

THE EUROPEAN TOUR OF AN OUTDOOR EXHIBITION

AFTER THE GREAT WAR

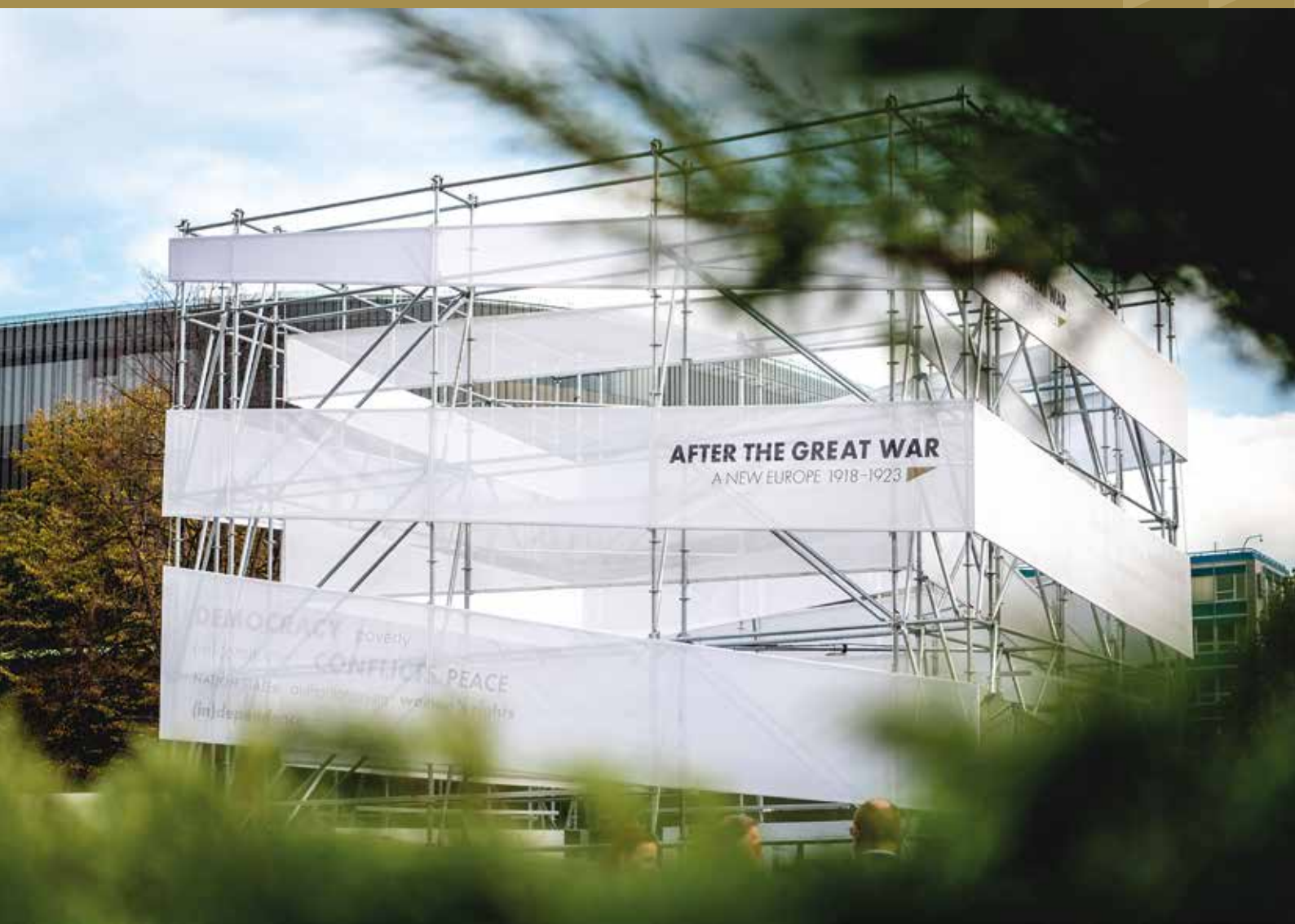
A NEW EUROPE 1918–1923

over **40 historians** from **18 countries**
involved in the project

over **200 photos**, interactive maps, movies,
animations, infographics

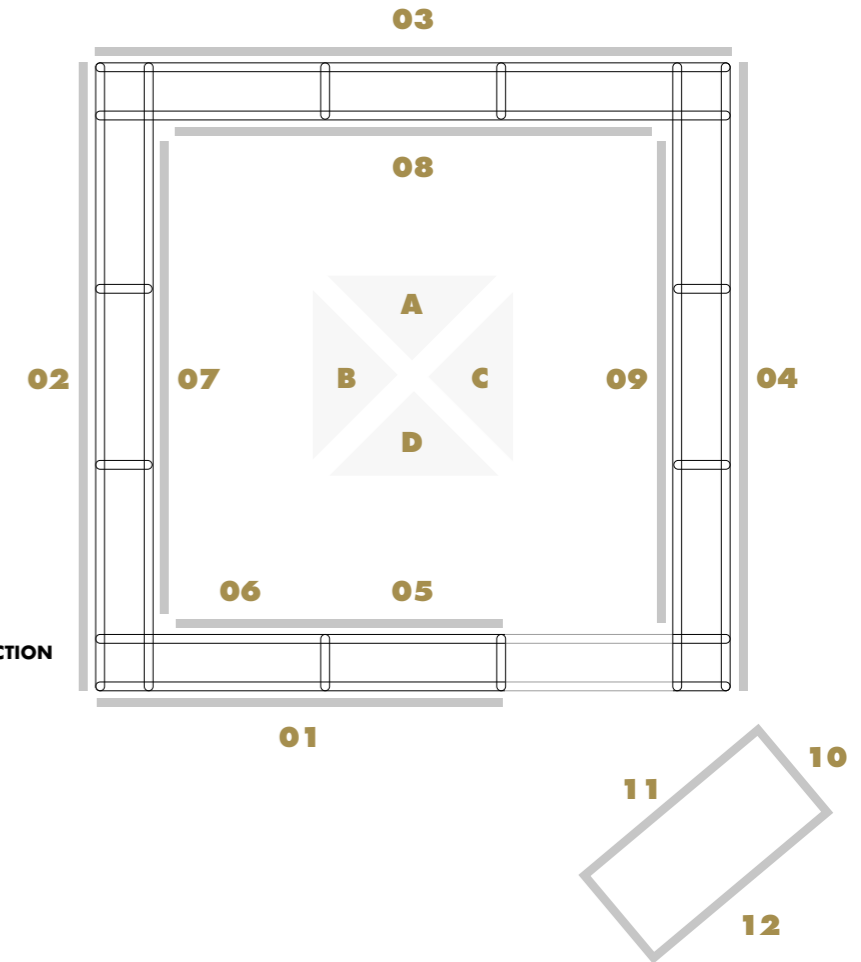
40 countries described at the exhibition

political and social history, culture and art,
individual stories **from 10 countries**





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The exhibition “After the Great War – A New Europe 1918–1923” is an attempt to synthesise the turbulent beginning of the interwar period. Over 200 archive and multimedia materials – pictures, maps and original films from the 1920s together with individual stories of people who lived back in these times – present a complex yet coherent picture of New Europe established in Central-East part of the continent. The main goal of the project is to illustrate the scale of political changes and show its impact on current politics as well as to present different national memories.

The First World War completely changed East-Central Europe. Upon the ruins of four old empires, a dozen or so new countries appeared and almost all borders were re-drawn, often in course of continued military conflicts, which lasted even until 1923. After having suffered very high losses, the region started rebuilding and modernising efforts. A New Europe was established.

The exhibition takes a form of a white and silver pavilion in the shape of a cube. The viewing space is arranged on both internal and external walls of the structure. The contrast between the old and the new is built thanks to the use of two materials – rigid steel and a light, bright fabric.

Find out more at:
www.enrs.eu/afterthegreatwar







THE COURSE OF THE WAR

"The story of the new Europe born out of the ruins of the 1914-18 war has never been told before. Here is a powerful visual and documentary account of the upheavals that created the world in which we live today."

Prof. Jay Winter
YALE UNIVERSITY,
MEMBER OF THE ACADEMIC COUNCIL
OF THE EXHIBITION

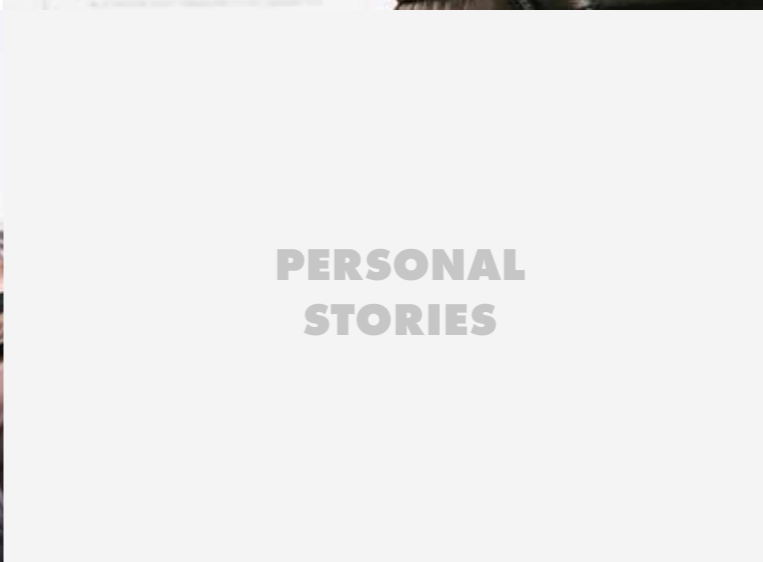


EUROPE BEFORE THE WAR

“The exhibition tackles an important event a century later and makes the case for why it is important for understanding not only Second World War but also East-Central Europe today.”

Prof. Barbara Kirshenblatt-Gimblett
NEW YORK UNIVERSITY,
CONSULTANT OF THE EXHIBITION

MEMORY OF VICTORY AND DEFEAT



PERSONAL STORIES

“I believe that this exhibition is able to make this very part of European history more intelligible and lucid to the public, and, most importantly, to the young populations.”

Prof. Dušan Kováč
SLOVAK ACADEMY OF SCIENCES,
MEMBER OF THE ACADEMIC COUNCIL
OF THE EXHIBITION



07 WARS OVER INDEPENDENCE AND BORDERS

RATOWI ZA NEZAVISNOSTI I GRANICE

The end of the global war did not mean peace. In 1918-1923, there were a dozen or so major international armed conflicts in Europe over independence and borders, a majority of them taking place in the New Europe. That is much more than in the course of the seventy years after the Second World War. These conflicts had a major impact on the identity of some of the nations that constituted the new states. At the same time, these wars entrenched or aggravated hostilities between neighbouring nations. In some cases, their consequences last to this day.

Kraj svjetskog rata nije značio mir. U periodu od 1918. do 1923. godine u Evropi je bilo desetak velikih međunarodnih oružanih sukoba za nezavisnost i granice, a većina ih se odvijala u Novoj Evropi. Ovaj broj je bio veći od ukupnog broja sukoba sedamdeset godina nakon Drugog svjetskog rata. Ovi sukobi su imali veliki uticaj na identitet nekih naroda koje su činile nove države. Istovremeno, ovi ratovi su utvrdili ili pojačali neprijateljstva između susjednih nacija. U nekim slučajevima, posljedice ovih sukoba se nosećaju i danas.



STRUGGLE FOR IDENTITY – MINORITIES

“The exhibition’s authors’ biggest success is presenting the effects of the Great War in all possible aspects: material, economic, mental, social or cultural, including art and architecture. One of the strengths of the project is the comparative approach which allows us to see processes going on in one country or region as universal and to better understand what really happened back then.”

Prof. Andrzej Chwalba
JAGIELLONIAN UNIVERSITY, MEMBER OF THE ACADEMIC
COUNCIL OF THE EXHIBITION



WARS OVER INDEPENDENCE AND BORDERS

PEACE TREATIES – PEACE MAKING



SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC CONSEQUENCES OF THE WAR



“The exhibition describes the creation of new nation-states, the challenge posed by the Bolshevik revolution, the transformation to new democracies, decision-making at the Paris Peace Conference, the social and economic consequences of the war and reconstruction, and multiple memories of victory and defeat. This is a rare and needed perspective, not only for the public, but also for scholars, especially in the Western part of the continent.”

prof. Arnold Suppan
 PROFESSOR OF EAST EUROPEAN HISTORY
 AT THE UNIVERSITY OF VIENNA,
 MEMBER OF THE ACADEMIC COUNCIL
 OF THE EXHIBITION

MODERNISATION (TECHNICAL DEVELOPMENT)



ART AND CULTURE



NEW STATES – INDEPENDENCE – DEMOCRACY

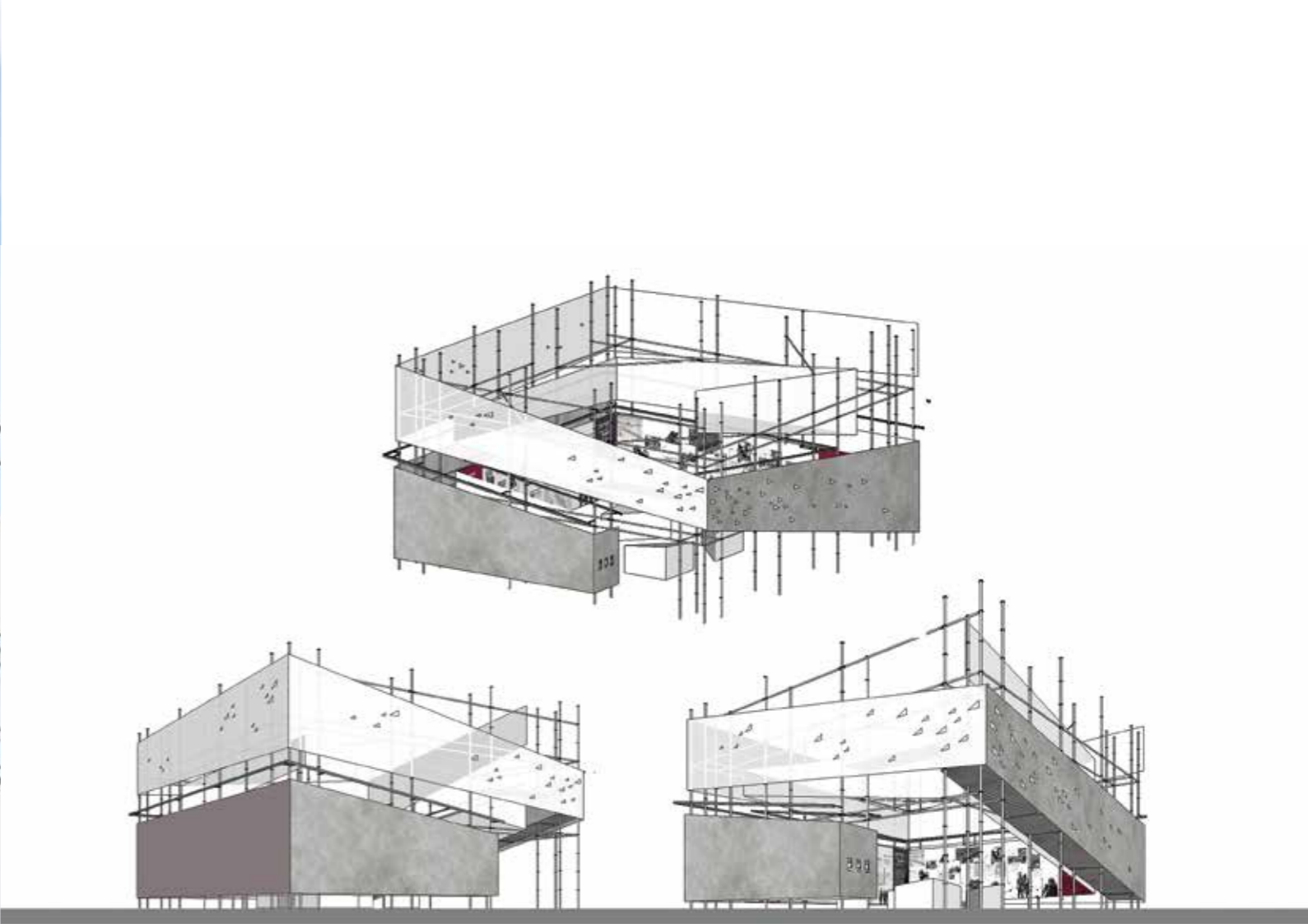
REVOLUTIONS

WOMEN'S RIGHTS



MULTIPLE MEMORIES OF 1918-23





KEY TECHNICAL PARAMETERS

EXHIBITION SIZE

831 m³ pavilion
11 m³ external display

EXHIBITION AREA

90 m² pavilion
4,5 m² external display

VIEWING SPACE

341 m² pavilion
23 m² external display

EXHIBITION DIMENSIONS

9,45 m × 9,45 m × from 4 to 9,30 m
(height) pavilion
3,91 m × 1,85 m × from 2,35 to 2,50 m
(height) external display

CONNECTED LOAD

5 kW

TOTAL WEIGHT

up to 6000 kg (depending proportionally on height)

ADDITIONAL LOADING WITH CONCRETE SLABS

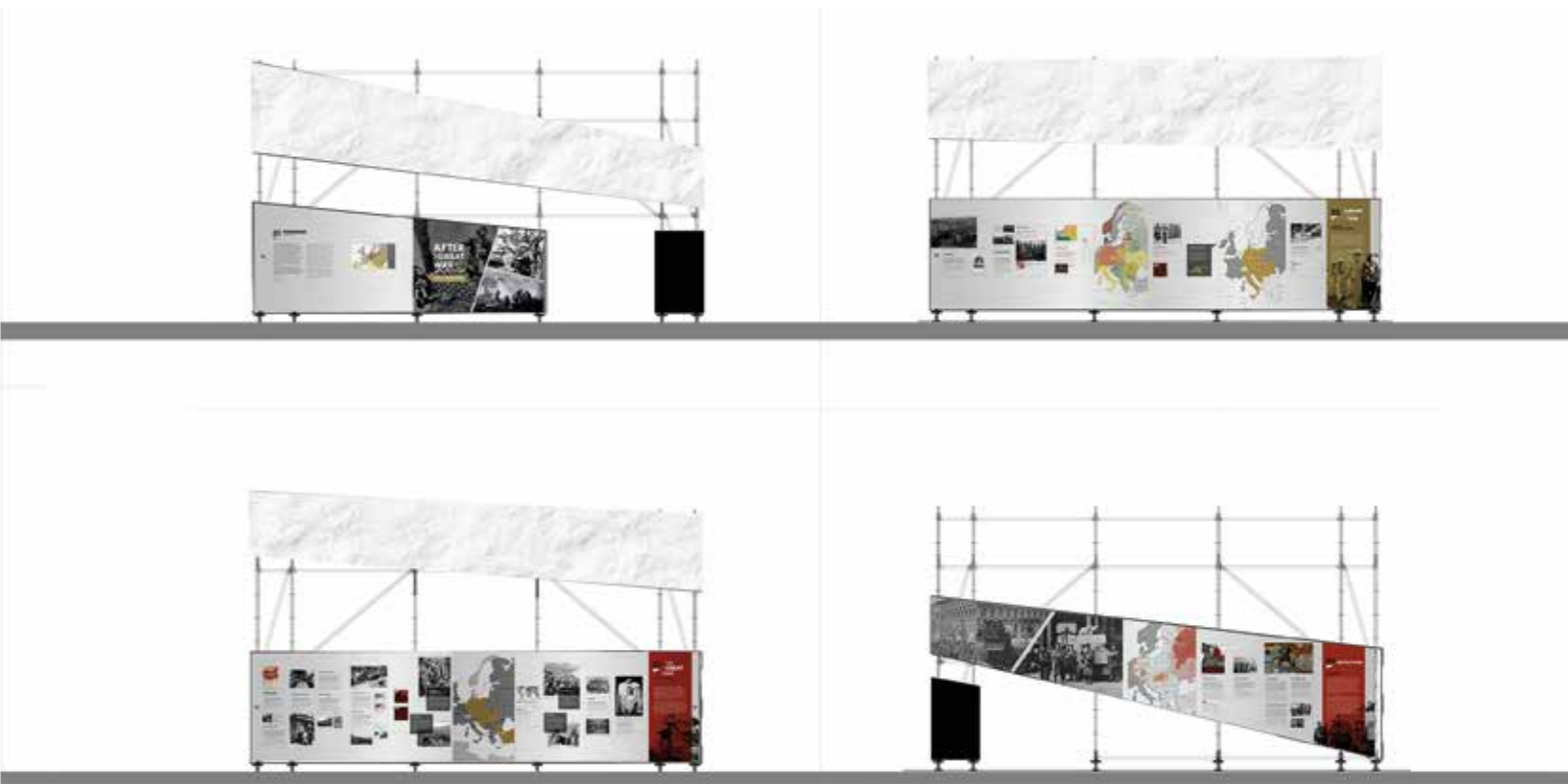
up to 7 300 kg

TOTAL PRESSURE ON THE GROUND

up to 480 kg/m²

THE CONSTRUCTION

**DOES NOT HAVE
TO BE SECURED
TO THE GROUND**



THE EUROPEAN NETWORK REMEMBRANCE AND SOLIDARITY

The European Network Remembrance and Solidarity is an international initiative which focuses on researching, documenting and disseminating knowledge about Europe's 20th-century history and ways it is commemorated with a special focus on periods of dictatorships, wars and social opposition towards captivity. The Network's members are Germany, Hungary, Poland, Romania and Slovakia, while its advisory assemblies additionally involve representatives of Austria, Albania, the Czech Republic and Latvia.

www.enrs.eu

ORGANISER:



ENRS IS FUNDED BY:



PROJECT FUNDED BY:



Financed by the Ministry of Culture and National Heritage of the Republic of Poland as part of the Multi-annual Programme „Niepodległa” 2017–2022.

INTERNATIONAL TEAM OF EXPERTS:

EXHIBITION CURATORS:

Dr Bartosz Dziewanowski-Stefańczyk (ENRS), Dr Robert Żurek

IN COOPERATION WITH:

Dr Ewelina Szpak (ENRS), Antoni Zakrzewski (ENRS), as well as Dr Florin Abraham, Dr Rasa Balockaite, Prof. Amra Čusto, Dr Oksana Dudko, Toomas Hiio, Dr Aliaksei Lastouski, Prof. Diana Mishkova, Dr Burkhard Olschowsky, Dr Andi Pinari, Dr Aldis Purs, Dr Emilia Salvanou, Dr Tuomas Tepora, Dr Oldřich Tůma, Prof. Matthias Weber, Dr Tobias Weger

ACADEMIC COUNCIL OF THE EXHIBITION:

Prof. Andrzej Chwalba (Jagiellonian University in Cracow, Poland), Prof. Robert Gerwarth (UCD Centre for War Studies in Dublin, Ireland), Prof. Piotr Juskiewicz (Adam Mickiewicz University in Poznan, Poland), Prof. Dušan Kováč (Slovak Academy of Sciences), Prof. Jan Rydel (University of Cracow, ENRS Steering Committee, Poland), Prof. Marcela Sălăgean (Babeş-Bolyai University, Romania), Prof. Arnold Suppan (University of Vienna, Austria), Prof. László Szarka (Hungarian Academy of Sciences), Prof. Jay M. Winter (Yale University, USA)

CONSULTATIONS: Prof. Barbara Kirshenblatt-Gimblett, Prof. Andrzej Nowak

WITH THE SUPPORT OF:

Aniko Katona, Dr Zdenko Maršálek, Stefan Schubert, Ruta Valaityte, Madeleine Hartmann

ACADEMIC COUNCIL OF THE ENRS:

Prof. Attila Pók, Prof. Peter Haslinger, Prof. Constantin Hlihor, Viliam Jablonický, Prof. Csaba Gy. Kiss, prof. Róbert Letz, Prof. Andrzej Nowak, Prof. Dariusz Stola, acad. Răzvan Theodorescu, Prof. Stefan Troebst, Dr Oldřich Tůma

AFTER THE GREAT WAR

A NEW EUROPE 1918–1923

