

The second generation
(1820-1835)

The main sign of national identity is language. At the end of 18th century was Slovak ethnic divided by religion and by language too. Literally language of Slovaks was bible Czech language which was "slovakized" gradually. Catholic intellectuals knew Slovaks as the nation which has got own culture, own language and own history. Protestants thought that Slovaks are only part of Czecho-Slovakian tribe whose identity is literally language- Czech. At the beginning of 19th century the new generation of young people grows. This generation was main floaters of cooperation between Slavic nations. The development of these ideas was connected with Russian's victory after Napoleonic wars. Russia confirmed the position of strong and powerful country. Other Slavic nations connected their deliverance with it.

The main ideologists of this new generation were Ján Kollár and Pavol Jozef Šafárik. They wanted to stop magyarization and they thought that the only way to stop it is to make activities whose aim will be cooperation between Slavic nations. Also at the beginning of 19th century Bernolaks had manifested. Most expressive were Juraj Palkovič and bishop of Ostrihom Alexander Rudnay. Rudnay hardly supported Bernolaks language in all Slovak books. Palkovič translated Holy Bible to Bernolak's language.



The cooperation also started between Catholic and Protestant intellectuals. The centres of intellectuals of Second generation became Buda and Pešť. Martin Hamuljak was a catholic priest in Buda and Ján Kollár protestant priest in Pešť so they had big influence to cooperation between Catholics and Protestants. The result was the foundation of the Slovak Readers Society in 1826. This ensured the purchase of Slavic journals, books and organized literary and linguistic lectures but this society was doomed soon. Its follower became the Society of lovers of language and literature Slovak. Its director was Ján Kollár and its secretary was Martin Hamuljak. The society published four volumes of almanac Zora (1835 – 1840).



Instead of the fifth volume was published creation of Ján Holly-eposeses Svatopluk, Cirillo-Metodiada and Sláv. In 1830 Gašpar Fejérpataky – Belopotocký established first dilettantish theatre in Liptovský Mikuláš. In 1841 in Sobotišť was established theatre society- Slovak national theatre which was admitted by Samuel Jurkovič.

Representatives



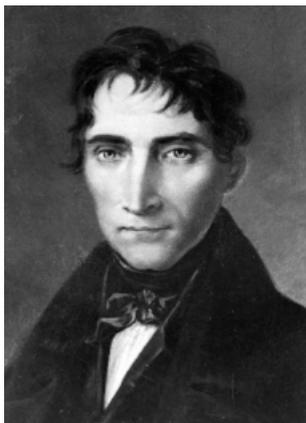
Ján Hollý (1785-1849) was Slovak catholic priest and translator. Hollý was an active member of the national movement. He was one of the greatest Slovak and Slavic poets which write in newly standardized literary Slovak language.

He began translate Greek and Latin heroic poems - Vergilio's Eneada - and it was template for his own composition Svatopluk. Hollý presented mainly the heroic personality of the Slovak people and their Christian history. In his works presented spiritual mission of St. Cyril and Methodius in Great Moravia. He wrote their biographies. He created a massive epic style drawing of the Slovak people, that was based on their heroic character and presenting life of simple people in an interesting way. Hollý was one of the most talented poets writing in the Bernolákovčina

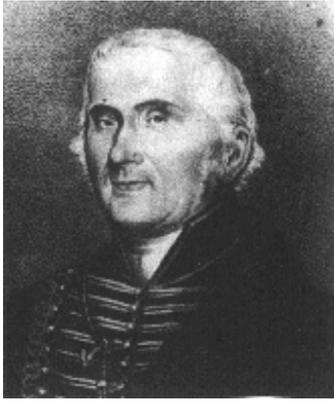
language. Bernolákovčina was chosen as the basis for the Slovak literary language. His major work is Svatopluk, Cyrilo-Methodiáda, Sláv and other.



Ján Kollár (1793 - 1852) was a Slovak writer, archaeologist, scientist, politician, and main ideologist of Slovak National Movement. Kollár championed the idea of a strong and great nation. He was feared of the spread of Magyarization. Besides writing poetry he also wrote technical literature. Slávy Dcera (The daughter of Sláva). He expressed his feelings to a woman but this love had transformed to a love to his homeland. The main topics of this work are: love and patriotism.



Martin Hamuljak (1789 - 1859) was cultural agent, publisher, leading personality of the second generation. The highlight of his organizational activities was the establishment of the Association of speech and Slovakian literature lovers in Buda. He initiated the establishment of cultural institutions like Slovak reading society or Slavic library. He wasn't good in creation but he tried the development of national-cultural life in Slovakia and organized Slovak literature lovers. He becomes a partner with Kollár and Šafárik. He published Zora.



Juraj Palkovič (1763 – 1835) was the Slovak Roman Catholic priest and translator. He translated from German, Latin and Greek languages, especially biblical dramas and philosophical texts. After the death of Bernolák and Fándly, George became the most important representatives of Bernolák movement. Development of written language he helped by publishing and translation. He tried to translate the Bible into Slovak Bernolákovčina, where he finally implemented and issued in two volumes in years between 1829 and 1832. He issued „Slowár Slowenský, česko-Laťinsko-Ňemecko-Uherský“.



Pavol Jozer Šafárik (1795 – 1861) was

a Slovak philologist, poet, one of the first scientific Slavists; literary historian, historian and ethnographer. His first bigger production was a volume of poems entitled *The Muse of Tatras with a Slavonic Lyre* published in 1814. In 1816 he became a member of the *Societas latina Jenensis*. He also published a collection of Slovak folk songs and sayings in collaboration with Ján Kollár and others. He also edited the first volume of the *Vybor* under Prague literary society in 1845. His works - *Ode festiva*, *The Muse of Tatras with a Slavonic Lyre* - poems inspired by Slovak traditions and legends (*Juraj Jánošík*), *Národné zpiewanky- Pisne swetské Slowáků v Uhrách* and others.