

području županije nastavili cijele 1904. godine, oni su postepeno zamirali.

Zaključak

Narodni pokret 1903./1904. godine predstavlja kulminaciju nezadovoljstva provedbom nagodbenjačke politike na političkoj, društvenoj i socijalnoj razini u Hrvatskoj i Slavoniji. Iako izražen u cijeloj Hrvatskoj, pokret je različitog intanziteta. Razloge za to treba tražiti u pojedinačnim situacijama, obrađujući svaku područje ili grad zasebno. Uzrok relativno blage reakcije bjelovarskog središta prema Narodnom pokretu 1903./1904. treba tražiti u slabo razvijenoj oporbenoj stranačkoj strukturi u gradu, ali i u njihovim relativno dobrim odnosima s gradskim vladajućim strukturama. Zbog toga je agitacija oporbe u gradu došla do izražaja tek u drugom valu političkih demonstracija u Hrvatskoj, odnosno na samom kraju 1903. godine nakon održane narodne skupštine u središtu grada. Nasuprot tomu, tamo gdje su djelovali Radićevi agitatori i gdje su bile dobro razvijene veze i strukture buduće Hrvatske pučke seljačke stranke, a to je sjever Bjelovarsko-križevačke županije, nemiri, bune i skupovi seljaka bili su znatno izraženiji, agresivniji i opasniji za mađaronsku vlast. Izuzetak također predstavlja Križevački kotar u kojem su skupštinski pokret, a time i seljački neredi bili vrlo dobro organizirani kroz duže vrijeme i po svemu masovnog karaktera. To se može objasniti činjenicom da su Križevci i prije prednjačili u oporbenom stanovištu prema režimu, te su ovdje građanske stranačke strukture i rodoljubni duh bili jače izraženi i više okrenuti konfrontaciji s mađaronskim režimom nego u Bjelovaru, čije je stranačko i građansko društveno profiliranje nakon razvojačenja Vojne krajine bilo tek u začetku i stvaranju.

Summary

“Down with the magyarized Croatian Parliament, down with Unionist party supporters”

The National Movement of 1903/1904 in the territory of the Bjelovar-Križevci county and the city of Bjelovar

Keywords: National movement of 1903/1904, political demonstrations, conflicts, Bjelovar, Bjelovar-Križevci county, grand prefect (grand župan) Milutin Kukuljević-Sakcinski, attorney Milan Rojc

The author investigates in chronological order the National Movement of 1903/1904 in the territory of the Bjelovar-Križevci County and the city of Bjelovar, which was marked by unrests, political demonstrations, street conflicts, riots and protest assemblies throughout Croatia. The city of Bjelovar and the territory of the Bjelovar-Križevci County were hit by a wave of discontent caused by the failure to implement the regulations of the Croatian-Hungarian Settlement. The discontent in the county was predominantly of social nature and was mostly encouraged by future peasant leader Stjepan Radić' associates who agitated against Unionist party members (pejoratively called *mađaroni*) and magyarization in the northern part of the Bjelovar-Križevci County and around the city of Bjelovar (representing the contours of the future Croatian People's Peasant Party). Because of that the territory of the County was plagued by unrests in the revolutionary 1903/1904 period, which was bloody and had many human casualties (the Kunovec rebellion). The unity of Croats and Serbs was especially present in the territory of the County in that period. A small opposition group under the leadership of attorney Milan Rojc and pharmacist Ivan Werklein did not actively partake in the Movement, but they organized a big public assembly in Bjelovar on the 29 December 1903 where a number of speakers (including Stjepan Radić) voiced the reasons behind the dissatisfaction of the common people in Croatia. The assembly encouraged the peasant masses around Bjelovar and they started to express more freely their demands towards local administrative bodies under the governance of the Union party members (especially towards the Đurđevac and Križevci property municipalities).