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REVOLUTION 1848–1849 YEARS IN SLOVAKIA

Hryhoruk N.A.

candidate of historical sciences,
associate professor of the department of world history
and religious studies,
Ternopil national pedagogical university
named after Volodymyr Hnatyuk
Ternopil, Ukraine

The revolutionary events that began in March 1848 in the capital of the Habsburg Monarchy were enthusiastically met by the «sturivians» (as the young generation of Slovak politicians were called) and other representatives of the national movement, who saw an opportunity to deepen and implement already developed program requirements.

The position of Slovak public figures during the revolution of 1848–1849 was largely determined by the politics of Vienna and Budapest. This position directly depended on the confrontation between the Hungarian revolutionary forces and the Habsburg government, as well as the liberation struggles of other peoples both in the Hungarian Kingdom and throughout the Austrian Empire.

For the development of the Slovak national liberation movement in this period, the complete disregard of the national aspirations of not only Slovaks, but also of all other peoples of the Hungarian Kingdom by the Hungarian revolutionary party became crucial.

The adoption by the Hungarian State Assembly of the «Law on the Independence of Hungary» led to the strengthening of the Magyarization policy, which was carried out under the slogans of a unified Hungarian nation. All other peoples of the kingdom did not get any guarantees of ensuring their national rights. On the contrary, the Hungarian revolutionaries, led by L. Koshut, intended to build a mono-ethnic state. The Hungarian revolutionaries stopped there, as they did not see any sense in the continuation and deepening of democratic reforms in the Hungarian Kingdom. In addition, the Slovak national program had fundamental disagreements with the Hungarian one, not only regarding the national question, but also social transformations and prospects for the democratization of the political system.

A certain radicalism of the Slovak national forces arose from the social structure of the society. The majority of the Slovak population was the peasantry, but the leading role in the revolutionary events was played by a small number of Slovak nobility and intelligentsia. In this situation, it was natural for the majority of Slovak society to have an oppositional attitude to both the manifestations of Magyar nationalism and the socially motivated economic hegemony displayed by the Hungarian nobility.

The most important events of the period of the revolution in the Slovak lands were the development of the national program «Demands of the Slovak People» by the «Sturivians» and its approval on, 1848 at a gathering of thousands in Liptovský St. Mikulas. The Slovak assembly also adopted petitions to the Austrian emperor and the government of revolutionary Hungary, which contained the following demands:

recognition of the identity and national rights of the Slovak people; the introduction of the Slovak language in state institutions and the education system; the creation of the Slovak Diet and the abolition of serfdom without division and the return of land to landowners; introduction of universal suffrage; democratization of public and political life.

The revolutionary government of Hungary rejected the petition with Slovak demands, and issued arrest warrants for its authors. L. Shtur, M. Hodzha, J. Gurban had to leave Slovakia and move to Prague. In the Czech Republic, they participated in the preparation and holding of the Slavic Congress.

The Slavic congress adopted a resolution on the Slovak question based on the premise of preserving the integrity of Hungary. Slovaks and other peoples of the Magyar kingdom were to be recognized as equals and allowed to convene national seyms; to organize the education system in the Slovak (native) language of teaching – from primary schools to the university. The demand for democratic freedoms was also put forward.

After the defeat of the Prague Uprising, Slovak leaders led by L. Stur moved to Vienna. After establishing contacts with the ruling dynasty, negotiations were held with the Croats and Serbs of Vojvodina with the aim of organizing joint armed actions against the Hungarian authorities. At the end of August 1848, a Slovak voluntary armed unit was formed in Vienna, led by Czech soldiers F. Zach and A. Vloudka.

On the initiative of L. Stur and his supporters, on September 16, 1848, the Slovak National Council was founded in Vienna, which demanded the granting of autonomy to Slovakia within the Hungarian Kingdom. In a rather difficult political situation, in September 1848, a Slovak detachment crossed the border of Hungary and occupied the city of Miyava in Western Slovakia. But after several battles, the Hungarian guards pushed the Slovak detachment to Moravia at the end of October.

To suppress the Hungarian revolutionary movement, the Austrian army under the command of Field Marshal A. Windischgretz was sent to Hungary in mid-December 1848. The Slovak National Council, supporting the Habsburgs, organized the second campaign of a volunteer detachment of Slovaks (2,000 soldiers) against the Hungarians. The offensive was carried out in two directions. The first detachment of Slovaks advanced in the direction of Tešín-Žilina and soon occupied the northern part of Central and Eastern Slovakia. The second detachment interacted with the Austrian troops in South-Western Slovakia. However, despite Vienna's participation in the military operation against revolutionary Hungary, it was not possible to solve the «Slovak question».

After suppressing the revolution in the Kingdom of Hungary, the Habsburg government did not even mention the autonomy or other demands of the Slovaks. In March 1849, on behalf of the Slovak National Council, a petition was submitted to Emperor Franz Joseph I, which contained a demand to grant Slovakia autonomy based on the ethnic principle within the Austrian Empire. But the Austrian authorities used the victory over revolutionary Hungary only to strengthen their own positions, and the political program of the national forces regarding the acquisition of autonomy by the Slovak lands remained the slogan until the First World War.

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