

HISTORIA

LEGITYMIZACJA

Po co historia?

- Spójna wizja przeszłości → kontrola nad obrazem przeszłości
 - Ciągłość w czasie
 - Prawo do terytorium i istnienia
 - Zawartość tożsamości
 - Kontrola przyszłości
- Legitymizacja
 - Uprawomocnienie pozycji w polu społecznym i/lub politycznym:
 - Przykład obszaru Jugosławii:
antyfaszyzm

CONSTITUTION OF THE REPUBLIC OF MACEDONIA (1991 → 2001)

- Taking as the points of departure the historical, cultural, spiritual and statehood heritage of the Macedonian people and their struggle **over centuries** for national and social freedom as well as for the creation of their own state, and particularly the traditions of statehood and legality of the **Krushevo Republic** and the historic decisions of the **Anti-Fascist Assembly of the People's Liberation of Macedonia**, together with the constitutional and legal continuity of the Macedonian state as a sovereign republic within Federal Yugoslavia and the freely manifested will of the citizens of the Republic of Macedonia in the referendum of September 8th, 1991, as well as the historical fact that Macedonia is established as a national state of the Macedonian people, in which full equality as citizens and permanent co-existence with the Macedonian people is provided for Albanians, Turks, Vlachs, Romanies and other nationalities living in the Republic of Macedonia, and intent on:
 - - the establishment of the **Republic of Macedonia** as a **sovereign and independent state**, as well as a civil and democratic one;
 - the establishment and consolidation of the rule of law as a fundamental system of government;
 - the guaranteeing of human rights, citizens, freedoms and ethnic equality;
 - the provision of peace and a common home for the Macedonian people with the nationalities living in the Republic of Macedonia; and on
 - the provision of social justice, economic wellbeing and prosperity in the life of the individual and the community,

CONSTITUTION OF CROATIA (1990→)

The **millenary identity of the Croatia nation** and the **continuity of its statehood, confirmed by the course of its entire historical experience** within different forms of states and by the preservation and growth of the idea of a national state, founded on the historical right of the Croatian nation to full sovereignty, manifested in:

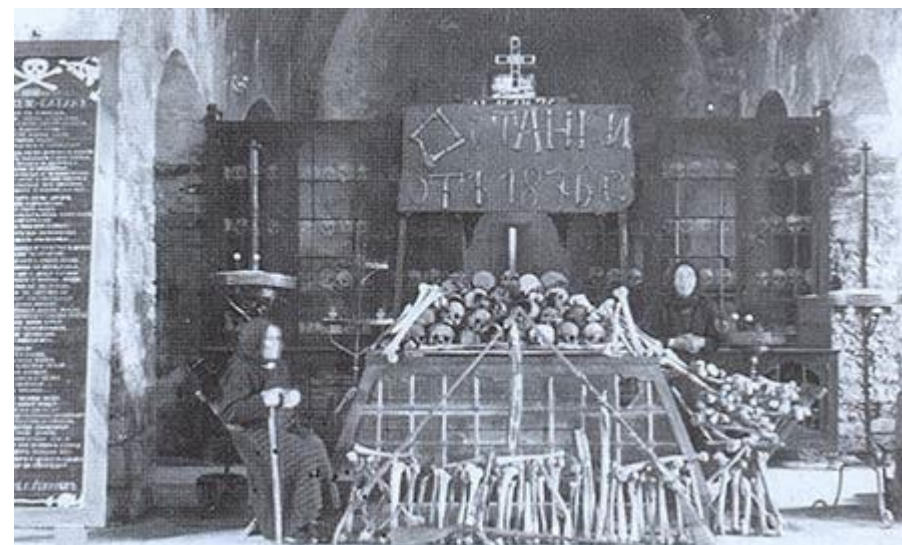
- the formation of Croatian principalities in the seventh century;
- the independent mediaeval state of Croatia founded in the ninth century;
- the Kingdom of Croats established in the tenth century;
- the preservation of the identity of the Croatian state in the Croatian-Hungarian personal union;
- the independent and sovereign decision of the Croatian Parliament (Sabor) of 1527 to elect a king from the Habsburg dynasty;
- the independent and sovereign decision of the Croatian Parliament of the Pragmatic Sanction of 1712;
- the conclusions of the Croatian Parliament of 1848 regarding the restoration of the Triune Kingdom of Croatia under the authority of the Banus grounded on the historical, national and natural right of the Croatian nation;
- the Croatian-Hungarian Compromise of 1868 on the relations between the Kingdom of Dalmatia, Croatia and Slavonia and the Kingdom of Hungary, grounded on the legal traditions of both states and the Pragmatic Sanction of 1712;
- the decision of the Croatian Parliament of 29 October 1918 to dissolve state relations between Croatia and Austria-Hungary and the simultaneous affiliation of independent Croatia, invoking its historical and natural right as a nation, with the state of Slovenes, Croats and Serbs, proclaimed on the former territory of the Habsburg Monarchy;
- the fact that the Croatian Parliament had never sanctioned the decision of the National Council of the State of Slovenes, Croats and Serbs to unite with Serbia and Montenegro in the Kingdom of Serbs, Croats and Slovenes (1 December 1918), subsequently (3 October 1929) proclaimed the Kingdom of Yugoslavia;
- the establishment of the Home Rule (Banovina) of Croatia in 1939, by which Croatian state identity was restored within the Kingdom of Yugoslavia,
- establishing the foundations of state sovereignty during the course of the Second World War, by the decisions of the Antifascist Council of National Liberation of Croatia (1943), as opposed to the proclamation of the Independent State of Croatia (1941), and subsequently in the Constitution of the People's Republic of Croatia (1947) and all later constitutions of the Socialist Republic of Croatia (1963-1990), on the threshold of the historical changes, marked by the collapse of the communist system and changes in the European international order, the Croatian nation by its freely expressed will at the first democratic elections (1990) reaffirmed its millenary statehood. By the new Constitution of the Republic of Croatia (1990) and the victory in the Homeland War (1991-1995), the Croatian nation demonstrated its will and determination to establish and defend the Republic of Croatia as a free, independent, sovereign and democratic state.

MIEJSCA PAMIĘCI (Pierre Nora)

Jasenovac (Chorwacja) 1941—1945



Batak (Bułgaria) 1876



ZŁOTY WIEK

Bułgaria cesarza Simeona I (893—927)



Serbia

cesarza Stefana Dušana (1331—1355)



MANIPULOWANIE PRZESZŁOŚCIĄ

Jugosłowiański mit partyzancki

Pomniki NOB: Narodnooslobodilačka borba



NIEOCZYWISTE BIOGRAFIE

Grigor Stavrev Prlichev 1829—1893

Григор Ставрев Пърличев

Γρηγόριος Σταυρίδης, *Grigorios Stavrides*

Григор Прличев

1860 „O Armatolos" Ο Αρματωλός

„drugi Homer”

1871 „Iliada” na bułgarski – dialekt z okolic
Ochrydu z elementami cs

