

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 HSLS 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 km² 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

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

Foreign policy of the Slovak government

11th March 1939

- President Hácha dismissed the Prime Minister of the autonomous government Jozef Tiso
- introduced a military dictatorship in Slovakia
- 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