

# HISTORIE ČESKOSLOVENSKA



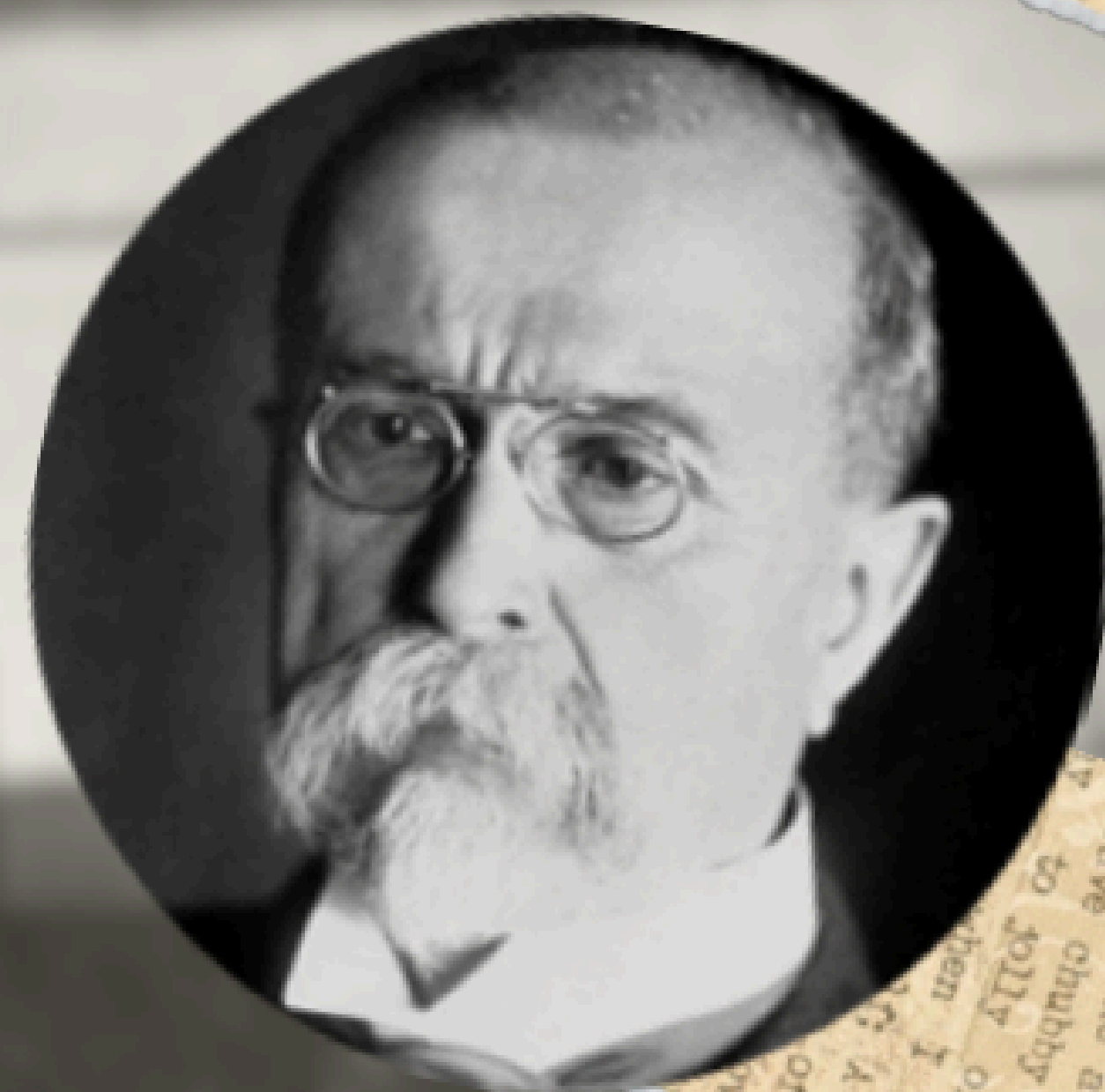
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# Establishment of Czechoslovakia

- October 28, 1918 - Czechoslovakia is founded and the Czech coup d'état begins
- was created as a product of the First World War and the Peace of Versailles
- 1920: constitution- based on the French and American constitutions
- President: Tomáš Garrigue Masaryk
- was founded on the territory of the former Austro-Hungarian Empire
- Freedom of speech

# Important personalities of Czechoslovakia

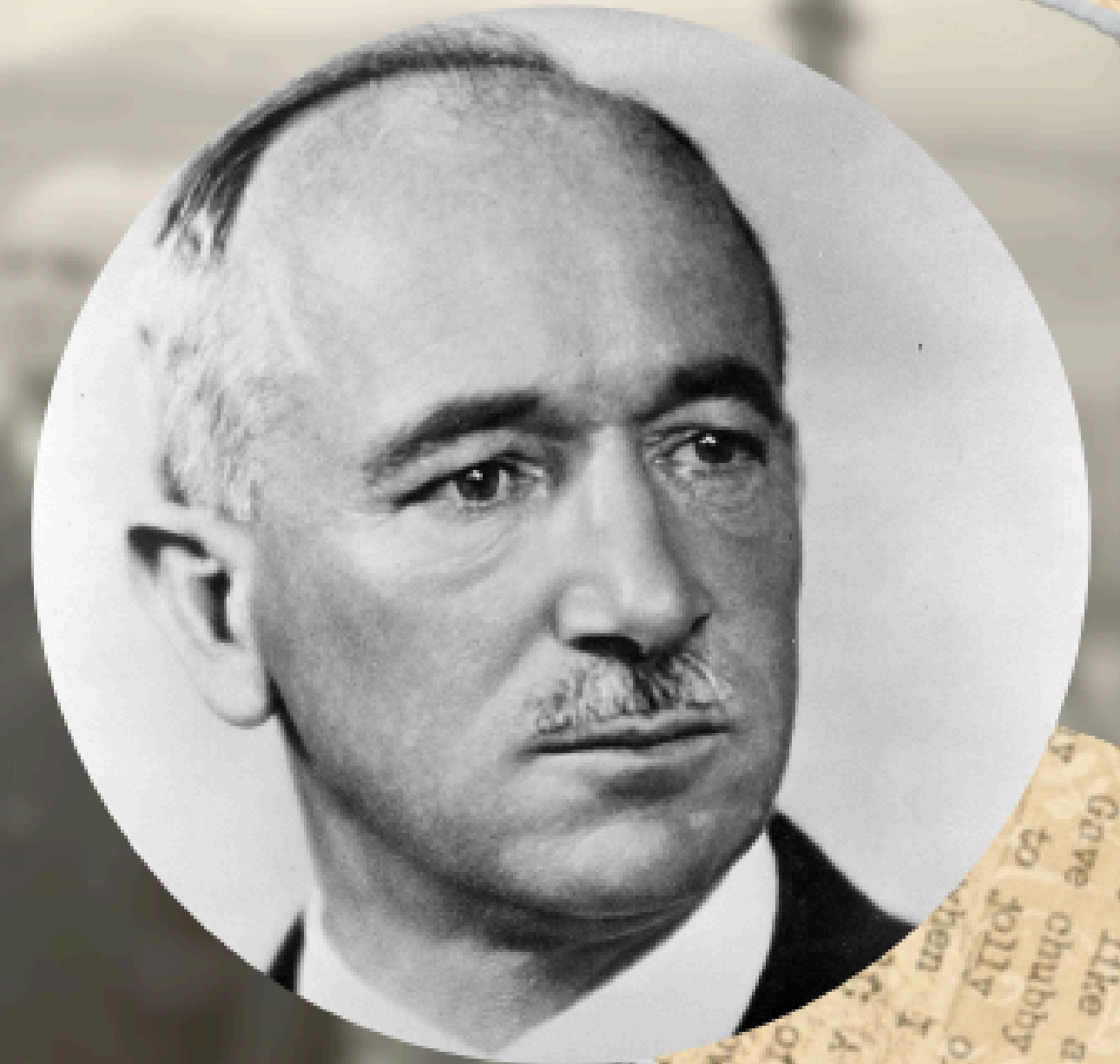
- Tomáš Garrigue Masaryk -
  - was the first Czechoslovak president, statesman, philosopher, sociologist and educator
  - For his fundamental contribution to the establishment of the independent state, he was designated by law as President Liberator





# Important personalities of Czechoslovakia

- Edvard Benes -
  - served as Prime Minister of Czechoslovakia, was a Member of Parliament in 1919-26 and 1929-35 and was a Czechoslovak politician and statesman, the second Czechoslovak President





# Milan Rastislav Štefánik



- one of the three key figures in the founding of Czechoslovakia
- Slovak statistician, diplomat, politician, organizer, military aviator, Brigadier General of the French Armed Forces, astronomer, photographer, scientist and inventor

# Milan Rastislav Štefánik



- had the greatest contribution to the formulation of the Slovak resistance after the First World War
- still President of the Czechoslovak National Council, Minister of War in the provisional Czech-Slovak government and subsequently in the newly formed Czechoslovakia

# The course of Czechoslovakia

- First Czechoslovak Resistance
  - resistance movement of Czechs and Slovaks
  - in 1914-1918
  - goal: overthrow of Austria-Hungary
  - main leaders: Tomáš Garrigue Masaryk, Milan Rastislav Štefánik and Edvard Beneš





# The course of Czechoslovakia

- First Republic
    - 1918-1938
    - the period from the establishment of 1918 until the seizure of the Sudetenland by the Munich Agreement in 1938
  - Second Republic
    - 1 October 1938 to 15 March 1939
- the period from the Munich Agreement to the German occupation of Bohemia and Moravia

# The course of Czechoslovakia

- Czechoslovakia during World War II (1939-1945)
  - Protectorate of Bohemia and Moravia
  - Slovak Republic
- Third Republic
  - Czechoslovakia again
  - 1945-1948
  - now without Subcarpathian Rus
- Communist regime in Czechoslovakia
  - from February 1948 until the Velvet Revolution of 1989



# The course of Czechoslovakia

- Czech and Slovak Federative Republic (CSFR)
  - between 1990 and 1992
  - dissolution on 31 December
  - last historical appearance of Czechoslovakia
- Czech Republic and Slovak Republic
  - from 1 January 1993 to the present
  - both states are independent



# Compare

## Czech Republic

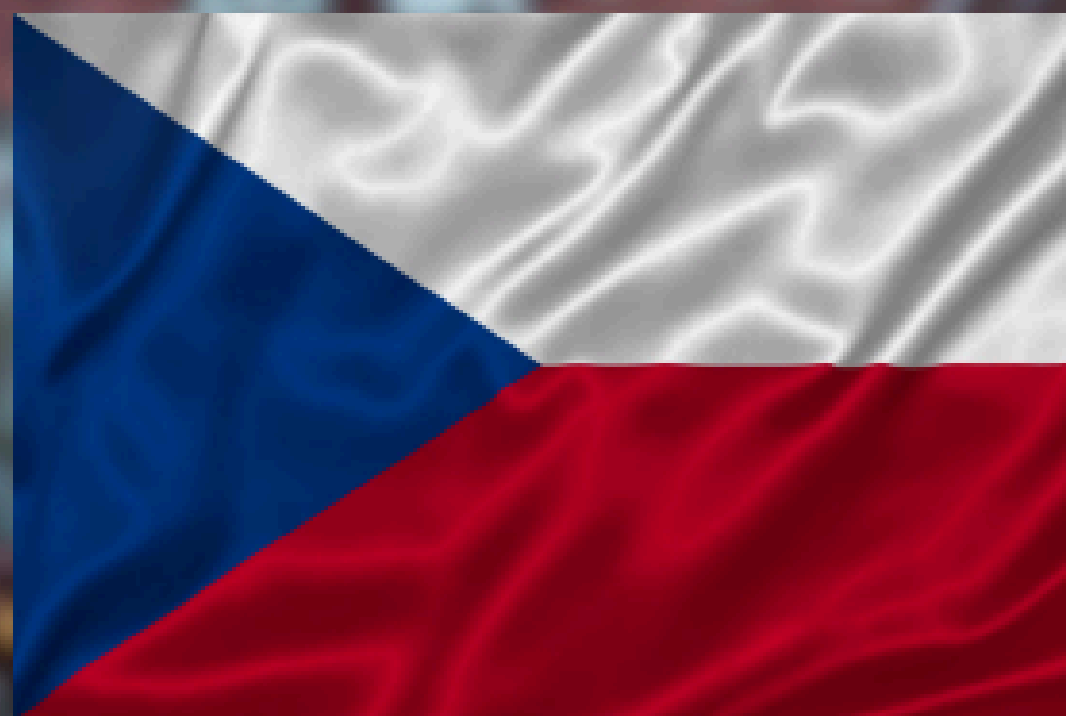
Capital City: Prague

Currency: Kč

Area: 78 866 km<sup>2</sup>

President: Petr Pavel

Population: 10.51 million



## Slovakia

Capital City: Bratislava

Currency: €

Area: 49 035 km<sup>2</sup>

President: Zuzana Čaputová

Population: 5.44 million



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# Dissolution of Czechoslovakia

- The Munich Agreement, concluded in September 1938, was a diplomatic treaty between Germany, France, the United Kingdom and Italy
- This agreement concerned the status of the Sudetenland, an area in Czechoslovakia with a predominantly German population
- Due to pressure from Nazi Germany and fears of war, it was decided to hand the Sudetenland over to Hitler, leading to the immediate resignation of the Czechoslovak government and the weakening of the entire country.
- The collapse of Czechoslovakia in 1938

# Dissolution of Czechoslovakia

- It was the result of long-standing political, economic and national tensions
- The emergence of Czechoslovakia after World War I was considered a success, but gradually the differences between the Czech and Slovak populations became apparent





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