

The resolution of the Hungarian question in Czechoslovakia after World War II in Slovak and Czech historiography before and after 1989

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**Why the Hungarian issue
after World War II?**

The issue of the Hungarian minority after World War II

originated in 1918

1938 Munich Agreement and Vienna Arbitration

1945 end of World War II → question of how to deal with the German and Hungarian minorities

1946-1948 population exchange between Czechoslovakia and Hungary

1946–1947 Deportation of Hungarians to Bohemia

1946–1949 Reslovakization

Research areas

Primary objective: analysis and comparison of the treatment of the topic in Czech and Slovak historiography before and after 1989

- Marxist historiography – historiography after 1989
- Slovak historiography – Czech historiography
- National aspect (1990s)

JURAJ PURGA

TRIANONU PO KOŠICE

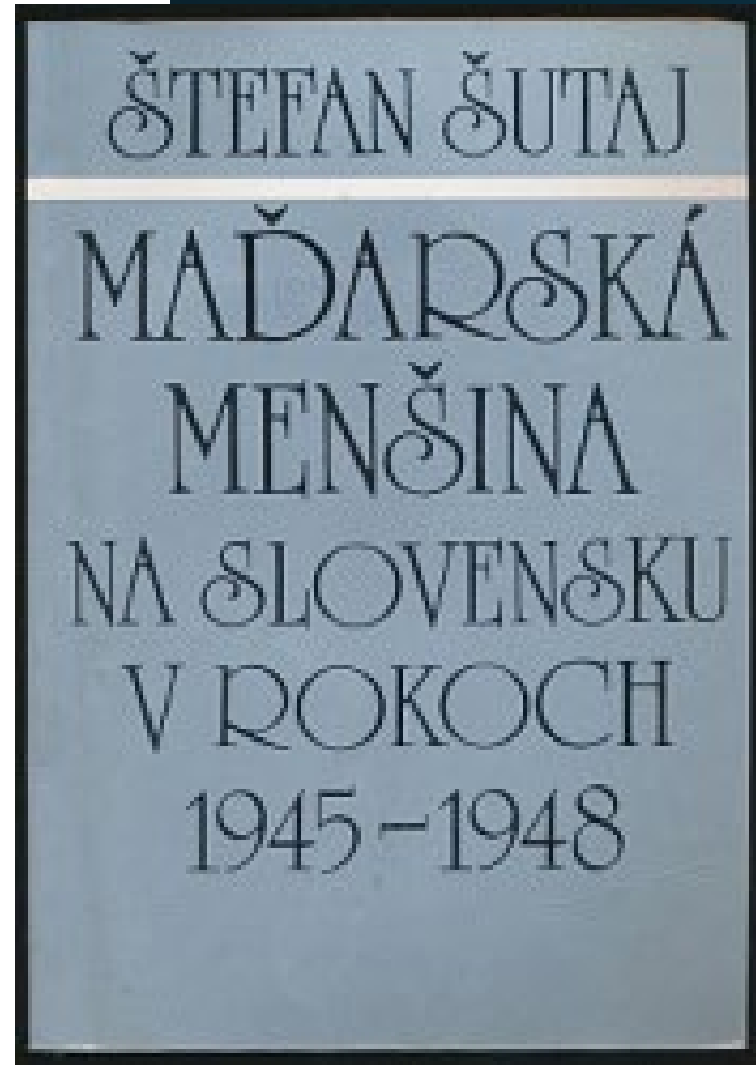


Historiography before 1989

- naturally present Marxist terminology and understanding of history
- mostly very brief treatment obvious differences between the periods when the publications were released (1960s)
- the role of communists and the Communist Party in resolving the Hungarian questionnegative
- impacts of minority policy → responsibility of bourgeois nationalism

Historiography after 1989

- After 1989, society underwent a transformation
→ reflected in historiography
- New areas of scientific research opened up
→ minority issues
- Partial elaboration of the topic
- Interdisciplinary approach (sociology, economics)
- broader work with primary sources
- transition to an interest in the history of individuals



Interpretative shifts – population exchange between Czechoslovakia and Hungary

Marxist historiography:

economic consequences of exchange,
very brief treatment (often concealed),
penetration of the bourgeoisie into state bodies,
especially the responsibility of representatives of bourgeois nationalism,
cessation of exchange = credit for the "victory of the working class"



Historiography after 1989:

focus on differing views of the exchange between Czechoslovakia and Hungary,
incorporation of foreign policy aspects,
interdisciplinary perspectives on the phenomenon of exchange,
reliance on statistical data and primary sources,
opening up the topic of repression, determining the population for exchange,
focus on social history and the history of individuals



Historiography after 1989 (national aspect):

emphasis on the situation of the Slovak minority in Hungary,
influences of "Czech anti-minority policy,,
exchange understood only as a partial solution

Ďakujem za
pozornosť!

