

Slovakia within the Czechoslovak Republic

Culture and School System

- Demagyarisation of schools
- Demagyarisation of administration
- Re-education of teachers
- Cooperation with the Czech teachers
- The Slovak language influenced by many Czech words and expressions
- No united curriculum for both Slovakia and Bohemia

Culture and School System

- **27 June 1919 - the Comenius University in Bratislava was established**
 - **faculties of Law, Philosophy, Medicine**
 - **professors : Kristián Hynek, Augustín Ráth, Jozef Škultéty, Milan Hodža**

Culture and School System

- **1919 – the activity of Matica Slovenská was renewed**
- opened by Vavro Šrobár
- the chairman – P.O.Hviezdoslav
- **1920 – The Language Act No.122**
 - enabled the use of minority languages in areas where more than 20% of the population belonged to a minority

Culture and School System

- **1922 the Small School Law**
- extended compulsory education from 6 to 8 years
- teaching at basic and secondary schools was in Slovak
- the number of secondary schools was increased
- the Technical University in Košice established in 1938

Culture and School System

Øthe issuing of magazines and newspapers was renewed

ØSlovenské Pohľady

Øthe development of theatre

- the first actors: Andrej Bagar, Oľga Orságová-Borodáčová**

Culture and School System

- **the first film – Jánošík – 1921**
- it was the initiation of the American Slovaks
- the first performance in the USA was in **Chicago**
- the first performance in Slovakia was in **Žilina**
- **the second film – Stríža Podhája**
- it was the initiation of the South American Slovaks
- **the founder of cinematography – Karol Plicka**
- **the development of radio – Jozef Murgaš**

Agriculture and Industry

- after the WW1 the situation in agriculture and industry was catastrophic
- shortage of raw materials
- shortage of coal – the obstacle for the transport
- shortage of live stock
- shortage of food
- rationing
- the industrial production was estimated to the 40 – 50% of the pre-war status

Agriculture and Industry

- new currency introduced – **the Czechoslovak Crown (Kč)**
- own custom territories introduced
- high debts and loans
- we promised to pay **60% of Austrian – Hungarian debts**
- we had to pay loans for legions, weapons
- **36 billions crowns**

Agriculture and Industry

- **New Acts were introduced to recover economy**
- **Mostrification Act**
- this act demanded that if the seat of a factory or a company was not in the Czechoslovak Republic, it had to be move to the Czechoslovak Republic
- **Electrification Act**
- to install the electricity to every town and village

Agriculture and Industry

- **Land Reform**
- to divide the lands of nobles among farmers
- **Railway Act**
- to build up the railways, especially in Slovakia, to join the east with the west

Agriculture and Industry

- **The Periods of the Industrialisation**
- **1918-1921**
- recovery of industry
- aim to achieve the pre-war status
- the new acts were introduced to recover the economy
- prosperous factories: Baťové Závody, Škodové Závody, Vítkovické Železiarne

Agriculture and Industry

- **1921 – 1923**
- the first Depression in the textile industry
- the number of the unemployed was about half a million
- **1923 -1929**
- the recovery of industry
- the danger from the recovery of the German economy
- the Germans aimed to get to the Balkan market

Agriculture and Industry

- **1929-1937**
- **Great Depression (1929 – Wall Street, New York)**
- the number of the unemployed was about 1 million
- no unemployment benefit since 1925
- the unemployment benefit was given only to the members of trade unions for 26 weeks – 150 Kč per month (given to only 20% of population)
- 1kg of bread cost 2 – 2.50 Kč
- bankruptcy of banks, companies, small enterprises
- the salary of state workers decreased

Emigration

- **to the Czech Lands, Austria, Germany, France**
- the southern frontier with Hungary prevented the traditional annual migration for seasonal work by agricultural labourers and small farmers from the mountain areas
- **emigration to the USA was limited by the introduction of immigration quotas in 1921**
- **the new targets for emigration – Canada and Argentina**

THE END

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Electrification Act

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The Periods of the Industrialisation

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