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ŠTÚDIE

MOROSINIOVCI V UHORSKU ZA VLÁDY ONDREJA III. A DVE VERZIE O SMRTI KRÁĽOVNEJ TOMMASINY

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ŠTEFÁNIK, M.: Morosinis in Hungary under the King Andrew III and the two versions of the death of the Queen of Hungary Tommasina. Historický časopis, 54, 2, 2006, pp. 187 – 200, Bratislava.

The youngest son of King Andrew II, Stephen lived in exile in Venice, where he married a local noble woman Tommasina Morosini and had a son Andrew with her. After Stephen's death, Andrew was brought up by his uncle Albertino. Meanwhile in the Kingdom of Hungary the direct line of the House of Arpád died out. Andrew's candidacy succeeded with the support of the domestic clergy. His succession was opposed by Ladislav's sister, Maria wife of King Charles II of Naples from the House of Anjou. Aristocrats in the southern part of the kingdom formed the domestic opposition. Andrew was supported by his mother Tommasina and uncle Albertino from Venice. After ten years Andrew III had the situation firmly in his hands thanks to the support of the lesser nobility, but on 14th January 1301 he suddenly died. The official historiography based on the Austrian chronicle of Ottokar von Horneck holds the view that Tommasina already died before him. However, according to a less well-known version of the chronicle of Donato Contarini, she died in her native Venice a few years after her son Andrew.

History. Hungary. Morosinis in Hungary under the King Andrew III and the two versions of the death of the Queen of Hungary Tommasina.

Smrťou posledného kráľa arpádovskej dynastie Ondreja III. roku 1301 sa uzatvorila významná kapitola dejín Uhorského kráľovstva. Vymretie domáceho rodu znamenalo začiatok dlhoročných bojov o trón, krajina upadla do zmätku. Po rokoch konfliktov a neistoty sa presadila dynastia Anjouovcov, pochádzajúca z južného Talianska, ktorá priniesla Uhorsku v osobe kráľa Karola Róberta mimoriadne schopného panovníka. Kráľ prichádzajúci z „vyspelejšieho“ sveta zaviedol v zaostalej krajinе prepotrebné hospodárske reformy, ktoré ju ekonomicky pozdvihli a urobili z nej mocného hráča európskej politiky v 14. storočí.

V skutočnosti bol už Karolov predchodca, posledný Arpádovec Ondrej III., zvaný Benátčan vlastne cudzincom na uhorskom tróne. Pochádzal takisto z oblasti Apeninského polostrova a s priamou dynastiou arpádovských panovníkov ho spájalo podobne ako jeho anjouovského brata Karola Róberta.