The Rise and Fall of Central Europe: Region in the Short 20th Century

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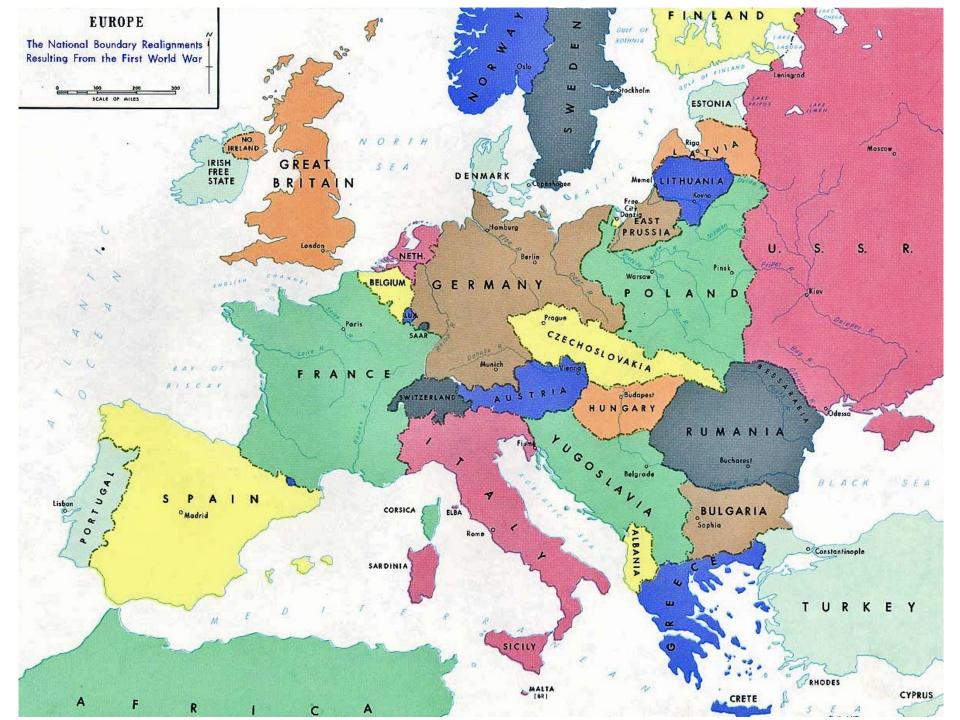
Questions

- What were the most important processes in Central Europe in 19th century?
- Who are the national heroes of CE countries from the 19th century and why?
- What are the gaps between the 'real' history and the historical memory of the Middle Age?

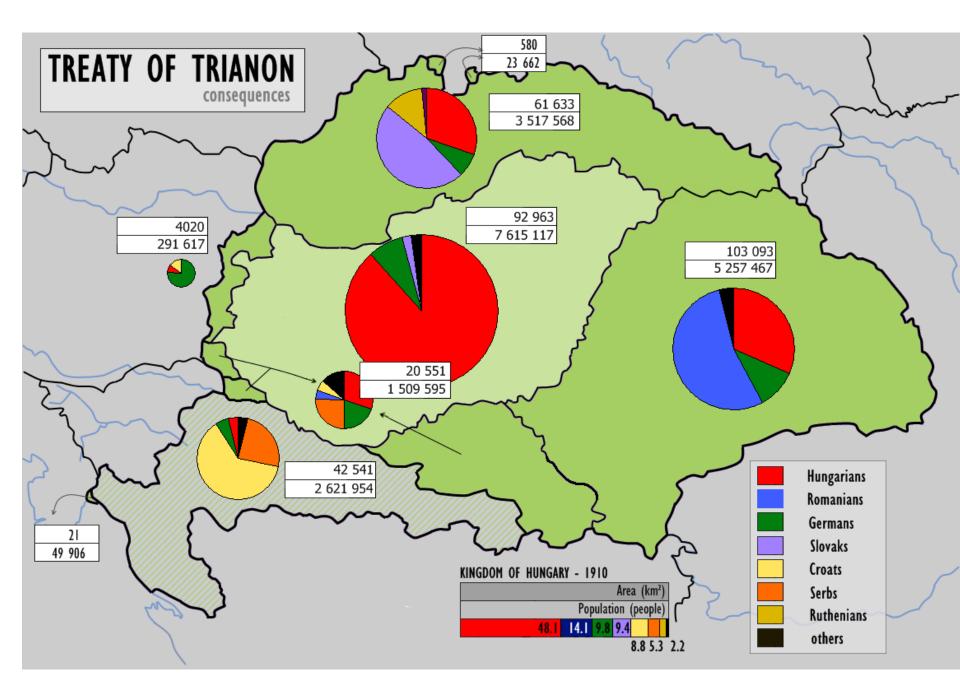
Interwar period

- The end of WWI Versailles system, Trianon Treaty
 - Collapse of Austria-Hungary
 - Partial collapse of Germany, Russia, territorial losses of Hungary
 - New states: Czechoslovakia, Poland, (and many others)
- Ideas and realities
 - Self-determination
 - Cordon sanitaire and Central Europe cooperation
- Masaryk, Pilsiudski









World War II

- 1933: Hitler becomes German Chancellor
- March 1938: Austrian Anschluss
- September 1938: Munich Agreement (Dictate)
- March 1939: Protectorate of Bohemia and Moravia, independent Slovak state
- August 1939: Molotov-Ribentrop Pact
- September 1939: Germany (+ SK) and USSR attacks Poland
- April 1940: Katyn masacre
- 1940: Germany invades Denmark, Norway, Benelux and France
- 1941: Germany (+ SK and HU) invades USSR
- 1942: Operation Anthropoid (killing of Rainhard Heydrich)
- 1944: Warsaw Uprising, Slovak National Uprising, German occupation of Hungary and Arrow Cross party rule
- February 1945: Yalta conference
- May 1945: Germany surrenders
- Holocaust and Jewish question
- The end of multicultural and multinational states in Central Europe



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Central Europe under communism

- 1945-1948: bases for the communist regimes
- 1956: uprisings in Poland and Hungary
- 1968: Prague spring and the invasion of Czechoslovakia
- 1980: Solidarity general strike in Poland
- 1989: the end of communist regimes
- Three ideas of Central Europe
 - In West Germany
 - In Austria
 - Among dissidents and emmingrants from Eastern bloc