

# SLOVAKS IN THE WOLRD WAR I.

HOME CZECHOSLOVAK  
RESISTANCE

# HOME CZECHOSLOVAK RESISTANCE

- the assassination at Sarajevo and the declaration of war against Serbia took the Slovak political groups by surprise
- they expressed verbal loyalty
- officially they declared political passivity
- **Reasons:** - to avoid persecutions and not to be forced to openly support the war aims of the Monarchy

# Centres of the Home Czechoslovak Resistance

## **MARTIN**

- leadership of Slovak National Party

## **RUŽOMBEROK**

- strong personalities as Andrej Hlinka and Vavro Šrobár

## **BRATISLAVA**

- conspirational threads were concentrated in the hands of the social democrat Emanuel Lehotský

# Centres of the Home

## Czechoslovak Resistance

### **BUDAPEST**

- Emil Stodola
- Ferdinand Juriga as the only active Slovak member of the Hungarian Diet

### **VIENNA**

- Milan Hodža, Kornel Stodola, Ivan Dérer
- secretly cooperated with the organization Mafia that independently worked for the establishment of the independent Czechoslovak state

# **Actions of the Home Czechoslovak Resistance**

**1917**

- Czech members of the Reich's Diet openly presented a petition demanding that Czech lands and Slovakia be joined into an autonomous unit within a federally organized monarchy

# **Actions of the Home Czechoslovak Resistance**

**6 January 1918**

**Three Kings Declaration**

- demanded the establishment of an independent state of Czech lands and Slovakia

# **Actions of the Home Czechoslovak Resistance**

**1 May 1918**

**First of May Resolution of 1918 in  
Liptovský Mikuláš**

**Mikuláš Resolution**

- worked out by Vavro Šrobár
- the first declaration of Slovaks for a common state with the Czechs

# **Actions of the Home Czechoslovak Resistance**

- **24 May 1918**

## **Secret conference of the Slovak National Party in Martin**

- identified with the idea of a Czechoslovak state
- began to form again as a representative political body for the whole nation



# **Actions of the Home Czechoslovak Resistance**

- **13 July 1918**

## **Czechoslovak National Committee in Prague**

- the highest representative body of the Home Czechoslovak resistance
- it also had a Slovak section.
- chairman: Karol Kramář

# **Actions of the Home Czechoslovak Resistance**

- **19 October 1918**
- **Ferdinand Juriga**, the only Slovak deputy active in the Hungarian Diet, presented the declaration that the Hungarian Diet was not obliged to speak for the Slovaks. The Slovak National Council had the right to speak for the Slovaks and their rights

# **Actions of the Home Czechoslovak Resistance**

- **30 October 1918**
- **Slovak National Council in Martin  
declared**

**DECLARATION OF SLOVAK NATION**

# DECLARATION OF SLOVAK NATION

- They confirmed that Slovakia would join the common state of the Czechs and Slovaks
- Slovak National Council became the definitely authorized representative of the Slovak nation
- The Slovak nation is linguistically, culturally, historically a part of the Czechoslovak nation

# DECLARATION OF SLOVAK NATION

- In all cultural struggles led by the Czech nation, participated the Slovaks, as well
- We demand for the Slovaks all the rights to be acknowledged
- We demand the immediate peace

# DECLARATION OF SLOVAK NATION

- **Signed by:**
- Matúš Dula - chairman      Milan Hodža
- Andrej Hlinka      Karol Anton Medvecký
- Vavro Šrobr      Samuel Zoch
- Ferdinand Juriga
- Emanuel Lehocký
- Ivan Dérer
- Emil Stodola

**THE END**

**THANK YOU FOR PAYING  
ATTENTION**

## HOME CZECHOSLOVAK RESISTANCE

- Ø the assassination at Sarajevo and the declaration of war against Serbia took the Slovak political groups by surprise
- Ø they expressed verbal loyalty
- Ø officially they declared political passivity
- Ø **Reasons for the passivity:**

Ø just for a while Rusophil hopes were revived, but soon this became a thing of the past

### Centres of the Home Czechoslovak Resistance

### Actions of the Home Czechoslovak Resistance

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**TERMS:**

**Signed by:**