Peter Pithart (Czechoslovakia - 1990)

Committee: Czechoslovakia Topic: Peter Pithart (1990) Country: Czechoslovakia

School: Lyford Cay international School

Czechoslovakia is a country that has been majorly involved in Eastern European revolutions, most particularly post the second World War. As country previously adopted by communism throughout the era between 1945 - 1989, it has progressed from being adopted by the Soviet Union to creating two independent countries, Czech Republic and Slovakia. The velvet revolution of 1989, considered the peaceful end to communism was prompted by the falling of the Berlin wall. The connection between Czechoslovakia and Germany was an abuse of power, and invading. The outbreak was caused by students in Bratislava formulating a student march intended to suppress a 'student demonstration' of Prague which was then occupied by Germany. This prompted pro democracy strikes under the group of Civic Forum, the revolutionary group intended to eradicate the communist regime; ending one-party ruling. As a result of this, new government was formed from the two revolutionary groups situated within the country, appointing Václav Havel as the first non-communist president in forty years. Efforts to turn democratic involved, privatizing businesses, changing foreign policy, forming new constitutions, along with the halt of the Warsaw pact. Differences between views of both czech-slovak political parties prompted a separation of both regions. Czechoslovakia

Peter Pithart is a anti-communist who has been part of the party since 1960 leaving the party subsequent to the Soviet invasion. He was one of the most prominent voices of the anti-communist regime, and was even imprisoned for signing the Charter 77 document. Pithart was one of the most significant leaders of the Civic Forum of 1989, he became prime minister of the social republic being a key figure in the negotiations for the Czech-slovak government. Eventually, throughout reformation the country itself was divided into two nations and consequently two individual countries in 1993. Pithart was ridiculed for his lack in being diplomatic leader and was overthrown by Vaclav Klaus, who was part of the Civic Democratic Party. This is because he was confronted with issues regarding Slovak nationalism ending dissolution of Czechoslovakia, along with his own political party. The Civic Forum was established within 1989 was variable and open to many leaders whom were also a part of the Charter 77 movement (communist civic initiative).

The civic democratic party acted as a market wing for the civic forum between 1992 to 1997, constituted to follow the British British Conservative Party and the adopted ideologies. They are economically liberal, supporters of the free market, socially conservative, Eurosceptic, and mild supporters of the EU, with more involvement in the realm of economics. To progress, Pithart was appointed chairman of the senate between 1996 - 1998. In the grand scheme, Czechoslovakia is still being faced with elections, by which Pithart did not win as president within the 2003 elections due to his desire not to work with the Bohemian communist party.

Pithart's major contributions to the communist society and his willingness to exercise all his resources and risk treason to combat the idea of selected government is what has formed both countries today. The country maintains its form of government through both democratic parties. Throughout the year of 1997, the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) formally invited the country along with Hungary, and Poland followed by Czech Republic's full member of the NATO organization in 1999. The NATO organization is an intergovernmental treaty alliance based on the North Atlantic treaty of 1949, which restores political and military alliance between countries with a basis of assisting operations, creating partnerships and 'developing the means to respond to threats," (NATO).

Czech Republic and Slovakia are both in a position to maintain one form of government and continue to maintain the efforts to switch to democratic lifestyle.

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