







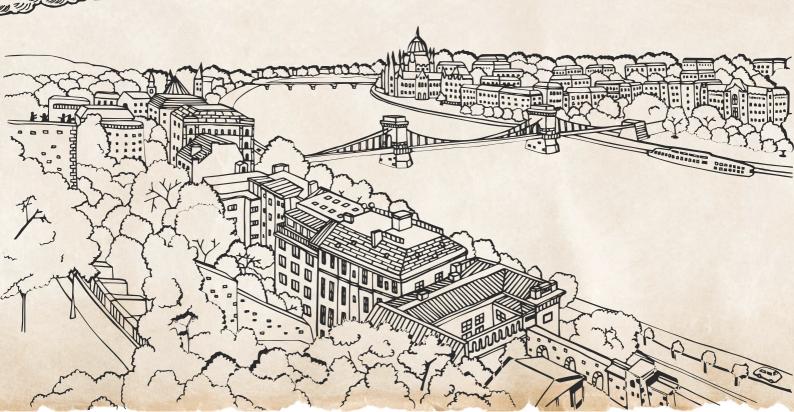


Az áprilisi törvények 175 éve

A Magyar Tudományos Akadémia Jogtörténeti albizottsága, a Mádl Ferenc Összehasonlító Jogi Intézet és az MTA-ELTE Jogtörténeti Kutatócsoport (ELKH) tudományos konferenciája 2023. április

175 Years of the "April Laws"

Conference of the Legal History Subcommittee of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences, Ferenc Mádl Institute of Comparative Law and the MTA-ELTE Legal History Research Group (ELKH) April 2023







Fundamental Legal Transformations in 1848 and as a Consequence of the Springtime of Nations

International Conference April 5, 2023.

Venue:

Hungarian Academy of Sciences, Small Hall 1051 Budapest, Széchenyi István Square 9.















On April 11, 1848, the monarch sanctioned thirty-one laws. An independent government, responsible to the Parliament, was established, which exercised the executive power together with the monarch. An annual Diet was to be held in Pest, which could not be dissolved by the monarch until the final accounts of the previous year and the budget for the following year had been approved. The electoral system was strongly based on the principle of popular representation. The country, which had been torn apart after the Battle of Mohács, was reunited: Transylvania and Partium were returned to Hungary. Public taxation, the abolition of serfdom and the legal program of the Civil Code were all measures of modernization. The establishment of the principles of freedom of the press, the equal rights of accepted religions and the creation of the National Guard were also part of the legislative reform. In his report of April 10, 1848, Lajos Kossuth wrote: "This is not all that would embrace the future of the whole nation, but the basis of our future development". This was an indication that the laws were not perfect and that corrections were necessary, but that they would be the basis for future development. The fall of the Revolution in 1849 wiped out many of the major innovations of the April Laws, but the content and spirit of these laws were revived at the Reconciliation (1867), and their impact proved long-lasting. The laws sanctioned on April 11, 1848 marked the end of the reform era and the birth of modern Hungary.

As this year marks the 175th anniversary of the sanctioning of the April Laws, the Legal History Subcommittee of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences, the Legal History Research Group (Hungarian Academy of Sciences/Loránd Eötvös University) and the Ferenc Mádl Institute of Comparative Law have initiated and are organizing an international academic conference.

ORGANISERS:











09.30 - 10.00 REGISTRATION

OPENING CEREMONY

10.00 - 10.10 Welcome Speech

Prof. Dr. János Ede Szilágyi, Head of Ferenc Mádl Institute of Comparative Law; Faculty of Law, University of Miskolc, Hungary

SECTION 1

Moderator: Prof. Dr. Emőd Veress, Head of Department of Private Law, Ferenc Mádl Institute of Comparative Law; Faculty of Law, University of Miskolc, Hungary

- 10.10 10.30

 The Foundations of Constitutional
 Government in the Kingdom of Hungary in
 the Light of the "April Laws" of 1848

 Dr. György Képes, Associate Professor, Faculty of
 - Law, Eötvös Loránd University, Hungary
- 10.30 10.50 Fundamental Rights: The Ideas of 1848 and Their Legacy in German History

Prof. Dr. Martin Löhnig, Faculty of Law, University of Regensburg, Germany

10.50 - 11.00 Discussions

SECTION 2

Moderator: Prof. Dr. Emőd Veress, Head of Department of Private Law, Ferenc Mádl Institute of Comparative Law; Faculty of Law, University of Miskolc, Hungary

Trend-setting Consequences of the 1848-Revolution for Today's Austria with Special References to Fundamental Rights

Prof. Dr. Christian Neschwara, Faculty of Law,
University of Vienna, Austria

11.20 - 11.40 Codes and Codification in Liberal Italy
Prof. Dr. Giacomo Pace Gravina, Faculty of
Law, University of Messina, Italy

11.40 - 11.50 Discussions

11.50 - 13.10 LUNCH BREAK

SECTION 3

Moderator: Prof. Dr. János Ede Szilágyi, Head of Ferenc Mádl Institute of Comparative Law; Faculty of Law, University of Miskolc, Hungary

Russian Governor of the Kingdom of Poland Ivan Fiodorovich Paskevich and his Reactions to the Ideas of the Hungarian Spring of Nations

Dr. hab. Artur Górak, Associate Professor, Faculty of Law and Administration, Maria Curie-Skłodowska University, Poland

13.30 - 13.50 The 1848 Revolution: the Dawn of the Czech Constitutionalism

JUDr. David Kolumber, Assistant Professor, Faculty of Law, Masaryk University, Czech Republic

13.50 - 14.00 Discussions

SECTION 4

Moderator: Prof. Dr. János Ede Szilágyi, Head of Ferenc Mádl Institute of Comparative Law; Faculty of Law, University of Miskolc, Hungary

Direct and Indirect Consequences of the "Springtime of Nations" (1848) in an Individual's Life in Croatia

Prof. Dr. sc. Tomislav Karlovic, Faculty of Law, University of Zagreb, Croatia

14.20 - 14.40 Transformations in the Legal System in Türkiye in the "Longest Century of the Empire"

Prof. Dr. Fethi Gedikli, Faculty of Law, Istanbul University, Türkiye

14.40 - 14.50 Discussions

14.50 - 15.20 COFFEE BREAK

SECTION 5

Moderator: Prof. Dr. János Ede Szilágyi, Head of Ferenc Mádl Institute of Comparative Law; Faculty of Law, University of Miskolc, Hungary

15.20 - 15.40 Rising Voices of the People: Echoes of the Revolution of 1848 in Serbian Law

Ass. Prof. Dr. Nina Kršljanin, Faculty of Law, University of Belgrade, Serbia

15.40 - 16.00 Private Law Codification in the 19th Century in Moldova and Wallachia - as a Tool for Modernization

Prof. Dr. Emőd Veress, Head of Department of Private Law, Ferenc Mádl Institute of Comparative Law; Faculty of Law, University of Miskolc, Hungary

16.00 - 16.10 Discussions

10.10 - 10.20 Concluding Remarks

Prof. Dr. Emőd Veress, Head of Department of Private Law, Ferenc Mádl Institute of Comparataive Law; Faculty of Law, University of Miskolc, Hungary