

# **THE FIRST CZECHOSLOVAK REPUBLIC**

# THE STRUGGLE FOR SLOVAKIA

- **30 October 1918 – the Declaration of the Slovak Nation**
- the highest representative body of Slovaks was the Slovak National Council
- the Slovak National Council did not have military units
- armed militias formed in towns and villages that struggled with officials, military units and policemen who obeyed only the Budapest government.

# THE STRUGGLE FOR SLOVAKIA

- **1 November 1918 – the revolution in Budapest**
- 
- the Hungarian national councils, loyal to Károlyi's government were also formed in Slovakia
- anarchy, chaos
- soldiers returning from the front supported uprisings

# **THE STRUGGLE FOR SLOVAKIA**

- **Michael Károlyi's government tried to keep Slovakia within the framework of Hungary with a promise of autonomy, but the Prague government acted energetically.**

# THE STRUGGLE FOR SLOVAKIA

- **4 November 1918 – the first provisional government of Slovakia** was set up by the national committee in Prague
- - **the seat in Skalica**
- Prime Minister – Vavro Šrobár
- Minister of military and police – Ivan Dérer
- Minister of Education – Anton Štefánek
- Minister of supply of foodstuffs and goods – Pavol Blaho
- - their power lasted till **14 November 1918**
- - **they did not cooperate with the Slovak national Council**

# **THE STRUGGLE FOR SLOVAKIA**

- **11 November 1918 – Charles I. abdicated as the Emperor of Austria, but he continued to be the King of Hungary.**
- **12 November 1918 – the Republic of German Austria was proclaimed in Vienna**
- **13 November 1918– Charles I. abdicated as the King of Hungary**

# **THE STRUGGLE FOR SLOVAKIA**

- **14 November 1918 – the Provisional National Assembly met in Prague**
- **16 November 1918 – the Hungarian People's Republic was declared**

# **THE STRUGGLE FOR SLOVAKIA**

- **7 December 1918 - the Ministry with full power to administer Slovakia was set up**
- **the Minister became Vavro Šrobár**
- **the seat was in Žilina, since 4 February 1919 in Bratislava**
- **abolished in 1927**



# THE STRUGGLE FOR SLOVAKIA

- **31 December 1918**– the Czechoslovak army occupied Slovakia
- **Bratislava became the first capital of Slovakia.**
- **By 20 January 1919** - the Czechoslovak government pushed the Hungarian units to the south

# **THE STRUGGLE FOR SLOVAKIA**

- **23 January 1919 – the Slovak National Council in Martin was dissolved**

# **THE STRUGGLE FOR SLOVAKIA**

- **21 March 1919 – the communist putsch in Budapest**
- **June 1919 - the Red Army occupied a significant part of Slovakia**
- **16 June 1919 – the Slovak Republic of Councils was declared by Antonín Janoušek in Prešov**

# **THE STRUGGLE FOR SLOVAKIA**

- **4 June 1920 the Treaty of Trianon**
- **signed by Edvard Beneš and Štefan Osuský, August Benárd, Alfréd Lázár**

# THE POLITICAL SYSTEM

- the formation of the Czechoslovak Republic was in the hands of **the Provisional National Assembly in Prague**
- **the Provisional National Assembly for the first time met on 14 November 1918**

# THE POLITICAL SYSTEM

- ✓ they deposed the Habsburgs from the throne
- ✓ the Czechoslovak state became a **Republic**
- ✓ new government of 17 members was appointed under **Karol Kramář**
- ✓ **T.G.Masaryk** was elected the president
- ✓ the Slovaks had 56 MPs out of 270 MPs
- ✓ **P.Blaho, F.Juriga, V.Šrobár, M.Dula** – the **best known**
- ✓ the Slovak MPs formed a **Slovak Club** in the National Assembly

# **THE POLITICAL SYSTEM**

- **29 February 1920 – the Constitution was accepted**

# THE POLITICAL SYSTEM

- § it defined the Czechoslovak Republic as a democratic Republic with a president elected by the parliament.
- § the preamble began with the words '***WE THE CZECHOSLOVAK NATION...***'
- § the official language was the Czechoslovak language



# THE POLITICAL SYSTEM

the constitution was influenced by:

- Ø French Constitution of 1875

- Ø American Constitution

- Ø Weimar Republic's  
Constitution

# THE POLITICAL SYSTEM

the power was divided into:

§Executive

§Legislative

§Judicial

# **THE POLITICAL SYSTEM**

## **Parliament – the Executive power**

two chambers:

- the Senate (150 MPs)
- the House of Parliament (300 MPs)

# **THE POLITICAL SYSTEM**

## **Elections**

- **1920, 1925, 1929, 1935**
- **general, direct and secret**

# THE POLITICAL SYSTEM

- ***Elections to the House of Parliament***
  - an elector had to be 21
  - MP had to be 30
- ***Elections to the Senate***
  - an elector had to be 26
  - MP had to be 45

# **THE POLITICAL SYSTEM**

## **Care Governments**

- **1920, 1926, 1928**

# THE POLITICAL SYSTEM

## – The First Elections – 18 April 1920

- the elections for representatives to the National Assembly according to the new electoral system
- the elections won **the Social Democratic Party**
- **25 May 1920** was named a new government led by **Vlastimil Tusar**.

# POLITICAL PARTIES IN SLOVAKIA

- **AGRARIAN PARTY**

- the representatives: Milan Hodža, Pavol blaho, Vavro Šrobár
- orientated towards the farmers
- disagreed with the Slovak National Party in the question of the autonomy of Slovakia
- it had a centralist character
- **accepted Czechoslovakism**
- aimed to introduce the Land Reform



# **POLITICAL PARTIES IN** **SLOVAKIA**

- **CZECHOSLOVAK SOCIAL**  
**DEMOCRATIC PARTY OF WORKERS**
  - the representatives – Emanuel Lehotský
  - accepted Czechoslovakism
  - supported social reforms in favour of workers

# **POLITICAL PARTIES IN** **SLOVAKIA**

- **CZECHOSLOVAK NATIONAL**  
**SOCIALISTIC PARTY**
  - they aimed to solve the differences between the Czechs and the Slovaks
  - supported the reform movement

# POLITICAL PARTIES IN SLOVAKIA

- *HLINKA'S SLOVAK PEOPLE'S PARTY*
  - a right-wing party with a national and Catholic orientation
  - chairman: **Andrej Hlinka**
  - founded in **Žilina on 29 July 1913**
  - they suspended their activity in the time of WW1
  - they accepted the Declaration of the Slovak Nation
  - they renewed their activity in Žilina on 19 December 1918

# **POLITICAL PARTIES IN** **SLOVAKIA**

- **17 October 1925** it was renamed **Hlinka's Slovak People's Party**
- **it aimed mostly to the autonomy of Slovakia**
- they issued the newspaper – **the Slovak**
- the strongest party in Slovakia (28-34 percent)
- **they cooperated with the Slovak National Party**
- **the party was banned in March 1945**

# **POLITICAL PARTIES IN** **SLOVAKIA**

- **SLOVAK NATIONAL PARTY**
  - the oldest political party of the Slovaks
  - established on 6 June 1871 with the seat in Martin
  - the first chairman: Viliam Pauliny Tóth
  - from 1877 Pavol Mudroň
  - from 1914 Matúš Dula
  - in the interwar period the chairmen were Emil Stodola, Martin Rázus, Ján Pauliny Tóth
  - they issued the newspaper the National News
  - it aimed mostly to the autonomy of Slovakia
  - the party was banned in November 1938

# POLITICAL PARTIES IN SLOVAKIA

- **COMMUNIST PARTY**

- established on 16 January 1921 in Lubochňa
- it aimed to achieve the dictatorship of the proletariat
- it followed the principles of the Comintern
- from 1929 the chairman **Klement Gottwald**
- the party banned in October 1938

# **POLITICAL PARTIES IN** **SLOVAKIA**

- **NATIONALITIES**

- Czechoslovak nationality
- Hungarian nationality
- German nationality
- Rusynian and Ukrainian nationality
- Jewish nationality

# RELATIONSHIPS OF OTHER STATES TO THE CZECHOSLOVAK REPUBLIC

- POLAND

- the disputes over Teschen
- **1924 Teschen became a part of Slovakia**



# RELATIONSHIPS OF OTHER STATES TO THE CZECHOSLOVAK REPUBLIC

- HUNGARY

- the most complicated situation
- **the policy of revisionism**
- the disputes over Slovakia nad Subcarpathian Ruthenia
- **1920 – the Small Agreement**
  - signed by Eduard Beneš and Štefan Osuský
  - members – the Czechoslovak Republic, Rumania, Yugoslavia
  - aimed to protect their borders with Hungary and Italy

# RELATIONSHIPS OF OTHER STATES TO THE CZECHOSLOVAK REPUBLIC

- USSR

- Great Britain called **the Conference of European Countries to Janov in 1922**
- the USSR and Germany participated
- generally the conference resulted with the **unsuccess**

# **RELATIONSHIPS OF OTHER STATES TO THE CZECHOSLOVAK REPUBLIC**

**§ Rapallo 1922 – the USSR and Germany  
signed the treaty**

**§ 1922 – the Czechoslovak Republic and the  
USSR signed the trade agreement**

**§ 1934 the Czechoslovak Republic  
acknowledged the existence of the USSR  
de jure**

# **RELATIONSHIPS OF OTHER STATES TO THE CZECHOSLOVAK REPUBLIC**

- **FRANCE**

- § 1924 – the Czechoslovak Republic and France signed the agreement about the protection

- § Locarno 1925 – the borders of France and Belgium guaranteed

- failure for the Czechoslovak diplomacy
    - the borders of Poland and the Czechoslovak Republic remained unguaranteed

# **RELATIONSHIPS OF OTHER STATES TO THE CZECHOSLOVAK REPUBLIC**

- Ø May 1935 – the Czechoslovak Republic, France and the USSR signed the agreement**
- Ø they promised to guarantee the security of the Czechoslovak Republic**
- Ø building of the protection line according to the Magenot Line alongside the western borders**

**THE END**

# THE FIRST CZECHOSLOVAK REPUBLIC

## THE STRUGGLE FOR SLOVAKIA

**30 October 1918 –**

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- Ø the Slovak National Council did not have military units
- Ø armed militias formed in towns and villages that struggled with officials, military units and policemen who obeyed only the Budapest government.

**1 November 1918 – the revolution in Budapest**

- Ø ....., loyal to Károlyi's government were also formed in Slovakia
- Ø .....
- Ø soldiers returning from the front supported uprisings

**Aim of Michael Károlyi's government was to**

**4 November 1918 – the first provisional government of Slovakia** was set up by the national committee in Prague

- **the seat** .....

Prime Minister –

Minister of military and police –

Minister of Education –

Minister of supply of foodstuffs and goods –

- their power lasted till **14 November 1918**

- **they did not cooperate with the Slovak national Council**

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**14 November 1918 – .....**

**16 November 1918 – the Hungarian People's Republic** was declared

**7 December 1918 - .....** was set up

**the Minister became** .....

**the seat was in** ....., since **4 February 1919** in .....

**abolished in** .....

**31 December 1918**– the Czechoslovak army occupied Slovakia

.....**became the first capital of Slovakia.**

**By 20 January 1919** - the Czechoslovak government pushed the Hungarian units to the south

**23 January 1919** – ..... **was dissolved**

**21 March 1919** – the communist putsch in Budapest

**June 1919** - the Red Army occupied a significant part of Slovakia

**16 June 1919** – ..... was declared by ..... in .....

**4 June 1920** ..... signed by Edvard Beneš and Štefan Osuský,  
August Benárd, Alfréd Lázár

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- the official language was .....
- the constitution was influenced by:

- the power was divided into:

- **..... the Executive power**

two chambers:



- **Elections**

**general, direct and secret**

*Elections to the House of Parliament*

*Elections to the Senate*

- **Care Governments**

- **The First Elections – 18 April 1920**

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the elections won .....

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**POLITICAL PARTIES IN SLOVAKIA**

**AGRARIAN PARTY**

- **the representatives:** .....
- orientated towards the farmers
- disagreed with the Slovak National Party in the question of the autonomy of Slovakia
- it had a centralist character
- **accepted** .....
- **aimed to** .....

**CZECHOSLOVAK SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC PARTY OF WORKERS**

- **the representatives** – .....
- **accepted** .....
- supported social reforms in favour of workers

**CZECHOSLOVAK NATIONAL SOCIALISTIC PARTY**

- they aimed to solve the differences between the Czechs and the Slovaks
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### HLINKA'S SLOVAK PEOPLE'S PARTY

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- chairman: .....
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- the strongest party in Slovakia (28-34 percent)
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- **the party was banned in March 1945**

### SLOVAK NATIONAL PARTY

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- established .....
- **the first chairman:** .....
- from 1877 Pavol Mudroň
- from 1914 Matúš Dula
- in the interwar period the chairmen were .....
- they issued the newspaper .....
- **it aimed mostly to** .....
- **the party was banned in November 1938**

### COMMUNIST PARTY

- established .....
- **it aimed to** .....
- it followed the principles of the Communist
- from 1929 the chairman .....
- **the party banned in October 1938**

### NATIONALITIES

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.
- 5.

## RELATIONSHIPS OF OTHER STATES TO THE CZECHOSLOVAK REPUBLIC

### POLAND

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### HUNGARY

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### USSR

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- 

### FRANCE

- **1924 – ..... signed the agreement about the protection**
- **Locarno 1925 – the borders of ..... guaranteed**
  - § **failure for the Czechoslovak diplomacy**
- **May 1935 – ..... signed the agreement**
  - § **they promised .....**
- building of the protection line according to the Magenot Line alongside the western borders