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IN SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH:
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CROATIAN LAND DURING THE REVOLUTION OF 1848–1849

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The political line of the Croats in the revolution of 1848-1849 was determined by the Croatian-Hungarian contradictions and the interest of liberal and conservative circles in preserving the Habsburg monarchy.

The revolution in Austria began on March 13, 1848. Mass popular demonstrations took place in Vienna, and the next day the resignation of Metternich, the abolition of censorship, and the creation of a national guard were announced. The government was forced to promise to establish a constitutional order.

The Austrian government, preparing for a foothold in Croatia, the *degranichari* made up a significant part of the imperial army, sought to use the Croatian national-political orientation in the fight against the Hungarian revolution. The Austrian government appointed Colonel Josip Elačić, commander of the “ban” regiments. J. Elačić was one of those soldiers who sympathized with the national movement, so Croatian liberal circles actively supported him.

With the beginning of the revolution, the influence of liberals in Croatia increased sharply. On March 25, in Zagreb, Croatian nationalists created a declaration called "People's Demands", which repeated the Budapest Declaration of March 15. The following points were fundamental: 1) the unification of Croatian lands into the Triune Kingdom; 2) the political independence of Croatia in relations with Hungary; 3) the creation of a Croatian national army; 4) the introduction of the Croatian language in education and administration, the elimination of duties and class privileges in Croatia; 5) the elective nature of the Croatian Council and political freedoms. This declared loyalty to the emperor, the Habsburg dynasty and the desire to preserve the integrity of the empire. At this time, Novi Sad and other cities of Vojvodina sent petitions to the Hungarian National Assembly. So, Serbs and Croats, and partly Hungarians, advocated the elimination of feudal obligations and the democratization of the social system of the Austrian monarchy, and on this basis, disagreements arose between them.

The national program of the Croats envisaged the creation of a Triune Kingdom, which would unite Croatia, Slavonia, Dalmatia and Primorje with Rijeka. Hungary, for its part, recognized only the right of the Croats to use their national language. Already in mid-April, the first serious clash took place: the Hungarian government demanded that J. Elačić, elected Croatian Ban, come to Pest to take the oath. J. Elačić refused to do this, and on April 19 issued a decree forbidding the Croats to participate in the

convocation of the council and to submit to the Hungarian authorities. At the same time, Croatia and Slavonia stopped paying taxes to the Hungarian treasury. L. Gay and J. Elačić saw the city of Belgrade as the center of the future South Slavic kingdom.

The Viennese government in the dispute between Elačić and the Hungarian authorities sided with the latter. On May 7, the emperor demanded from Elačić unconditional submission to Pest, annulling all orders of the Croatian ban. General J. Hrabovský was appointed Commissioner of Croatia and Slavonia. The relations of the Hungarian government with the Croats and Serbs became even more tense. In this situation, all political and public forces of Vojvodina combined their skills and acted as a united front. The Assembly elected General Z. Šuplikat as the Serbian voivode, and Metropolitan I. Rajacić was proclaimed patriarch. D. Stratimirović headed the government, declaring the Serbian people politically free. Until the election of the voivode, this body declared itself a temporary government. Thus, Serbian national figures demonstrated loyalty to the Hungarians. In response, the Hungarian government declared the assembly illegal and began military action against the Serbs, without making even small concessions.

In May, a new revolutionary uprising of the masses took place in Vienna. The imperial court secretly fled to Innsbruck, the Croats believed that the opportune moment had come to realize the national rights of Croatia and Slavonia. J. Elačić, without the prior sanction of the emperor, issued a decree on the elections and convocation of the Croatian Council, which opened on June 5, 1848. J. Elačić was solemnly installed as Ban and proclaimed commander of the Croatian troops. He took the oath before the Serbian Patriarch Rajačić, since the Zagreb bishop Haulik refused to recognize the convocation of the Council as legal. All speeches at the Council were distinguished by the spirit of mutual consent of Serbs and Croats. The Croatian Council declared the creation of the Triune Kingdom together with Vojvodina of Slavic lands. This South Slavic union was to enter the Austrian Empire, which was reorganized according to the principles of federalism. Croatia and Slavonia were to maintain a political connection with Hungary, taking into account the will of the peoples and equality. In response to the decision of the council, the head of the Hungarian government, Count Battiani, obtained from the emperor the signing of a manifesto on June 10 on the removal of J. Jelačić from the post of ban and the deprivation of his military ranks. A month later, on July 6, the royal commissioner in Croatia and Slavonia, J. Hrabovsky, received an order to remove J. Jelačić from all affairs of the country and to convene a "legal council."

The Hungarians tried in every way to reach an agreement with the Croats, and also categorically denied autonomy to the Serbs of Vojvodina.

In general, Croatian and Serbian national figures acted in concert. However, there were attempts by conservative forces to violate this agreement. They began to spread rumors that the Serbs wanted to convert the Croats to Orthodoxy. Such rumors provoked clashes between Serbs and Croats on religious grounds, but the active explanatory activities of Rajačić and Jelačić stopped them.

By the fall of 1848, when the Hungarians finally broke with the central government, an alliance of the monarchy and South Slavic national movements began

to form. South Slavic politicians were pushed towards this alliance for several reasons. First, the Hungarian government was against both the Serbs and Croats and Vienna. Second, many Croatian and Serbian national figures were officially recognized and supported by the Habsburgs. Finally, some Serbian and Croatian politicians hoped for help from Russia in achieving their national goals. In June 1848, the Vojvodina people submitted a petition to the Russian embassy in Vienna, asking the Russian tsar to protect the Serbs of Austria. On July 21, at the request of the ban, J. Elačić, I. Kukuljević and L. Vukotinović visited the Russian embassy. Representatives of the Russian embassy declared their support for the Habsburgs and directed the actions of the Serbs and Croats into a legitimate channel. On October 20, Patriarch Rajacic personally appealed through the Russian consul in Belgrade to Nicholas I with a request to take the Vojvodina Serbs under his protection.

The Austrian government supported the "Demands of the People", and the emperor confirmed Jelačić as Ban of all Croatia.

In September 1848, the Austrian emperor appointed J. Elačić as commander-in-chief of all Austrian troops in Hungary and awarded him the rank of field marshal. When an uprising broke out in Vienna on October 6, Elačić went to suppress it and acted together with Field Marshal Windischgrätz. After suppressing the uprising at the end of October 1848, he again went to Hungary, where he soon took the city of Pest. The suppression of the Vienna uprising ended the revolution in the western part of the empire. But the revolution in Hungary continued. Military actions between the Hungarians and the Austrian army either subsided or resumed with new force. The offensive of the counter-revolutionary forces continued until March 1849, when a turn towards the defeat of the revolution was outlined. March 4, 1849 The young Austrian Emperor Franz Joseph (1830-1916) announced the granting of a constitution. In Croatia, it resolved the issue of the reunification of Croatian territories within the Triune Kingdom.

On April 1, 1849, the Hungarian National Assembly adopted a declaration of independence of Hungary and a resolution to eliminate the Habsburgs. The Hungarian National Army managed to liberate Pest. The Viennese government understood that the country was capable of coping with the Hungarian revolution on its own. At the end of 1848, Franz Joseph appealed directly to Nicholas I with a request to introduce Russian troops within the Habsburg Monarchy. At the end of April 1849, the Russian army led by I.F. Paskevich entered the eastern regions of the Austrian Empire, and in August 1849, in the Battle of Vylagos, the Hungarian troops suffered a crushing defeat. The Hungarian army, led by its generals, was forced to surrender. On August 13, 1849, the Hungarian troops officially capitulated.

So, after the defeat of the revolution, the Croatian Veche was forced to recognize the constitution, although many Croatian politicians opposed this. The demand for reunification was met. The only concession was the temporary withdrawal of Croatia and Slavonia from Hungarian rule. Only some of the national tasks were solved (the introduction of the national language in the social and political life of the Croatian lands); the process of Magyarization was stopped.

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РОЗВИТОК ЖАНРУ КІНОПЕРІОДИКИ В ПЕРШІЙ ПОЛОВИНІ ХХ СТОЛІТТЯ

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Розвиток і стрімка популярність кінематографу пов'язана власне із кінохронікою (від грец. *kinema* – рух та *chronos* – час; англ. *Newsreel*). Огюсту та Луї Люм'єрам вдалося опередити багатьох винахідників, створивши сінематограф (*cinématographe*) – найдосконалішу і найпрактичнішу версію апарату, котрий був би придатний і для фільмування, і для проєкції. Він міг фіксувати навколишню реальність такою, як вона є.

Свої перші фільми брати Люм'єр описували словом *actualités* (фр. дійсність, реальність; новини). Завдяки вибору сюжетів вдавалося створити «захоплююче відчуття руху, життя» [15]. Протягом 1896–1897 рр., як зазначає Ж. Садуль, фірмою Люм'єр було створено біля 800 коротких фільмів, тематично схожих із представленими у програмі «Гран кафе» 1895 р.: вуличні сценки, різні військові сюжети, зображення дітей, екзотичні натурні зйомки і т. п. [15].

Люм'єрівські оператори фільмували у різних куточках світу від Європи до Африки, від США до Росії. Такою ж широкою була й географія показів. В Україні перші кіносенанси сінематографа братів Люм'єр відбулися 1897 р. у Києві, Харкові, Катеринославі. Харківський фотограф А. Федецький створив і продемонстрував декілька власних коротких фільмів 1896 р. [1].

Поступово до 1905 р. Люм'єри припинили випуск фільмів, зосередившись на виробництві плівки та устаткування, продавши всі права на апарат «сінематограф», фірмі «Пате», яка 1896 року створила студію для фільмування, обробки й друку фільмів. Станом на 1906 р. «Пате» стала найбільшим світовим кіновиробником і друкувала 40 тисяч метрів плівки вдень [15].

У «Пате» розроблявся широкий спектр жанрів: реалістичні фільми (кінохроніка), драматичні сцени, біблійні сюжети, комедії, видові фільми (пленери), еротичні фільми. У каталозі кінопродукції «Пате» за 1904 рік зазначалося: «Жанр, в якому нас ніхто не перевершив, – це хроніка дійсних

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