

RÉSUMÉ

Title of the dissertation: The death and the funeral of Lajos Kossuth, in the light of the Serbian, Romanian, German, and Slovak presses of Hungary

Code-word: Lafayette

The most important communication tool of the XIX. century was indisputably the press. Each of the governments, partys, and other significant intellectual alignments in the dualistic era had their own press organ, such as the nationalities of Hungary. The newspapers, and reviews of the era represented partly the voice, or echo of the society, but primarily the supposition of the alignments running the press organs.

In the dissertation I examine the death and the funeral of Lajos Kossuth, just as the related political conditions of March and April of 1894., through twenty Serbian, Romanian, German, and Slovak newspapers of Hungary. I found these bases, these primary sources in the press collection of the Országos Széchényi Könyvtár. After recensing, digitalizing, and translating them, I could begin the examination of the newspapers.

The goal of the dissertation is to examine the Serbian, Romanian, German, and Slovak beliefs of the contemporary politics, their insight of Lajos Kossuth, with the period of 1848-49, in the perspective of the nationalities. In my work, after outlining the nationality-political background of the dualistic era, I demonstrate these nationality press organs in thematic order, analyze their articles about the subject, and draw an inference about their participation in the nation-wide mourning, or their position in the Hungarian politics. I introduce how and why did the Romanian, Serbian, and Saxon organs refuse the mourning of the „Magyarizing”, freedom-fighter Kossuth (the German and the Slovak newspapers represented the patriotic Magyar attitude), as well as how these necrologys, beliefs can be traced back to 1848-49, or how was the attitude to the Hungarian policy of the dualistic era reflected in them.

These sources are useful not only for press-history, but they are expedient too for the examination of the nationality movements of the dualistic era, and they can open new areas to research. They can also reconstruct the status, political beliefs, and evaluation of 1848-49 of the politically superseded nationality crowds.