

Melisa Foric

Sarajevo Assassination





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- Should the Sarajevo assassination be considered as an act of heroism or a crime? Could the assassination be justified by patriotic reasons?

- What type of the monument should mark the Sarajevo Assassination?



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Module is about Sarajevo Assassination, an event that marked the beginning of the Word War 1, and it is mentioned all around Europe. The main controversies of this topic are that it is differently presented in the textbooks in the region and in Bosnia itself. For some of them assassigators are presented as heroes and for the other they are presented as terrorists who initiated the crises that lead into the war.



L

:

- To learn about the Sarajevo Assassination, its causes and consequences based on the different perspectives.
 - Ability to ask clear historical questions; critical use of historical sources, historical interpretations and perspectives, are some of key elements for understanding the particular issue of Sarajevo Assassination
 - Students will evaluate historical sources in terms of reliability and different perspective
 - The students will develop empathy skills.
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A

The aim of the workshop is to acquire a multi-perspective view over the presented topic, to see the opinion of the assassigators and position of the government. Students are supposed to learn more about ideas that led the assassigators to their act, and to see what were the consequences of this act. The aim of the workshop is to open a discussion about the acts in the name of the patriotism and their justification. It can be applicable to the contemporary topics, related to the terroristic acts around the world.

T

C 1

The first part of the workshop is aimed to be performed as a trial simulation.

The class should be divided into three groups:

1. Prosecution
2. Defense
3. Jury

Teacher will be acting as a judge.

Jury should be larger group of students (half of the class) since this group will receive all the sources – from Group 1 and Group 2.

STEP 1.

Word of the judge - In the beginning of the class the Teacher (Judge) gives an introduction to the topic, giving the main facts : what, where and when? Using the introduction text and sources from the introduction part. - 15 min

STEP 2.

Parallel group work- Each of the three Groups will receive their group of sources. Group 1 (Prosecution) and Group 2 (Defense) have to analyze their sources critically, to find the arguments to answer the key question from their point of view and to organize their presentation as prosecution or defense. Group 3 (Jury) will receive mixed sources for group 1 and group 2, with the task to review and sort them according to their own preference – which sources would be for Prosecution and which would be used by the Defence. – 25 min

STEP 3

Group presentations - Group 1 and Group 2 present their opinion and conclusions based on the arguments found in examined sources. They have to present their answer to the key question. Group 3 has to follow presentations carefully, in order to evaluate which group made better analysis, argumentation and presentation, and which group used the sources better. Based on the given presentation the Jury will make its own conclusion and present it (the final verdict). Jury has to present their findings and opinion principally based on presentations they saw; all the sources they saw are used to make the conclusion which side (prosecution or defense) has made a better presentation and to bring the verdict – the answer to key question.

- 3x 15 minutes (Prosecution 15 minutes; Defense 15 minutes; Jury 15 minutes)

STEP 4

Conclusion and discussion - Teacher and students will make final conclusion on general questions about the assassination and its wider consequences and impacts.

C 2

STEP 1. Students receive sources about erecting and displacing the monuments on the assassination spot during the 20th century. For the homework, they have to analyze the sources and make the elaborated proposal with concrete arguments based on the sources, about the monument that should mark the assassination place in Sarajevo today.

STEP 2. Present the proposals and solutions for the monument at assassination place in Sarajevo and arguments for it.

STEP 3. Discussion of the different proposals and role of the memorials in everyday life.



90
minutes

In the beginning of the class, the Judge (teacher) gives an introduction-contextualization to the topic, giving the main facts: what, where and when? (based on the following sources)

Introduction

After the annexation crisis caused by merging the territory of Bosnia and Herzegovina into the Austro-Hungarian Empire (1908-1909) and Balkan wars (1912-1913), the relation between Serbia and Austro-Hungarian Empire got particularly sharpen. By annexing the Bosnia and Herzegovina, the Austro-Hungarian Empire penetrated deep into the Balkans, to the borders of Serbia – which significantly enlarged its territory in the Balkan wars. Events in the Balkans were closely followed by great forces in the sharp struggle for dividing the lands, while most prominent among them were Austro-Hungarian Empire, Germany and Italy, on the one side, France, Great Britain and Russia on the other side, getting involved through diplomatic interventions and getting ready for possible armed conflict. Along with these events, the youth movements are growing in south Slavic lands, advocating the ideas of South-Slavic unity with the aim to destroy the Hapsburg monarchy and unify all South Slavic nations into one joint state under the leadership of Serbia. The activity of the youth was through groups and secret organizations, while the means were often assassinations to prominent representatives of the Monarchy. In the circumstances of deteriorated relations, the A-H Monarchy, as a demonstration of its power in the Balkans, organized military maneuvers in the summer of 1914, conducted by the Heir to the throne, the Archduke Franz Ferdinand himself. During his visit to Sarajevo on 28 June 1914, members of the organization Mlada Bosna (young Bosnia), Gavrilo Princip, Nedeljko Cabrinovic, Trifko Grabez, Vaso Cubrilovic, Cvjetko Popovic, Muhamed Mehmedbasic, Danilo Ilic and others, organized and performed the assassination of the Heir, killing him and his wife Sophia. The A-H Monarchy blamed Serbia for this event and soon after declared war to it. There followed declaring war and inclusion into the conflict by other European countries. The spark of assassination lit the great fire of the WWI. In historiography, the Sarajevo Assassination and involvement of Serbia were presented in different ways, while the act of assassination was often justified as a heroic act of the youth organization Mlada Bosna who wanted to get rid of foreign rule. Gavrilo Princip and other assassins were heroes for some, and criminals for the other, and their act was vigorously criticized.



Source 2
A

DECLARATION

To the people of Bosnia and Herzegovina
Franz Joseph the First,
TO CITIZENS OF BOSNIA AND
HERZEGOVINA:

In the times of one generation ago, when our armies jumped over the border of your lands, you were given assurances that we were not coming as enemies, but as friends with firm determination to remove all evils that were pressing Your homeland for so long.

(...) In order to raise Bosnia and Herzegovina to a higher degree of political life, I decided to allocate to both countries¹ constitutional institutions corresponding to their circumstances and common interests, thus creating legal basis for representation of their desires and benefits.

May your voice be heard, when decisions regarding your homeland are being made, though you remain to have a separate administration as thus far.

(...)For that reason, and, bearing in mind the ties from ancient times between our distinguished ancestors at Hungarian throne and these lands, We (I) extend the right of our sovereignty to Bosnia and Herzegovina and we want to apply the order of inheritor that applies for Our house.

Given in our royal, main and capital city of Budim-Pest on 7 October 1908.

FRANTZ JOSEPH (signed by hand)

M. Arslanagić – F. Isaković, Istorija-Povijest, 1.
Razred srednjeg usmjerenog obrazovanja, Sarajevo
1991, 278

¹ (referring to Austria and Hungary, as the Empire had bipolar political structure, whereas Bosnia after annexing had a special status within the Monarchy and was administered by both Austria and Hungary, although predominantly by the Emperor's Treasury in Vienna – interpreter's remark.)

Source 3

C
J

F

L P

Le Petit Journal

Le Petit Journal 5 CENTIMES SUPPLÉMENT ILLUSTRÉ 5 CENTIMES ABONNEMENTS
CHARGES JOURN. 6 PAGES 5 CENTIMES Le Petit Journal agricole, 5 cent. La Mode du Petit Journal, 10 cent.
Administration: 11, rue Lafayette Le Petit Journal illustré de la Jeunesse, 10 cent.
Les manuscrits ne sont pas rendus. Ce s'abonne sans frais dans tous les bureaux de poste.
Dix-neuvième Année DIMANCHE 18 OCTOBRE 1908 Numéro 935



LE REVEIL DE LA QUESTION D'ORIENT
La Bulgarie proclame son indépendance. — L'Autriche prend la Bosnie et l'Herzégovine

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:Bosnian_Crisis_1908.jpg ,
downloaded on 28.2. 2012.

WORKSHOP PART 1

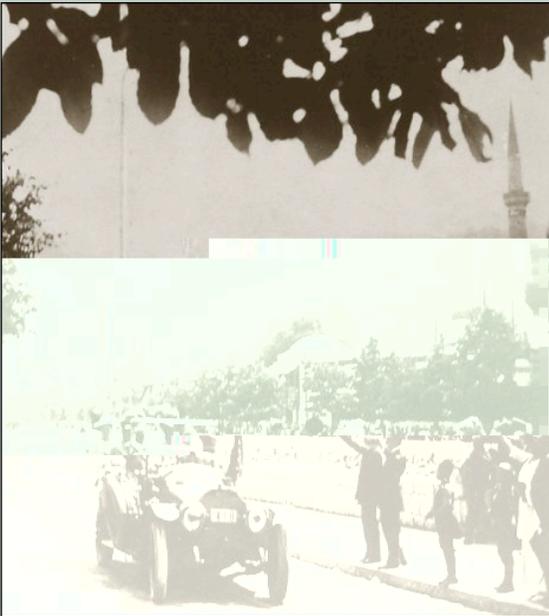
parallel group work

G I - P

MAIN TASK: Based on the received sources from the Austrian, Bosnian and international newspapers, government documents. The task is to analyze them critically, to find the arguments to answer the question why should Sarajevo assassination be considered as crime and to prepare presentation.

Evidence 1

P



Sarajevo Museum, Sarajevo during the Austro-Hungarian Monarchy 1914-1918, Display presentation, photo by author

T

1. Find the correct sequence of photographs in order to reconstruct the event!
2. Analyze the photos, what they are showing; what was the atmosphere in the moment they were taken?

Evidence 2

A H M G , F F S S A -

(...) The General Supervisor of the overall Austro-Hungarian army, the Heir to the throne, Archduke Franz Ferdinand is coming to Bosnia and Herzegovina today. The Archduke closely follows the developments in BaH and he is coming not only out of sense of duty, but also because he grew very fond of the country and its people in his heart. In order to clearly show that, he is coming not alone but with his wife, the Archduchess Sophia.

Strong feelings of joy and happiness spread over Bosnia and Herzegovina, the people is getting ready to use the lucky occasion to clearly display its patriotic dynastic feelings. At this occasion all the nation of BaH without exception, with all their hearts and exaltation exclaim: Good and happy welcoming to Archduke and Heir!

Sarajevski list (Dobro nam došao), br. 127, 25.juni 1914 – 12. juni (From: Historical Archive Sarajevo)

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1. Analyze what were the feelings among the people regarding coming of the Heir?

Evidence 3

F

Archduke Franc Ferdinand and his spouse, the Duchess of Hohenbourg murdered while driving on the streets of Sarajevo, Bosnia

Domenica del Corriere (Italian weekly published from 1899 to 1989), 29 July 1914.



<http://blog.postcardgallery.net/i/pics/nyh-06-29-1914-saraevo-assassination.jpg> (New York Herald, New York daily paper published in the period 1835 to 1924), downloaded on 2 June 2013



<http://previews.agemotostock.com/previewimage/bajaage/510b7d637895591db19d6200dd4aa0f2/DAE-11319783.jpg> downloaded on 27 Feb. 2012)

“Catastrophe in Sarajevo. Assassination of Archduke Francis Ferdinand and Duchess of Hohenberg. With hand grenade and Browning. The Heir and his wife killed. Two assassinations. (...) Assassins arrested. Return of the Emperor.” Die Illustrierte Kronen Zeitung (the largest circulation Austrian daily paper, published since 1900), 29 June 1914



http://einestages.spiegel.de/hund-images/2009/11/16/96/e70e86700c4437f45762133de62765b5_image_document_large_featured_borderless.jpg, downloaded on 2 June 2013)

The Heir to the Austrian throne murdered along with his wife by Bosnian youth, avenging the annexation of the country.



(New York Times (American daily paper published continuously since 1851), 29 July 1914, Internet, <http://blu.stb.s-msn.com/i/7B/4992F9D19CEE63507ADD6D4C2BE2.jpg>, downloaded on 2 June 2013

T

1. How was the event presented in foreign papers?
2. Why the event caused such attention and interest worldwide?

Evidence 4

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POLITISCHE CORRESPONDENZ (Vienna)

DIE ERMORDUNG DER HRONFOLGERS UND SEINER GEMAHLIN — number 11610 of 30 Jun 1914.

This news agency publishes what the Vienna papers wrote on the second day after the assassination.

Neuefreie Presse : The assassination was a Balkan murder, a bloodthirsty act, similar to savage butchering. So, if this assassination should mean that your sovereigns and Heirs to the throne will always be welcomed like this in Sarajevo, then the only answer may be: 'We are here and we stay here'. All heads of states must think about peace, but must not allow the Balkan plague to spread further, since crime is contagious.

Die Zeit: A heavy shadow falls on Serbia. Serbia is now given a great and noble opportunity to do good for itself and its compatriots in our Monarchy. Serbia should take advantage of this opportunity. After the savage Serb act in Sarajevo there should be a noble Serb counteract in Belgrade.

Nikola Đ. Trišić, Sarajevski atentat u svjetlu bibliografskih podataka, Veselin Masleša, Sarajevo 1980, 21.

T

1. How was the event presented in foreign papers?
2. Why the event caused such attention and interest worldwide?

Evidence 6

A ASSASSINATIONS

HISTOR OF

Zerajic fired at the Country Administrator of BaH, General Varesanin, to point out to the authorities of A-H Monarchy that the youth in BaH saw through their intentions regarding opening of the Assembly (...)

Luka Jukic attempted (on 8 June 1912) assassination of the royal commissary, Slavko Cuvaj, in order to show to the Hungarian the attitude of the national youth of Croatia that Croatia is not Hungarian, but Croat.

In determination of members of Yugoslav national-revolutionary movement, primarily 'Mlada Bosna', to use assassinations as means of fight against foreign rule, national liberation and unification, there were the influence of certain political and social circumstances along with spiritual and cultural-political ones, without which their historical image, moral and intellectual physiognomy cannot be explained.

Enver Redžić, Omladinski pokret I sarajevski atentat, Prilozi za istoriju BiH, Posebna izdanja ANUBiH, LXXIX, Odjeljenje društvenih nauka, knj. 17. Sarajevo 1987, 318-319.

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1. Why were the assassinations organized before (Sarajevo Assassination)?
2. What was their goal?

Evidence 5

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130, 29 J (16 J ²) 1914

An article from Government's newspapers published in Sarajevo during the times of Austro-Hungarian Monarchy, about the assassination of Franz Ferdinand.

²Julian calendar was used in the area until 1918 – interpreter's remark

"Those were the days of joy, days of thrill. Who does not remember them? (...) People happily received them, as the visit was a decoration, they hailed them when they suddenly appeared in Sarajevo, for people were exalted, looking their future ruler in the eyes. (...) And finally the last day of their stay in Sarajevo came – and suddenly the glass of joy was filled to the top with the worst bitterness. Joy and cheerfulness suddenly vanished under the impression of terrible God-forsaken act, taking precious lives of Archduke and Heir Frantz Ferdinand and Duchess Sophia of Hohenberg. (...) In the hearth of today deeply sadden Bosnia lies the dead body of our hope and the pride of the whole Hapsburg monarchy. (...)"

Crni dani, Sarajevski list, br. 130, 29. juni (16.juni) 1914. (From: *Historical Archive Sarajevo*)

Evidence 7

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TRANSCRIPT NATIONAL GOVERNMENT FOR BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA
Broj 5544 Pres. Sarajevo 9. jula 1914.
Existence of a nationalistic-revolutionary organization in Sarajevo.

For some time now, most likely less than a year, in Sarajevo there is a youth organization with naïve-like name, "Serb-Croat nationalistic youth".

This organization does not have a solid appearance, it is primarily an organization of students of School For teachers, secondary school students, and there is a handful of youth from traders and craftsmen (social) class.

It does not have any particular rules or own office. Basics of their activity comprise of statutes of notorious "Narodno ujedinjenje" (National unification), or also "Narodno jedinstvo" (National unity) from Belgrade, where assassin Zerajic was a member. The purpose and task of this organization was that all the youth of the Slavic south is educated in a unified spirit, in the sense of single, united Yugoslav state under the Serbian dominance, i.e. explicit secession from Hapsburg throne ("the unbearable Hapsburg burden").

Centers of this movement are in Belgrade, Zagreb and Sarajevo, and branches should gradually be formed in all secondary schools.

V. Bogičević, Mlada Bosna, Sarajevo 1954.

Evidence 8

P



Sarajevo Museum, Sarajevo during the Austro-Hungarian Monarchy
1914-1918

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Find the qualifications that the authorities assigned to the ideas of a youth movement and their ties with assassination.

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1. Analyze the photograph of assassins on trial.
2. What emotions can you recognize on their faces?

Evidence 9

Newspaper article: „A

Memorandum on the result of investigation in Sarajevo:

Investigation the court in Sarajevo conducted over Gavrilo Princip and his associates regarding the performed crime of 15 June this year and accessory in it, thus far established the following:

1. The plan to assassinate Franz Ferdinand during his visit to Sarajevo was prepared in Belgrade, by Gavrilo Princip, Nedeljko Cabrinovic and Trifko Grabez, with help from Major Voja Tankosic.
2. Six bombs and four Browning pistols with ammunition, which the assassins used as weapons, were procured and given to Princip, Cabrinovic and Grabez by certain Milan Ciganovic and Major Tankosic, in Belgrade.
3. The bombs were hand grenades, originating from the weapons depot of Serb army in Kragujevac.
4. In order to secure a successful assassination, Ciganovic instructed Princip, Cabrinovic and Grabez in handling the grenades and shooting from Browning pistols in the woods near the Topcider shooting range.
5. In order to secure Princip, Cabrinovic and Grabez to cross the Bosnian border and to smuggle their weapons, Ciganovic organized a system of secret transporting. The passage of criminals and their weapons to Boania and Herzegovina was conducted by the border authorities of Sabac (Rade Popovic) and Loznica, along with customs officer Radivoj Grbic and others.

Politika, br. 3769, 12. jula 1914.

parallel group work

MAIN TASK: Defense will receive the sources from the program documents of the Youth organization, and their ideology, Serbian and international newspaper articles and reports, Memoirs, letters and personal documents from accessors. The task is to analyze them critically, find the arguments to answer the question whether Sarajevo assassination could be considered a heroic act justified by the patriotic reasons from their point of view, and to prepare arguments for the presentation of defense.

Evidence 1

L M B ,

YOUNG BOSNIA (Mlada Bosna)

Bosnia is old Serb land. In its psychology, culture and whole life. Five centuries of slavery left deep scars on its soul. It has been hit, killed, it fell on its knees, always carrying some great faith within, some big, warm instinct. After torment and fall, it was refreshed with its heart, starting to live again, quiet, slow and closed. Its history in the last 100 years is full of bloodshed, fire and smoke. While parts of our nation in other areas were getting into the culture, rejecting many barbaric contributions of slavery times, we were whipped, remained primitive, undeveloped and naked. (...)

The young Bosnian movement for renewal of their country must be based on deep and great love for own people and large creator's fait in ourselves. No force must extinguish that love and no trouble should shake that faith. And thus, through slow and petit work the greatest process in the life of people will be executed, its liberation from the dungeon and its rising to spiritual freedom and moral independence. Our young country, broken and tormented, enslaved and dark, may continue only down that road. At times of spiritual and economic crisis, it rises towards new Sun, carries new faith and creates new life. What is given to it is just a small contribution to its revival, its great resurrection that is coming. . .

Vladimir Gaćinović, Calendar Prosvjeta, Sarajevo, 1911, 92-94, in: V. Bogičević, Mlada Bosna, pisma i Prilozi, Sarajevo 1954.

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Find in the text what were the goals and leading principles of members of Mlada Bosna.

Evidence 2

S , G P

GAVRILO PRINCIP ABOUT HIS AND POLITICAL GOALS OF MLADA BOSNA

The ideal of youth: Unity of Yugoslav people, Serbs, Croats and Slovenians, but not under Austria. In some form of a state, a republic, or something like that. He believed there would be a revolution if Austria gets into a difficult position. But for such a revolution a terrain must be prepared, a mood created. There were assassinations before, and assassins were heroes to our youth. He did not mean to be a hero. He only wanted to die for his idea. (...)

(Excerpt from stenographic notes of Vienna psychiatrist, Dr Martin Papenhajm; Princip o sebi, Zagreb 1926), in: V. Bogičević, Mlada Bosna, pisma i Prilozi, Sarajevo 1954, 464-465.

T

Find in the text what were the goals and leading principles of members of Mlada Bosna.

Evidence 3

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Let's love our heroes: Jukic, Zerajic, Dojcic, Cabrinja, Planinscak, Princip, for they are prophets of the nation, for they are nation!

Sons of single Yugoslavia!

Don't you feel, sons of Yugoslavia, that in that blood lies our life and that the assassination is the God of Gods of the nation, for it proves that Mlada Bosna lives. There lives the body pressed by the unbearable imperialist burden, there lives the body ready to die!

(...)

In the blood is the life of a race, in the blood is the God of a nation! Death preceded Resurrection! Assassination is the resurrection of the Nation. (...) and death of the two heroes is the Resurrection of our hearts.

Oh glorious, oh great sons and prophets of Yugoslavia!

MANUSKRIPT found during the search of place of Mladen Stojanovic, student of final year of gymnasium in Tuzla, which he wrote on the day of Sarajevo assassination, 28 June 1914; V. Bogičević, Mlada Bosna, Sarajevo 1954.

T

What argument for the defense may be drawn from the given texts?

Evidence 4

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Gavrilo Princip

Pr.: State your opinion?

Op.: I am a Yugoslav nationalist and I strive for unification of Yugoslavs into any state form, to be freed from Austria (69).

Pr.: What was the opinion about Austria among your circles?

Op.: We believed Austria was an evil in our nation, as it is, and that it was not needed (70).

Pr.: What was the opinion about Serbia, would it be beneficial for Bosnia to join Serbia?

Op.: There was an opinion – idea to unify the Yugoslavs. It is understood, however, that Serbia, as a free part of Yugoslavs, would have a moral duty to aid this unification, to be what Piemont was in Italy (70).

Pr.: What were Ilic's political views?

Op.: He is a nationalist like me, a Yugoslav.

Pr.: So, of the same position like you?

Op.: Yes, that all Yugoslavs need to unite.

Pr.: Under Austria?

Op.: God forbid. I did not favor dynasties. We did not go that far, we thought: Uniting, and then whatever the circumstances allow (81).

Defender, Dr Premuzic: Do you believe in God, or you are an atheist?

Op.: An atheist (105).

Bilješke iz stenograma sa procesa protiv zavjerenika u Sarajevskom atentatu 1914 g.) DAS, akv. br. 828. u: V. Bogičević, Mlada Bosna, Sarajevo 1954..

Evidence 5

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Nedeljko Cabrinovic

Pr.: Were you ever a nationalist?

Op.: Yes, but I kept my anarchist ideas.

Pr.: Were the others like that?

Op.: The others were radical nationalists.

Pr.: What does it mean – radical nationalist?

Op.: Unification of all Serbs under one crown. Establishing of old Dusan's empire.

Pr.:

Evidence 6

N P , Narodna biblioteka Srbije, Online katalog

The bloody Sarajevo event made a great impression in all social layers in Belgrade. The impression is even deeper for we know, from the experience, that in reaction to this bloody act there will come a number of troubles for our people in the Austro-Hungarian Monarchy. (...)

(...)As accustomed, the Vienna press will pour accusations against Serbs and Serbia. The Serb nation will be blamed because the assassins Cabrinovic and Princip are Serb nationality. Serbia will be guilty because one of the assassins, as reported from Sarajevo, said at the hearing that he was earlier in Belgrade. Both accusations are absurd. Neither can the whole nation be responsible for the actions of one or two individuals, nor can Serbia be responsible for actions of a man, just because he used to live in Serbia. (...)
Politika, br. 3744, 17. 06 1914,

THE TRIAL IN SARAJEVO

The Main discussion started against Princip, Cabrinovic and associates, for the murder of Franz Ferdinand and his wife.

The state prosecutor of Sarajevo court accused Princip and twenty two his associates for the treason and two pre-meditated murders. Apart from them, other three were accused for accessory in hiding the weapons procured for execution of assassination.

The prosecution states the procedure of a plot made in Belgrade, by members of National Defense, and describes travelling of conspirators and smuggling of weapons to Bosnia, the way how they found accessories in Sarajevo and other details about assassination. Presenting the motives for the assassination, which was a first-degree political event, the prosecution described the irredentist plotting of Serb-nationalistic circles in Belgrade, reaching to the Royal Court itself, and a systemic work against Austro-Hungarian and Hapsburg dynasty in Serbia, Croatia and Bosnia, the work with the only goal to take Croatia, Dalmatia, Istria, Bosnia, Herzegovina and south Hungary provinces, inhabited with Serbs, from the A-U Monarchy and to join these lands to Serbia.

The conspirators Princip and Cabrinovic admitted, as claimed in one telegram from Sarajevo, they were inspired by hatred towards the Monarchy and by Serb nationalistic feelings for the uniting of all Yugoslavs, destruction of Austro-Hungary and creation of a great Serbian empire. That is why they made the plan to assassinate the Archduke Franz Ferdinand, which they realized.

Politika, br. 3842, 6. 10. 1914,

EVERYBODY CRYES

A court scene prepared in Vienna genre. Vienna, 15 October.

At the end of the process in Sarajevo, Cabrinovic concluded his statement with the following: We honestly did not know the deceased was a father, we only here heard he had children. We are most deeply touched by his last words, he spoke to his wife: Don't die! Live for your children (the whole courtroom cried). It may be I am a villain, a murderer. Do with me what you will; but I swear the God I only wish the old Emperor, the children, in their souls to forgive us what we did wrong towards them. You, judges, send us to death immediately. We are not common criminals, we are only deceived boys. He could not speak further from crying.

The presiding judge then asked the accused if anyone wanted to say something. Gavriilo Princip then stood, firm and determined (...), with blushing cheeks, but calm, showing the self-control, and said energetically: There were no foreign stimuli in this assassination. When Cabrinovic here said so, he lied, and also lied the state prosecutor who wanted to prove it. Nobody hired us! We loved our people, we knew the circumstances of living, we knew well all its troubles! That is the truth.

Politika 3850, 14. 10. 1914.

“Gavrilo Princip, student of the final grade of Gymnasium, killed on the Day of St. Vid in Sarajevo the Austro-Hungarian Heir, Franz Ferdinand, and his wife, Archduchess Sophia Hohenberg”, Politika 6 July 1914 – the only photograph published in Politika in 1914 (komentar u: Nikola Đ. Trišić, *Sarajevski atentatu svjetlu bibliografskih podataka*, VeselinMasleša, Sarajevo 1980)

T

1. How the Serbian press reported about assassins and their trial?
2. What argument for the defense may be drawn from the given texts?
3. How to explain the reason that photo of Gavriilo Princip was the only photo published in Politika papers in 1914?

W ?

Answering the question:

What type of the monument should mark the Sarajevo Assesination?

Students receive sources about erecting and displacing the monuments on the assassination place during the 20th century.

For the homework they have to analyze the sources and make the elaborated proposal with concrete arguments based on the sources of the monument that should mark the assassination place today in Sarajevo.

INTRODUCTION

Events that marked certain moments of history were marked not only in documents, books and memoirs, but on the spots where they took place, monuments are erected. The spot of Sarajevo assassination is one of places which attempted to be preserved from forgetting by erecting a monument that will speak to the following generations about what happened there on 28 June 1914.

Today, a hundred years after the assassination, we can talk about monuments that changed depending on the ideology of rulers and political frames that Bosnia and Herzegovina and Sarajevo went through in history.

In 1917, at the Latin bridge, on the murder spot, Austro-hungarian authorities erected monument to Archduke Franz Ferdinand and his wife Sophia, titled "Monument to murder". After the establishment of the Kingdom of SHS, later Kingdom of Yugoslavia (1918-1941), removing monuments related to Hapsburg Monarchy became a priority of the new authorities, so in March 1919 this monument was removed. A memoir plate was then placed for Gavrilo Princip and the assassins at the same spot. Parallel with that, on the graveyard, next to the church of St. Archangel Michael, at Kosevo, Sarajevo, a common tomb to all assassins where their bones were moved, was built in 1920, along with a memoir plate. The common tomb and a memoir chapel remained preserved to date. German occupation forces, after coming to Sarajevo in 1941, removed the memoir plate to Mlada Bosna members. After the liberation in 1945, the new authorities of the People's Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, which was a part of Socialist Yugoslavia (1945-1991) erected a new memoir plate to members of Mlada Bosna on the 6th of May 1945. Soon after (1956) the footsteps of Gavrilo Princip were cast on the pedestrian. The museum of Mlada Bosna was opened at the assassination spot in 1953, and the bridge over Miljacka River (former Latin bridge) was named bridge of Gavrilo Princip. In 1992, with the outbreak of war in Bosnia and Herzegovina and the siege of Sarajevo, the memoir plate and Gavrilo Princip's footsteps were removed. After the war, by the end of 1995 the museum changed its name to Museum Sarajevo 1878-1918, and a new plate was placed with inscription in Bosniac and English language. The former bridge of Gavrilo Princip today bears the name (again) the Latin bridge.

By analyzing the monuments at the assassination spot we can follow the change of the remembrance to the Sarajevo assassination and its participants.

Source 1

P
F S S 1917.

„At this spot the Archduke Franz Ferdinand and his spouse, Duchess Sofia of Hohenberg, gave their lives and spilled blood for God and Homeland“

Inscription from the monument of 191



Source 2

P

1920

TODAY IN SARAJEVO
(TELEGRAM TO 'POLITIKA')

Sarajevo, June 6

Tomorrow, on St. John day, there will be a formal burial of

bones o3.2()653.8(V(A)74.(u)-0.2d775 TD[(b)-0.v)-173.7(d)-0

Source 3

M

G

S

P

G

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, 1941

(Youtube) :// . / ?

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Evidence **5**

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M 1945)

Uncovering of memoir plate to Gavrilo Princip

As a part of the 1st Youth congress, on 7 April at 4:00 p.m. a great rally at Tsar Dusan's park in Sarajevo opened the manifestation of uncovering the memoir plate to a great national hero and a martyr, a fighter for freedom and brotherhood of all nations of Yugoslavia, Gavrilo Princip. (...) After the speeches, a line was formed and went to the historical spot, 'the Princip's bridge', where Gavrilo Princip's bullet announced death to all those who attempt to impose slavery to our people. The new plate was put on the same spot where the previous one was standing in memory of Gavrilo Princip, which was removed by the enemy in the first days of occupation (...). Uncovering of the plate the present accompanied with words: "Glory to the undead national hero Gavrilo Princip and his colleagues".

Oslobodjenje, 8 May 1945

Source **6**

P

2002

SA OVOG MJESTA 28. JUNA 1914. GODINE
GAVRILU PRINCIP JE IZVRŠIO ATENTAT NA
AUSTROUGARSKOG PRESTOLONASLJEDNIKA
FRANCA FERDINANDA I NJEGOVU SUPRUGU
SOFIJU

FROM THIS PLACE ON 28 JUNE 1914
GAVRILU PRINCIP ASSASSINATED THE HEIR
TO THE AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN THRONE
FRANZ FERDINAND AND HIS WIFE SOFIA

*Memoir plate at assassination spot placed in
2002, photo by author.*

VIDEO MATERIAL

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http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=5_qvMykIN20

2. M

(*Youtube*)

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<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=zeHbpHye-jQ&feature=g-hist&context=G23aececAHT009KAADAA>