# National awakening and the long 19th century in Central Europe

Richard Turcsanyi

# Revision: questions

- What are the reasons for belated development of Central Europe before 19<sup>th</sup> century?
- What was the high historical point of national histories?
- What were the biggest historical tragedies for CE nations?

### Historic memory

- PL: Lech, Mieszko I., Boleslaw I., Casimir III., Jadwiga, Wladislaw I. Jagiello, Czarniecki, Dabrowski, Bonaparte, Constitution of 1791,
- CZ: Grandfather Czech, C+M, Saint Wenceslaus, Premysl Ottokar, Saint Agnes of Bohemia, Charles IV., Jan Hus, Jan Amos Comenius
- HU: Turul, Hun, Arpad, Stephen I., Mongols, Charles Robert, Matthias Corvinus, Turks, Gabor Bethlen, Francis II. Rakoczy,
- SK: Pribina, Svatopluk, C+M

#### Nation and nationalism

- Nation: modern inventions vs. ancient group?
- Enlightenment (France v. UK v. Poland v. Austria v. Russia)
- French revolution
- Romanticism (Herder)
- Imagined community (Anderson)
- Economic and political development
- Def: a group of people sharing language, culture, history, religion, ethnicity etc – different to other groups
- -- Central Europe v. Western Europe (v Asia?)

# History of the long 19<sup>th</sup> century

- 1772 1795: Partition of Poland
- 1815: Congress of Vienna
- 1848: Spring of nations
- 1867: Austro-Hungarian compromise
- 1871: German "Second" Reich
- 1914-1918: WWI
- Three periods of national revivals
  - Intellectuall movement
  - Higher middle classes
  - Mass movements

# National awakening

- PL: Dabrowski, Kosciuszko, Mickiewicz, Pilsiudski
- CZ: Frantisek Palacky, T. G. Masaryk
- HU: Lajos Kossuth, Istvan Szechenyi
- SK: Jan Kollar, Ludovit Stur

- Levels of national development:
  - 1. Poland and Hungary
  - 2. Czech Republic
  - 3. Slovakia









