

Daria Murzina: Life before Troy: On the 200th Anniversary of the Birth of Heinrich Schliemann (1822-1890)

On January 6, 1822, Heinrich Schliemann was born: a self-taught archaeologist who found the legendary city of Troy and the so-called «Priam's treasure», the founder of Mycenaean archeology, polyglot and a self-made man. But what do we know about the early years of Schliemann's life? What is the life path of an unknown German boy, whose name will thunder throughout the world in the 70-90s of the 19th century? Starting from the childhood years of his life, and progressing further in chronological order, the article briefly tells about Schliemann's youth, the formation of his commercial talent, a long and eventful period of residence in Russia. Schliemann arrived in Russia when he was 24 and remained a citizen of that country until he was 44. In my opinion, it was here, in Russia, that Schliemann not only achieved a high position in society and became a millionaire, but it was the Russian cultural environment that gave Schliemann the idea of searching for Troy. This is where the dream of Troy begins. And a little closer attention in the article is paid to Schliemann's first wife Catherine and the difficult relationship between spouses, since, unfortunately, this aspect of Schliemann's life is often studied superficially or is completely overlooked.

Lucie Cviklová: Theoretical Approaches to Public Spaces and their Relevance to an Interpretation of the Czech Student Movement in 1989

When analyzing three theoretical frameworks of public spaces, the papers highlighted some relevant aspects of the course of the Velvet Revolution in former Czechoslovakia in 1989. The collection of empirical data from interviews with former striking students focused on the activities of the students and teachers in the Faculty of Arts of Charles University, as well as a sudden renewal of various parallel public spaces, characteristic of liberal societies. These unique forms of public action, and the emergence of horizontal public domains, occurred not only as a result of the students' and teachers' efforts, but also thanks to the interest of those representatives of Czech cultural and political life who, under the totalitarian regime, had been barred from practicing their professions, and in November



1989 made the decision to join the umbrella group Občanské Fórum (Civic Forum). Czech researchers, specifically historians, have collected a wealth of information regarding the course of the national students' mobilization against the last stage of the Czechoslovak post-totalitarian regime. Nevertheless, insufficient attention has been paid to a theoretical explanation of the November protestations, and an elucidation of the genealogy and mechanisms of the alternative public realms. Dozens of interviews with former striking students have revealed that the liberation of the public spaces in the Faculty of Arts at Charles University had been achieved by unsatisfied students and later assisted by activists from diverse informal networks as well as by ordinary citizens. In November and December 1989 a substantial segment of the Czech population showed their interest in engaging with the striking students and sparked off fruitful informal debates combining generational, political, and professional perspectives.

Jakub Rákosník: Tomáš Garrigue Masaryk and Czech-German relations: Notes on an Old Topic

Masaryk's attitudes changed during his life. At the same time, however, it is also possible to observe certain constants of his thinking and political attitudes on this issue. The interpretive perspectives in historiography are very different: on the one hand, there is the view that the Czech nationalist was betraying the declared humanist ideals; on the other hand, he is portrayed as an scholar exalted above nationalist animosities. It must be acknowledged that he was not always completely coherent in his attitudes and changed accents depending on political circumstances throughout his life. To emphasize these differences, Masaryk's life is divided into three phases. As a pre-war politician, he understood Czech historical state law as a fact in which he tried to propose a compromise solution for the coexistence of both nationalities based on a high degree of district self-government, which he did not owe to any of the unmatched national camps. During the war, his arguments were dominated by international aspects and the formation of Czechoslovakia as a nation state with the status of the Germans as a minority with equal individual rights. The third part about Masaryk as an interwar president deals mainly with the reasons for the failure to build a «political» nation that would overlap ethnic differences.

Michael Dudzik: French Business Environment and the First Industrial Exhibition at the End of the 18th Century

The last decade of the 18th century in French history did not only mean changes in political and social order, but also in scientific progress. Although intellectual property had deep roots in France, it did not have a firm order. The interest in the codification and amendment of the patent law reflected the need to motivate the French inventive spirit and the desire to face British trade dominance on the continent in the form of trade competition. The culmination was to showcase the best products France could offer, with its latent motive to stimulate the business environment and make the country an industrially competitive area in continental Europe.

Jan Štemberk: Main Trends in the Development of Sudetenland Tourism Administration

The article describes the development of the tourism management and organizational structure in the Sudetenland. At first, the development is briefly outlined from the beginning of the Habsburg monarchy, when locally operating so-called foreign associations (Fremdenverkehrsverein) began to arise, then through the period of interwar Czechoslovakia, which retained the current federal structure, until the Sudetenland joined Nazi Germany. The main core of the article is the transformation in tourism management after the annexation of the Sudetenland by Germany. Paper describes dissettlement of the existing associations as well as the introduction of the tourism management structure based on the German model. Also, particular specifics of individual areas are pointed out. The Sudetenland was to some extent exceptional in its interconnectedness with the Czech lands, but at the same time it was oriented towards Reich tourists. The paper is based mainly on archive sources stored in the Czech, Moravian, Austrian and German archives additionally supported by periodical literature.

