

Social and Economic Issues in the History of the Western Slavs in the XI-XV Centuries

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Abstract: In this article, at the end of the XIII century, in the XIV century, a class of free peasants-dedics was also preserved. Dedics were mainly dependent on the feudal lords according to the court. They were considered the heirs of the lands belonging to them. By the second half of the 14th century, the number of dedics decreased, and large secular and clerical landowners took away the dedics' lands. In the 12th century, especially in the 13th century, Czech kings and Czech pans attracted German colonists, that is, German farmers and craftsmen, to their estates in order to increase their income.

Keywords: Schlyakhta, pans, sedlyaks, electors, Luxembourg dynasty, Przemyśl dynasty, Habsburg dynasty, Jan Hus, Hussian war, Chashniki, "Four Prague Articles", Jagiellonians, Taborians, Woys, Kmeitei, Piast dynasty.

The Czech state, which was formalized in the X-XI centuries among the largest tribes of Slavs, developed as the largest nation in history, became a feudal country by the XII-XIII centuries, like other European countries. The king's vassals united with the lechs and lords and began to become landowners. They occupied a large part of the land in the country. The feudal lords received immunity from crime (except for major crimes) to try the peasants. In the Czech Republic, the upper class was called feudal lords-pans (derived from the name of jupans, i.e. tribal chiefs), and the lower class was called feudal lords-vladikas.

In general, pans and bishops formed a privileged class-shlyakhta. (originating from the word shlyakhti-"lekhi"- "clan of the nobles". The dependent peasants-sedlyaks descended from the former free collective farmers were called sedlyaks. Over time, the sedlyaks were deprived of the right to leave the estate.

At the same time, many Nenis feudal lords, who were invited to the service of the Czech kings and received large estates from them, also entered the Czech Republic. The influx of German colonists into the Czech Republic led to an increase in the number of small Czech peasants and an increase in feudal payments to landlords.

Czechia was a kingdom within the German Empire. During the time of Friedrich II Staufen (1212-1250), the princes of Bohemia (Bohemia) became independent rulers. At this time, the Czech king received the right of prince-elect. These are the archbishops of Mainz, Cologne and Trier and 4 secular princes - the King of Bohemia (Czech Republic), the Count of Rhine, the Duke of Saxony and the Margrave of Brandenburg. Electors had not only the right to elect the emperor, but also the right to dethrone him. He himself was elected by the Czech pans and was completely independent in the affairs of the internal office. The signs of Germanization were clearly felt in the court of the Czech king. Foreigners who came to the Czech Republic in the 13th century called the Czech Republic a bi-national country. One of the greatest kings of medieval Bohemia was Przemyśl II (1253-1278), who

turned the Czech kingdom into a vast multi-tribal state. In addition to the Czech Republic, he also occupied Austria, Styria, Carinthia and the Kraina, and moved to the south of the Adriatic Sea. Some of these lands belonged to the Slavs and some to the Germans. For this reason, the city of Königsberg (King's Mountain), which later became the capital of Prussia, was named in honor of King Przemysl II. (Habsburgs-the dynasty that ruled Germany, Austria, Spain in 1254-1918).

Przemysl II was a candidate for the German Empire. After the election of another candidate, Rudolph Habsburg, as emperor in 1254, the princes of the empire refused to take the oath of allegiance to Emperor Przemysl II. This led to a war with the Habsburgs and other Germanic princes. As a result of the war, Rudolph started a war against Przemysl with the help of the Germanic princes, he won and conquered Austria and the other Slavic provinces of Styria, Carinthia and Kraina, which fell into the hands of the Habsburgs. 'tdi, this situation greatly weakened the royal power in the Czech Republic itself. (Dynasty of Przemysl - the dynasty that ruled the Czech Republic in 1253-1306). Czech coat of arms in the 14th century

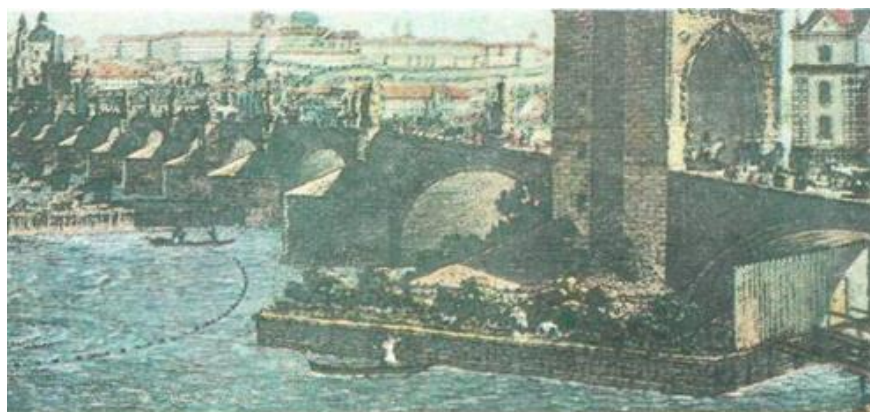
In 1306, the Przemysl dynasty collapsed. After 3 years of riots, the Pans elected the German prince John (Czech-Jan) Luxemburgsky (1309-1346) as king. King Yavgi gave many privileges to Pans. Since 1310, the sejm (Czech-snem) consisting of bishops, pans and knights was convened regularly in the Czech Republic. The representatives of the townspeople (called meshchans) were not often invited to the assembly, but they were invited when issues related to them were discussed.

King John of Luxemburg rarely lived in the Czech Republic, he died in 1346 in the battle near Crécy together with the French feudal lords (in the Duchy of Luxembourg) against the English in the interests of France. This new foreign dynasty did not play any role in the political centralization of the Czech Republic. (Ruled by the Luxembourg dynasty-1309-1437).



The son of John of Luxemburg, the German emperor Charles I (1346-1378), who was called Charles IV in Germany, increased the prestige of the royal power in the Czech Republic. During the time of Charles, Czechia included Silesia, Brandenburg, part of Saxony (Ludzia) and other neighboring regions. During his time, Prague was designated as the capital and this city was given the right to self-government. 40 thousand inhabitants lived in this city. The capital is rich with many luxurious buildings. The Karlstein Castle built by Charles I, a large stone bridge over the Vltava River (Karlov Bridge) has been preserved to this day.

Charles bridge



In 1348, Charles I founded the University of Prague. The second half of the 14th century was a period of economic development in the Czech Republic. During the time of Charles I and Vaslav IV, the ground was being created for the movement of Hussians, that is; 1) The growth of commodity-money relations intensified the exploitation of the lower class (peasants), 2) as the production forces developed, social and national conflicts in villages and cities became more acute, 3) the expansion of the domestic and foreign markets led to the general development of the feudal economy. 4) cities began to develop in the Czech Republic, cities such as Plzen, Grades, Kralove, Praktatise, Usti, Labe became economic centers. By the end of the 14th century, there were about 100 cities in the Czech Republic, 35 of which belonged to the kingdom. 5) The history of the Czech Republic during this period can be called the period when the Catholic Church became stronger. The Church had 3/1 of all lands in its hands. The Catholic Church used all legal and illegal means to expand its territorial domination, which caused discontent. released. This movement was led by Jan Hus (1369-1415), a priest and professor at the University of Prague. Jan Hus spoke out against the trade in indulgences, against the corruption of the upper class Catholic clergy, against the Church's ownership of land, and against the extortion of priests for the performance of various rites. For this action, he was burned at the stake on July 6, 1415 in Constance Square. In the Czech Republic, July 6 is celebrated as Jan Hus Memorial Day. The death of Jan Hus caused deep anger in the Czech Republic. The Czech and Moravian priests protested the death of Hus in writing. In the Czech Republic, there were mass conversions from Catholicism. The struggle in the country started, which became known as the Hussian War. On July 30, 1419, there was an uprising of the townspeople in Prague against the use of punitive measures by the government against the peasants. This uprising was led by Prague priest Jan Jelivskyi. As a result of the uprising, King Vaslav was deposed and died in 1419 after fleeing Prague. Instead of Vaslav, his younger brother Emperor Sigismund claimed the Czech throne.

Because of Sigismund's contacts with German feudal lords, neither pans, nor slyakhta, nor townspeople obeyed him. From August 1419, the Czech Republic broke ties with Germany and became an independent state. In the Guschilar movement, two opposite wings appeared;

1) chashniks or pobodos were a moderate party, they consisted of knights, middle priests, rich artisans, Czech intellectuals.

The demands of the celebrants are called the "Four Praga Articles", in which;

- a) Allow free religious propaganda throughout the Czech Republic.
- b) Baptism should be held in the same way for all believers (previously there were two types of baptism: priests with bread and wine, ordinary believers with bread.
- c) Priests should be deprived of their property and rights, and they should not interfere in worldly affairs at all.
- d) Regardless of their position, all secular and religious persons should be punished for their sins! came out with demands.

2) They were Taborites, they consisted of farmers, artisans and small feudal lords. In June 1419, 42 thousand people gathered on the hill named Tabor, calling themselves Taborites, they wanted to reform the church, abolish private property and feudal privileges. they came out with the demand to cancel the serfdom, "to establish a state-republic without a king, to establish church communities without higher church levels". The Taborites were led by Jan Žižka.

During the years 1420-1431, the emperor and the pope organized 5 crusades against the Hussites, but all these campaigns were unsuccessful. On July 14, 1420, Jan Žižka defeated the crusaders in the battle at the foot of Mount Vitkovo. In 1422, the crusaders were defeated for the second time. In 1431, the 5th campaign of the Crusaders was repulsed in the battle near the city of Damajlis. After that, Pope Eugene IV and Emperor Sigismund decided to take a different path, i.e. to create a conflict between the Gustians and to turn the Cheshniks to their side. they ate.

In 1433, an agreement was signed in Prague under the name of the Prague Compacts. After that, the Chashniks stopped fighting against the German feudal lords and united with the German feudal lords to fight against the Tabaris.

1434 Taborites were defeated in the battle near Lipani. Chashniks recognized Emperor Sigismund as king. After his death in 1447, the Czech throne passed to Sigismund's grandson. Because he was a young king, the power was in the hands of the Pans. In 1458-1471, the Czech throne was occupied by Yuri Podebrad, the leader of the Chashniki gang. After Yuri's death, the Czechs were ruled by the Jagiellonians (the Polish Jagiellonian dynasty ruled the Czech Republic from 1471-1526), members of the Polish dynasty. The last representative of this dynasty died in 1526. At this time, the Turks were threatening the Czech Republic, so the Czechs handed the throne back to the Habsburgs. Thus, the Czech Republic again became part of the German Empire.

The period of the war of the Husches was the period of national liberation of the Czech Republic. These wars ensured that the Czech Republic achieved a completely independent political status from the German Empire for a long time (more than 100 years).

In the 11th-13th centuries, Poland, like the Czech Republic, was a time of feudalization of the social system. During the time of Bolislav Botyr (992-1025), the royal courtiers, i.e. (woy), who lived in the royal palace, now settled in the villages and became large and medium-sized landowners in the lands granted by the king. Polish nobles (lech or lyash) became feudal lords. Polish landowners. Like in the Czech Republic, it was called slyachta.

The slyakhta included not only the former drujinas of the king and small members of the lyakh clans, but also the strongest free peasants, that is, the kmeitei. In the 11th-12th centuries, when the Kmeitei in the Polish village were reduced to slavery, the uprising took place in 1037-1038. During the uprising, the peasants massacred Catholic priests and noble pans. The 2nd peasant uprising of 1148 was suppressed with the help of the combined forces of local pans and foreign German knights. The development of feudalism and the formation of a class of large and small feudal lords led to the disintegration of the Polish state into dozens of small principalities. In 1138, Prince Boleslaw III Ogzykzych divided the kingdom among his sons, and Poland experienced a period of feudal disunity until 1295, when Polish lands were united by Przemysł II. There were independent principalities such as Poland, Silesia, Mazovia, Kuyavia, Great Poland, Land of Sandomer, Land of Kraków, and they had princes. The entire 13th century and the subsequent 14th century was the period of the rule of the pan-magnates, who were large landowners in Poland, and it is called the Mojnovladstvo, that is, the era of the magnates. The Germans came to Poland and occupied its economic regions. In 1226, the Teutonic Order moved to the banks of the Vistula River, conquered all of Prussia, Pomorie, and cut off Poland's access to the Baltic Sea.

In 1241, Tatars destroyed Polish towns and villages through Little and Great Poland. Tatar attacks on Little Poland were repeated in 1259 and 1271. As a result of Tatar attacks, Polish industrial and commercial cities were in crisis. The destruction of the country paved the way for German colonization of Poland, and the Polish princes and pans sponsored it. German colonization caused great damage to Polish cities.

In 1295, Przemysł II restored the title of king to the rulers of Poland. Poland began to be called a kingdom again. In the first half of the 14th century, the politically fragmented lands in Poland began to unite. First of all, this was caused by the economic development of Poland. By the beginning of the 14th century, internal and external trade of Poland revived. Foreign trade routes were created that pass through the whole of Poland; Lviv-Krakow-Gdansk and Kiev-Wilno-Kenigsberg were considered the most important trade routes. The second reason that accelerated the process of unification of the Polish state was Poland's struggle against the German order, which threatened to invade the territory of the Poles again.

Prince Władysław I Loketek of Kuyavia (1306-1333) unified Poland for the first time and restored the royal title from 1320. During the time of Vladislav, the border of Poland stretched from the Baltic Sea

to the Black Sea. During the reign of Vladislav's son Casimir III the Great (1333-1370), the royal power reached great power.

Casimir annexed Great and Lesser Poland, Cracow and Kuyavia, then Galicia and Volhynia. Kazimir followed the policy of centralization in domestic politics. He reorganized the central administrative apparatus, attracted representatives of the middle class to it, and introduced a new administrative method by appointing individual governors-elders to the regions.

During the reign of Casimir, for the first time in Poland, separate sets of judicial laws were published for Greater Poland and Lesser Poland.

Kazimir patronized trade, built roads, and regulated the minting of coins. In 1364, Casimir founded a university in Kraków, the capital of the Kingdom of Poland, to train lawyers for the royal office and court.

He fought with pans. In 1352, the king destroyed the armed alliance of the Pans, and their leader, Pan Berkovic, was starved to death. Kazimir tried to save the Kmeitei who were not enslaved, and in separate decrees he declared that their property was inalienable. The deadline for catching fugitive serfs was limited to one year.

The big nobles who hated Kazimir, in the middle of nowhere, mocked him as the "King of the Malays". In fact, he was a slyakhta king.

During the reign of Casimir III, the strengthening of the royal power was a deposit, because it was not supported by the third city class of the Poles. After the death of the childless Casimir III, the Polish throne passed to his relatives, namely King Louis of Hungary. Because Ludovic was elected king, the pans were given labels called "Koshitsky Privileges" (1374).

According to this, pans and slyakhta were exempted from all obligations of the king, except for a small tax called "grosha" and short-term military service within the kingdom. After the death of Ludovic Wengersky (1382), there was no king in Poland for several years.

In 1386, Lithuanian prince Jagailo (Polish: Jagello) married Jadwiga, daughter of Louis of Hungary, and was Polish king for fifty years (1386-1434) under the name of Władysław II. The alliance between Poland and Lithuania in 1386 became politically important for Poland. Due to the structure of the union, the combined forces of Poland and Lithuania fought against the Teutonic Order and destroyed it. On the other hand, the Lithuanian-Polish union led to the expansion of Polish possessions by colonizing Russian lands in the East.

In order to strengthen his dynasty, Jagello himself gave new privileges to his vassals.

The Chervin privilege of 1422 guaranteed that the feudal lords' lands were inviolable. In the privilege of Yedlin-Krakow (1430-1433), Jagiello promised not to imprison any of the nobles without trial and without the law.

During the reign of Casimir IV (1447-1492), the son of Jagiello, the Teutonic (Prussian) order was crushed.

Jagello's son Vladeslav III, who ruled until Casimir IV in 1434-1444, died near Warsaw during the crusade against the Turks. For three years, there was another lack of power in Poland.

Casimir IV had to make a big concession to the slyakhta in the fight against the order.

In the fall of 1454, the slyakhta armies said that they would not continue the war if the king did not confirm the slyakhta's former freedoms and give them more freedoms. As a result of the Shlyakhta uprising, Casimir IV issued the statutes of Neshava. These statutes greatly limited the power of government.

These statutes prohibited the occupation of state lands by pans, who until then had held the royal domain on perpetual lease.

But the most important article of the statutes was that from now on, new laws in the kingdom would be issued after receiving the consent of the slyakhta.

By the end of the 15th century, a common sejm for the whole country, that is, a sejm called a free sejm, was established in Poland. The free sejm consisted of two chambers: the upper - "crown council" (or senate) and the lower - "embassy". In the upper chamber, high officials consisting of *mojnovlads*, that is, the largest *pans* and *prelates* (*prelates* were the name of the highest clerics in the Catholic Church, i.e. the abbots of the largest monasteries), and in the lower chamber are representatives of the *slyakhta*, who they spoke as ambassadors on behalf of their local *sejms*. City dwellers did not have the right to participate in the Sejm.

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