

Abstract: The aim of this MA thesis is to map the situation of Hungarian-speaking Jews in Slovakia after the Second World War. The focus is on Jews who claimed Hungarian nationality in the 1930 census, or whose nationality was assessed on the basis of Hungarian as their native language, which was the case for the majority of Jews from southern and eastern Slovakia. These Jews found themselves in the midst of the Slovak-Hungarian conflict and were accused of being disloyal to the Slovak state and nation. Under the label of disloyalty, many of them faced difficulties due to the loss of Czechoslovak citizenship and the imminent danger of expropriation of their property or even expulsion from the country. The aim of this MA thesis is to document the policies of the Czechoslovak state and the local Slovak administration towards these Jews and to map the effects of these policies on the political, legal and social status of Jews in Slovakia in their everyday life. The thesis is based on secondary literature dealing with the Hungarian and Jewish minorities in Slovakia, as well as on archival material.