SUMMARIES

THE RISORGIMENTO OF THE OTHERS: ITALIAN OPINION ON THE EMANCIPATION PROCESS IN CENTRAL AND SOUTHEAST EUROPE

Christiane Liermann

This article examines attitudes and conceptions of Italian intellectuals towards the culture and the political goals and ambitions of the Slav peoples in the first half of the 19th century. Whereas the rather moderate viewed the Habsburg monarchy as a stabilizing factor in Southeast Europa, the more radical exponents of the liberationist movement, among them Giuseppe Mazzini, sought to mould the nations under Habsburg rule – especially the Slavs and the Italians – into a group tied together by common goals of resistance and emancipation. Leaving aside pure ideological agitation and considerations of political power, it was principally the poet Niccolò Tommaseo with his Dalmatian roots who understood the necessity of intercultural understanding, which he saw threatened by ethnic and inter-nation conflict.

THE CAPITAL CITY OF MORAVIA AROUND 1800 AND THE BRNO CHAPTER OF THE AUGUSTINER-EREMITEN

Dušan Uhlíř

For quite a long time, the two towns of Brno (elevated to municipal status in 1243 by King Václav I) and Olomouc, vied for the first place among the towns of Moravia, with Brno becoming the capital only during the Thirty Years' War. In the second half of the seventeenth and during the entire eighteenth century Brno enjoyed a prospering economy, which, to a lesser degree, continued into the nineteenth century. Above all, it was the textile and later the machine building industry that boomed. Mostly due to its fine cloth products, Brno became known as the „Austrian Manchester“, and went on to become one of the most important industrial regions of the Habsburg monarchy in the nineteenth century. This extraordinary economic boom was accompanied by a considerable development in the intellectual sphere also. From the era of enlightenment onwards, Brno had witnessed activities of learned societies, Masonic lodges and scientific associations, with the so-called Ackerbaugesellschaft (agricultural society) becoming the most widely-known. The chapter of the monachic order of the Augustiner-Eremiten in the old part of Brno became an important centre of intellectual life.