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:

- French Constitution of 1875
- American Constitution
- 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 Lehocký
  – 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
– the 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 Commitern
  – 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 and Subcarpathian Ruthenia
  – 1920 – the Small Agreement
    – signed by Eduard Beneš and Štefan Osuský
    – members – the Czechoslovak Republic, Rumania, Yugoslavia
    – aimed to protect their boarders 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 boarders of France and Belgium guaranteed
    • failure for the Czechoslovak diplomacy
    • the boarders of Poland and the Czechoslovak Republic remained unguaranteed
RELATIONSHIPS OF OTHER STATES TO THE CZECHOSLOVAK REPUBLIC

May 1935 – the Czechoslovak Republic, France and the USSR signed the agreement

they promised to guarantee the security of the Czechoslovak Republic

building of the protection line according to the Magenot Line alongside the western boarders
THE END
THE FIRST CZECHOSLOVAK REPUBLIC

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30 October 1918 –

ý the highest representative body of Slovaks was ..............................
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2.
3.
4.
5.
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