1. Record Nr. UNINA9910787827203321 Autore Baer Josette **Titolo** Revolution, modus vivendi or sovereignty? : the political thought of the Slovak national movement from 1861 to 1914 / / Josette Baer; with a foreword by Dusan Kovac Stuttgart:,: Ibidem Verlag,, 2014 Pubbl/distr/stampa **ISBN** 3-8382-6146-1 Descrizione fisica 1 online resource (271 p.) Disciplina 320.9437309049 Soggetti Nationalism - Slovakia Slovakia History Autonomy and independence movements Czechoslovakia Politics and government Slovakia Politics and government Lingua di pubblicazione Inglese **Formato** Materiale a stampa Livello bibliografico Monografia Note generali Description based upon print version of record. Nota di bibliografia Includes bibliographical references and index. Nota di contenuto Table of contents; Foreword: Slovak political thought as discovery: Acknowledgements; X. Introduction; X. 1. The Hungarian reform period and illegal Magyarisation; X. 2. The early Slovak national movement; X. 3. Codification, revolution and the congress of the Slavs; X. 4. Neo-Absolutism, the October diploma and the memorandum; X. 5. The Ausgleich, the Matica Slovenska and the nationality law of 1868; X. 6. The political situation until WWI and the emerging of the Slovakcitizenry; X. 7. Method, definitions, contents, hypothesis; X. 7. 1. Method; X. 7. 2. Definitions X. 7. 3 Contents, hypothesisl. Jan Francisci (1822 - 1905). Romanticism and Pragmatism; I. 1. Political goals; I. 1. 1. The three falcons and the revolution; I. 1. 2. The Pestbudinske vedomosti and the memorandum of 1861; I. 2. Political legitimating; I. 2. 1. Pragmatism; Jan Francisci life in brief; II. Jan Palarik (1822 - 1870). Liberalism and Constitutionalism; II. 1. Political goals; II. 1. 1. With civil rights toward a federation; II. 2. Political legitimating; II. 2. 1. Montesquieu or the spirit

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Sommario/riassunto

This study, the first of its kind in English, presents an overview of Slovak intellectual history in the 19th century, including the debates surrounding the memorandum of 1861, the political stagnation of the 1880s, characterized by an increasingly Russophile orientation, and, finally, Czechoslovakism as the way to common independence with the Czechs. The selected portraits of six intellectuals and politicians should be seen as a prism through which Slovak intellectual history appears in its various facets. The 'narodovci' (the pioneers of national awakening) tried to strengthen th