

Konferencia Clio műhelyébenIV.



az ELTE Eötvös József Collegium Történész műhelyének
konferenciája

2018. március 1-2.



2018. március 2. (péntek)

9:00–10:30 4. szekció – Kora újkori magyar történelem, szekcióvezető: VAJNÁGI MÁRTA

- 09:00 ATTILA BODA – *Medieval and Early Modern Records in the Regional State Archives of Sub-Carpathia*
09:30 BALÁZS VIKTOR RÁCZ – *The Character and the Significance of Prince Ferenc Rhédei*
10:00 MURAKÓZY VIRÁG – „...*elég hogy olyan nagy ember, a' kinél nagyobb én a' historiákban nem ismerek.*” *Kazinczy Ferenc Napóleon-képe*

10:30–10:45 Kávészünet

10:45–12:15 5. szekció – 19. századi történelem, szekcióvezető: MANHERCZ ORSOLYA

- 10:45 PAP LÁZÁR – *Jesse James az amerikai Rózsa Sándor?*
11:15 KÁDÁR ILONA – *Prostitúció Budapesten a 19–20. század fordulóján*
11:45 ERDŐS ANDRÁS PATRIK – *Egy elfelejtett „kísérlet”: A Kísérleti Kriminológiai osztály dokumentumainak elemzése*

12:15–14:00 Ebédészünet

14:00–16:00 6. szekció – Ókori politikatörténet és régészet, szekcióvezető: PATAY-HORVÁTH ANDRÁS

- 14:00 HORVÁTH RÉKA – *A kimber-teuton háborúk hatása a Római Birodalomra*
14:30 GÓCZON TAMÁS – „...*ahol pusztaságot teremtenek a rómaiak, békének nevezik el.*” *Julius Caesar pusztítása Galliában*
15:00 TERNOVÁCS ADÉL – *Ókori vagy modern hamúsítvány? A Szépművészeti Múzeum Antik Gyűjteményében található 53.236 leltárszámú skarabeus-genma módszertani elemzése*
15:30 MARSI ATTILA – *Provinciális eredetű szarmata kori tárgyak a gödöllői és az aszói járás területén*

16:00–16:15 Kávészünet

16:15–17:30 7. szekció – 20. századi politikatörténet

- 16:15 TASCHKE ZOLTÁN – *Vass József politikai portréja*
16:45 ANDRÁS KRISTÓF KÓSA-GRIMM – *An Adventurous Journey: The Life of István Stolte*
17:15 BODONYI ORSOLYA ERZSÉBET – *Mellőzni lehet-e a szubjektív beszámolókat egy 20. századi témájú, történeti kiállításból? Oral history interjúk, családi és személyes emlékek reprezentálása a budapesti HolokausztEmlékközpontban*

- 17:45 KÖRMENDI TAMÁS műhelyvezető zárszava



09:30 BALÁZS VIKTOR RÁCZ (BA History, Specialization of Archival Studies, 3rd year)

The Character and the Significance of Prince Ferenc Rhédei

Supervisor: Teréz Oborni CSc, associate professor, Eötvös Loránd University Faculty of Humanities

Keywords: conditions of elections, councillor, advocate of education

Although Ferenc Rhédei was the prince of Transylvania for only a short period of time, his character and activity is worth examining in many aspects, even so, neither a single monograph nor a permanently useable study has been written yet. Some inconsistencies can be found even in the existing scholarship. As a consequence, the prime purpose of this presentation is to clarify these controversial statements and provide Rhédei's biography with new details.

Data, such as date of birth, offices that he held, and the chronology of his principality were needed to be specified. His character can be introduced from a new point of view when the conditions of his election are examined. Effects of this part of his reign are proved to be most long-lasting ones, since they became a kind of pattern for the conditions of the forthcoming princes, so as to restrict their power on the one hand and strengthen the rights and position of the estates on the other hand. Moreover, when we include newly uncovered sources in the research that have not been exploited from this aspect before, we can modify the existing picture of Rhédei. The public activity of the „pious prince” can be described not only with the help of the Transylvanian General Congregational Relics as well as the Correspondence of Mihály Teleki, but also by using the scripts of János Bethlen, Georg Krauss and Kozma Petrityvity-Horvát, which can also provide interesting data. Rhédei was an untiring advocate of education and culture, which activity can be traced by reading his funeral address and the „Boisterous trumpet...” written by Mihály Báthori G., who dedicated it to Rhédei. In order to get information about his relationship with his family members, or about his political affiliation, as well as about the management of his estates and his inheritance, the files of the Rédei family archive should be examined.

Based on the thorough analysis of the sources, Ferenc Rhédei seemed to care for the faith of Transylvania in the first place, but at the same time he forbore conflict and danger. Taking his opportunities into consideration, after his resignation, he stepped aside and served the next prince as a councillor. Furthermore, he continued to support education and culture. Due to his conditions of election, his donations, his inheritance, his role during György Rákóczi II's expedition in Poland and his service as a councillor, his life can definitely be the subject of a historical inquiry focusing not only on politics but also on administration, law, estate and culture.