

SLOVAK NATIONAL MOVEMENT

The situation of the Slovaks in the 18th century. Slovaks were typical farmers' nations. In Habsburg Empire lived 2 million Slovaks. Live in rural areas, feed on agriculture. The largest cities included Bratislava, B. Bystrica, Komárno. Slovakia was the most advanced part of Austria. There remain, however, feudal relations, the development of industry lacks capital. Originated manufactory, develop trade, undertook the products mainly domestic crafts - wood, metal. Slovak mining (copper, gold, silver) was productive still.

Develop the textile industry, flax, hemp, cotton, linen (Orava, Spiš, Šariš). Develops hardware store in Hronec, Gemer. The first steam railway connected the Vienna and Bochnica.

1837 - 1846 - 1. horse train to Slovakia, Bratislava-Trnava, Sered'.

From Agriculture passed to the 3-field system. Production increased by 80%. Total economic development is hampered by servitude and labor shortages.

The cities in Slovakia took place during the 18th century. Slovak bourgeoisie. Slovak gentry, lower nobility at the beginning of national revival is still reported to the Slovak nationality. More than a quarter were patriots Slovak national movement originating squires. However, since anti-Habsburg uprisings took place between the nobility in Slovakia so. "Hungarization". They mainly consisted of: 1 awareness of belonging to the "natio hungary" 2 hungary surnames.

The aim was to raise the medieval nation to nation in the modern spirit of Enlightenment ideas. For the nation was considered the nation, which had a: territory, historical development, language, culture, religion, originality.

In 1722, issued lawyer Benčík defamatory statement, where says the Slovak nation don't have cognizance and Slovaks are forever subject to the Hungarians.

Answer from 1728, was written by Magin catholic priest. The answer is his work "Murices ... sive Apology", "Thorns or defense and stand up for the Slovak nation. National movement to join the priests and teachers. Slovak nobility is turned into Hungarians and are ashamed of their origins.

The most representatives:

John Baltazar Magin, Samuel Timon, Matej Markovic, Matthew Bell Hungarization first symptoms become apparent until the 90th Between 18th century., after the death of Joseph 2, in connection with the adopted laws. According to them, had to be compulsorily taught in Hungarian schools and her knowledge was a condition of admission to the office. Hungary was a multiethnic country, and the Hungarians were only 30%. - Other ethnic Slovaks, Croats, Ruthenians, Germans, Serbs, Roma, Romanians, Ukrainians, Jews

Stages of Slovak national movement

Phase 1 (1780-1820) – decrease differences in religion because Tolerance of the patent. In 1786 the company was in BA for the production of speech Slovakian-headed Kratochvíl. In 1791, founded Slovak Learned Journeywork-treasurer was George Fándly.

On the catholic front wings are built Bernolák and try to continue working standard Slovak-berdolaks. Evangelicals still used biblical Czech.

Phase 2 (1820-1835) - was to give life to berdolaks. Hungarians strengthened its pressure. Appears with the idea and Slavs. In 1826, Slovak was reading guild in Budapest in 1834, Society of speech and literature lovers Slovakian-headed Palkovic.

Phase 3 (1835-1843) - Štúr realized the need for written language. They want to create a literary language.

Phase 4 (1843-1848) - the movement to get the new policy elements: freedom, education, bondage. The movement culminated expeditions 1848-1849.

The movement force was Bernolák. Events are accompanied by a small group of collaborators to shape the literary language. 1787 - issued A linguistic debate on Slovak critical points. Has proposed a phonetic spelling, where the basis is western Slovak dialect from around Trnava. His grammar was summarized in the work of Slovak grammar = grammar slavica-1790th He also wrote Slovar Slovak, Czech-Latin-German-Hungarian. It was 6 beam work, the issue will not live to see.

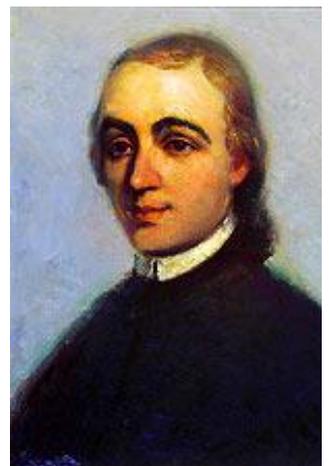
George Fándly-Treasurer Slovak journeywork learned. Inside he wrote the Contract between the monk and the devil. For this work was widely criticized by the church. Then he wrote only educational literature.

Protestant club represented Riba, who in 1803 founded the Department of literature and language at a high school in Czechoslovakia BA.

Juraj Palkovič published calendars with similar proposals as Fándly.

SNO was accompanied by movement of Hungary Jacobins-1794th Their goal was a coup and remove feudalism. Engage: Hajnóczy, Vrchovský, Smetanovič, Abaffy, Martoň. Jacobins stood at the forefront of Ignatius Martinovič. Proposed new constitution. Slovakia should be part of the Federal bourgeois Cancer .- Hungary. Movement was detected, and the leaders were executed.

Among evangelicals stand out Kollar and Šafárik, who disseminated the theory of Slavonic solidarity. Kollár was based on the works Šafárik: Slavic folklore,



Slavic antiquities. Top with the Slavs lived in Lebedii, must restore this state under the auspices of Russia. Recognize four branches: Russian, Polish, Illyrian (Croats, Serbs, Bulgarians), Czechoslovakia.



Support him (mladobernalákovci): Herk, Kojšov, Holly, Hamuliak.

1826 - Hamuliak and Kollar Slovak founded reading club. Issued and Zora almanac, which supports Slavonic mutuality.

30.years 19.century- Magyarization-laws want to turn Hungary into one nation State. Mladobernalákovci try to prevent it. Formed an amateur theater, spread the Slovak culture.

