, Trnava and Mining boroughs
- ◆ ethnic groups – Slovaks, Hungarians, Germans, Rusyn, Gypsy, Jews
- ◆ confession - the Catholic Church, the Orthodox Church, Lutherans, Calvinists

6. EDUCATION

- ◆ Educational reform had extraordinary importance
- ◆ the first step was a reform of Trnava University in 1753
- ◆ Mining Academy – 1762, Banská Štiavnica
- ◆ Collegium Economicum – 1763, Senec
- ◆ the abolition of the Jesuit Order in 1773
- ◆ Ratio Educationis – 1777 (Adam František Kollár)
- ◆ Illiteracy quite high
- ◆ The move of the university from Trnava to Buda – 1777
- ◆ Matthias Bel – Notitia Hungariae novae historico-geographica – (1735-1742) – the first general work on Hungary