

Abstract

This bachelor thesis deals with the events of the Slovak National Uprising, which had an impact on the coexistence of Slovaks and Carpathian Germans. The aim of the work was to find out when the Slovaks and members of the German minority were alienated so much that we could talk about the end of their coexistence, which seemed to have been without major conflicts for centuries. The Czechoslovak anti-fascist resistance culminated in the Slovak National Uprising which overthrew to the fight against the Germans in the form of persecutions and reprisals against the domestic German population. When looking for an answer to the research question, the complexity of this problem has been shown to lie, in particular, in the abundance of insurgency actors and the foreign influence on the course of its events. The thesis will introduce the German minority in Slovakia and its relationship with the domestic population across history in this area, while the main part is devoted to the socio-political situation in the Slovak State in 1944 and 1945. The result of facts coming from a number of secondary literature, but also edited testimonies of the memorials are that the end of co-existence of Slovaks and Carpathian Germans really occurred at the time of the uprising.