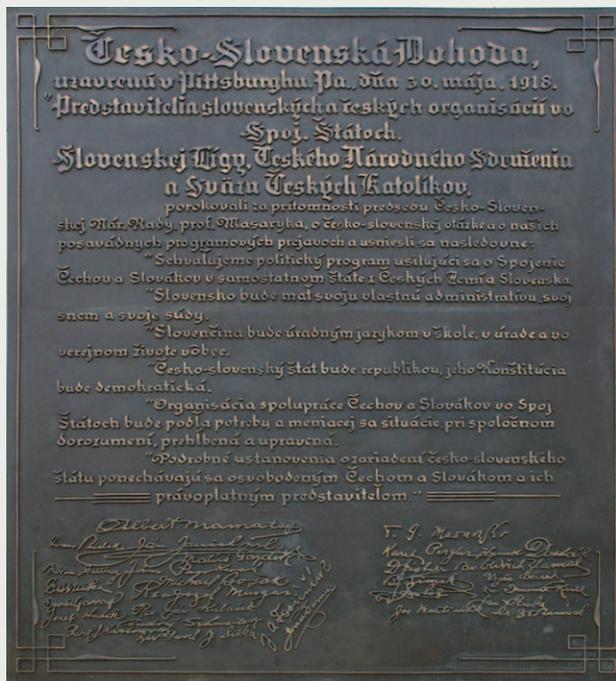


For the first time in its history, Slovakia was part of a state that was a parliamentary democracy. All the country's citizens of voting age, including women, were enfranchised, which was not the norm in Europe at that time. These changes also had a major impact on the development of civil society in Slovakia. Furthermore, as a result of the establishment of Czechoslovakia, the borders of Slovakia were precisely delineated for the first time ever. Following the 1928 reform of Czechoslovakia's administrative divisions, Slovakia became an administrative entity for the first time in its history, with Bratislava as its official capital city. The Czechoslovak Republic created conditions that would lead to the culmination of Slovak nation-building efforts on 1 January 1993, when the Slovak Republic was established as an independent country.



A plaque commemorating the Pittsburgh Agreement near the M. R. Štefánik statue in Bratislava

Coin details

Denomination: €10

Composition: 900 silver, 100 copper

Weight: 18 g

Diameter: 34 mm

Edge design: linden leaves

Issuing volume: limited to a maximum of 11,000 coins
in either brilliant uncirculated or proof quality

Designer: Zbyněk Fojtů

Engraver: Filip Čertáský

Producer: Kremnica Mint (Slovakia)

The coin's obverse design depicts the middle coat of arms of the Czechoslovak Republic. In the foreground on the left is the coat of arms of Slovakia, and in the foreground on the right is the coin's denomination and currency '10 EURO'. The year of issuance '2018' and the name of the issuing country 'SLOVENSKO' appear in the upper part of the design, one above the other. At the bottom are the mint mark of the Kremnica Mint (Mincovňa Kremnica), consisting of the letters 'MK' placed between two dies, and the stylised letters 'ZF', the initials of the designer, Zbyněk Fojtů.

The reverse shows an outline map of the Czechoslovak Republic. Below the map is the coat of arms used by the Czechoslovak Legions in the First World War, with linden sprigs depicted on each side. Above the map, on two lines, is the date '28. OKTÓBER 1918'. In semi-circle around the edge of the design is the inscription 'VZNIK ČESKOSLOVENSKEJ REPUBLIKY' ('Establishment of the Czechoslovak Republic').



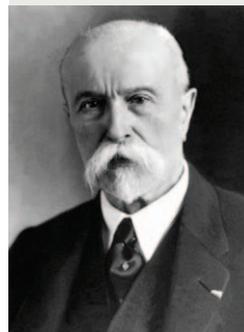
100th anniversary of the establishment of the Czechoslovak Republic

Silver collector coin

The independence of the Czechoslovak Republic, or Czechoslovakia, was proclaimed on 28 October 1918 in Prague. Two days later, on 30 October 1918, at the constituting meeting of the re-established Slovak National Council in Martin, Slovak representatives issued the Declaration of the Slovak Nation, commonly known as the Martin Declaration, which officially announced Slovakia's independence from the Kingdom of Hungary and presaged Slovakia's unification with the Czech lands as part of the new Czechoslovakia.

Czechoslovakia came into being thanks largely to dissidents' activities in the Czech lands and Slovakia during the First World War, including the activities of dissidents based abroad. The leader of this movement was the exiled Tomáš Garrigue Masaryk who had conceived the idea of separating the Czech lands and Slovakia from the Austro-Hungarian Empire. Masaryk became the first President of Czechoslovakia and was for almost twenty years the country's living symbol.

T. G. Masaryk among soldiers of the Czechoslovak Legions at Babruisk in 1917



Tomáš Garrigue Masaryk



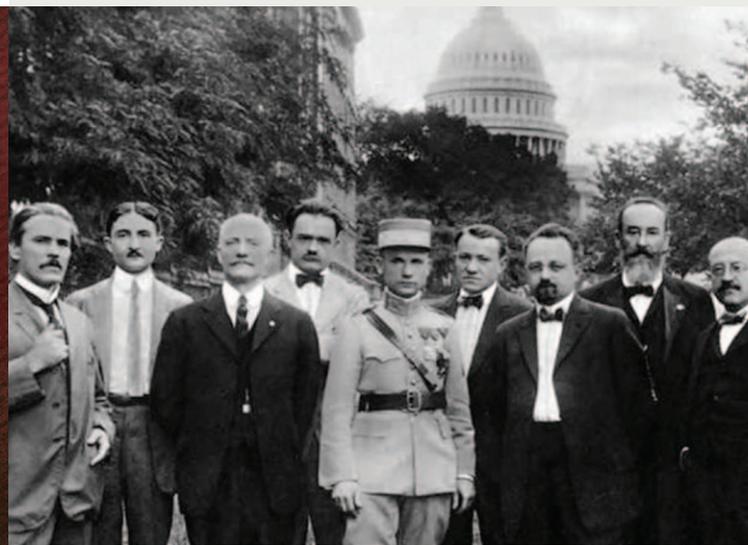
Milan Rastislav Štefánik



Edvard Beneš

In the task of achieving independence, Masaryk received considerable support from his two closest collaborators, Milan Rastislav Štefánik and Edvard Beneš. The desire of Czechs and Slovaks to establish a new state was also evident from the gradual build-up of the Czechoslovak Legions in Russia, Italy and France. Their purpose was to fight alongside the Entente Powers (Russia, France and the United Kingdom, and later also Italy, the United States and other countries), and so to support political independence for Czechs and Slovaks and the establishment of an independent common state. Štefánik had the leading role in organising the Legions.

M. R. Štefánik with representatives of Slovak and Czech organisations in front of the Capitol in Washington DC



V TEJTO BUDOVE
PRIJALA SLOVENSKÁ NÁRODNÁ RADA
TRIDSIATEHO OKTÓBRA ROKU 1918
DEKLARÁCIU
SLOVENSKÉHO NÁRODA
KTOROU
SLOVÁCI VYJADRILI SÚHLAS S VYTVOR-
ENÍM ČESKOSLOVENSKEJ REPUBLIKY



A plaque commemorating the signing of the Declaration of the Slovak Nation, and the Tatra banka building in Martin where it was signed

The establishment of Czechoslovakia is one of the most significant milestones in the history of Slovakia and the Slovaks. After decades of subjugation within the Kingdom of Hungary, Slovaks had the opportunity to fully develop their nationhood, thus paving the way for their eventual emergence as a self-confident and modern European nation. A key factor behind this achievement was the education system – including schools of all grades and various types – established in Slovakia during the Czechoslovak Republic. The new country also provided a framework within which Slovak culture, society, and economic institutions could flourish, thereby supporting Slovak influence in the country's public life and bringing substantial cultural and civilisational progress to the Slovak nation.

A leaflet showing the text of the Declaration of the Slovak Nation

