“Aleko Konstantinov” Primary School
Dimitrovgrad

Hristo Botev–
the path to eternity

School radio club and television
LZ1KAK project
2021

Hristo Botev – the path to eternity

Year: 1848

Age: 0

Hristo Botev is one of the most prominent figures in the Bulgarian revolutionary movement , literature and publicity. A poet and a rebel, a zealous national ideas keeper, he has left a bright trail in the pre-liberation Bulgarian history. Botev was born on 6th January, 1848 in Kalofer. His father, Botyo Petkov, who has worked as a teacher, encourages his son's first attempts in the enlightening activity.

Botev's family has lived in his mother's inherited house since 1958 .When Kalofer catches fire in 1877 the house burns to the ground. It is restored during 1942-1944 by general Kiril Botev, Botev's brother, and old Kalofer residents memories.

Hristo Botev – the path to eternity

Year: 1854 - 63

Age: 6 – 15

From 1854 to 1858 he studies in Karlovo where his father is a teacher. Later he goes back to Kalofer and continues his studies at the school where his father works. In June 1863 Botev finishes The Primary School of Kalofer. In October, the same year, he goes to Russia and becomes a private student at The Second High School in Odessa. There he gets familiar with the Russian literature. At this time he makes his first attempts in poems writing.

Hristo Botev – the path to eternity

Year: 1865

Age: 17

In September 1865 heis expelled from the High School due to lack of interest towards the curriculum but at the same time he reads lots of books and accumulates knowledge. At this time he establishes a connection with the Russian revolutionary people. From October to December 1866 Botev is a teacher in the Bessarabian village of Zadunaevka.

Hristo Botev – the path to eternity

Year: 1867

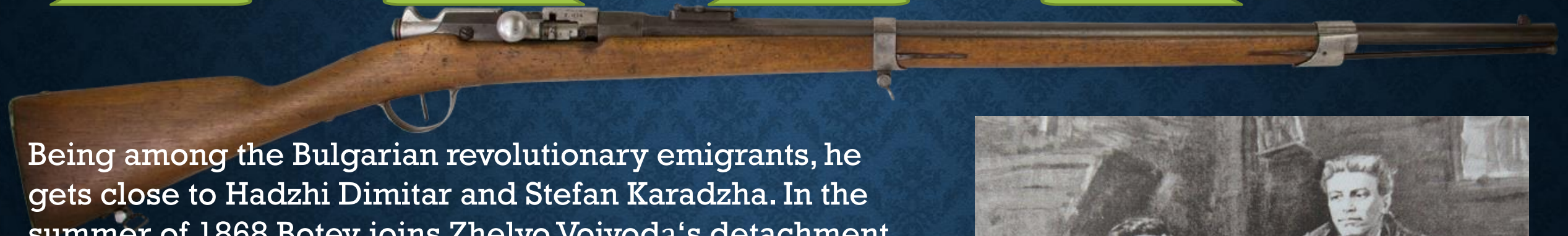
Age: 19

Because his father gets ill, at the beginning of 1867 Botev has to go back to Kalofer. At this time, on 15th April Botev's first poem "My Mother" is published in the edited by Petko. R. Slaveikov newspaper "Gaida" Because of the ardent speech honoring the Slav brothers Kiril and Metodii he makes on 11th May , he is forced to leave Kalofer and in October 1867 he arrives in Romania and lives in Bucharest, Braila. Aleksandria, Izmail and Galats.

Hristo Botev – the path to eternity

Year: 1868

Age: 20



Being among the Bulgarian revolutionary emigrants, he gets close to Hadzhi Dimitar and Stefan Karadzha. In the summer of 1868 Botev joins Zhelyo Voivoda‘s detachment Then he writes his poem “Na Proshtavane”. Different reasons lead to the breakup of the detachment and it does not cross the Danube river. In September the same year, he enters the Bucharest Medical School but due to lack of funds, is forced to leave it soon. Being in an extremely hard situation, Botev spends the winter in a desolate windmill near the town. Here he lives together with Vasil Levski and is astonished by the Apostle’s ability to overcome the destitution to which he is exposed to.

Hristo Botev – the path to eternity

Year: 1868 - 71

Age: 20 - 23

In 1868 Botev works in D. Panichkov's printing house and makes his first literature attempts; translates and takes part in theatre performances; contributes to "Gaida" and "Dunavska zora" newspapers. Later he works as a teacher in Aleksandria and Ismail (1869), is aan editor of "Duma na Balgarskite emigranti" newspaper. (Braila, 1871). Over the next years he moves and lives in different towns.

Сто години български периодиченъ печатъ

ГАЙДА.

ЛИСТЪ ЗА НАУКА И РАЗГОВОРКА.

Сношествованія-та ще сж годишни. Писма-та и пари-тѣ ще сѧ отправятъ до подписанни-тѣ въ послѣдня-та страница. Цѣна: въ Турско 2 бѣли медж. а извънъ 2 и полвина.

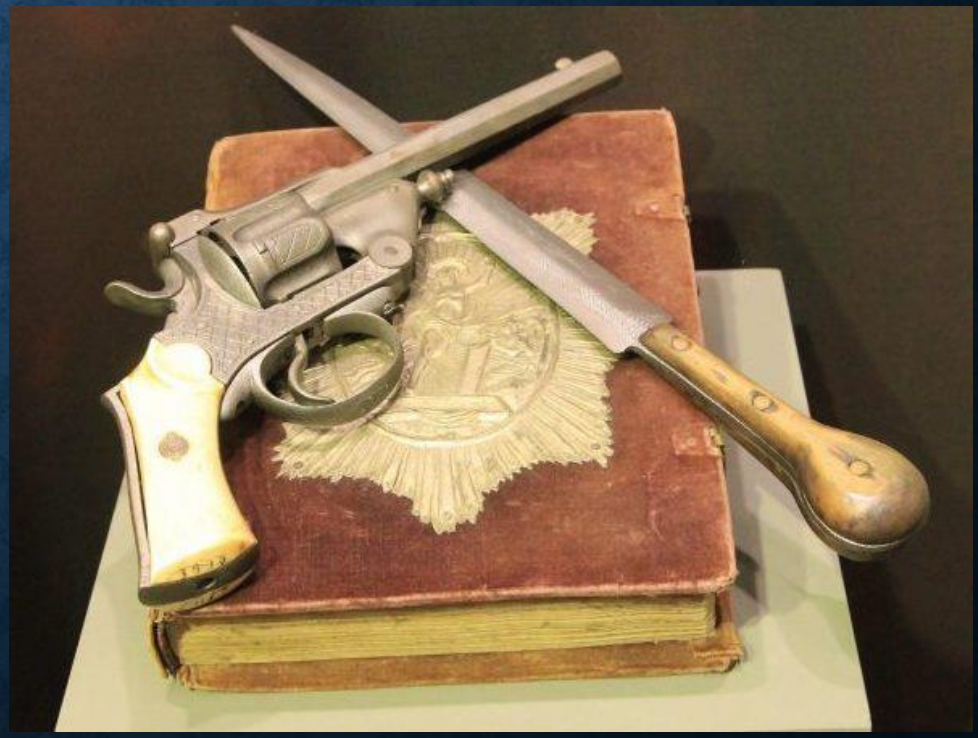
ГОДИНА 3. ЦАРИГРАДЪ, 1 ЯННУАРИЙ 1866. БРОЙ 1.

Hristo Botev – the path to eternity

Year: 1871

Age: 23

In Galats he contacts the Russian revolutionist N.F. Meledin and through him keeps connections with the revolutionary circles in Odessa. At the end of April 1871 Botev is kept in prison in Fokshan (due to the fact that N.F. Meledin's work has been discovered) and after been freed, he settles himself again in Bucharest.



Hristo Botev – the way to eternity

Year: 1871 - 72

Age: 23 - 24

Botev publishes his first newspaper "Duma an Balgarskite emigranti"on 10 June, 1871. In October the same year he takes part in the Bulgarian literary society's annual meeting. In April 1872 he is arrested for conspiratorial revolutionary activity and is sent to the Fokshan prison again but is freed as a result of Levski and Botev's advocacy.

5

Браила, 25 Юния, 1871. Брой 2

ДУМА
НА
БЪЛГАРСКИТИ ЕМИГРАНТИ

Писма и дописки, освободени само отъ пощенска плата, ще са отправятъ чрезъ Г-на Х. Д. Паничкова за редакция-та на Дума-та.

Дописки-ти ще са изгарятъ.

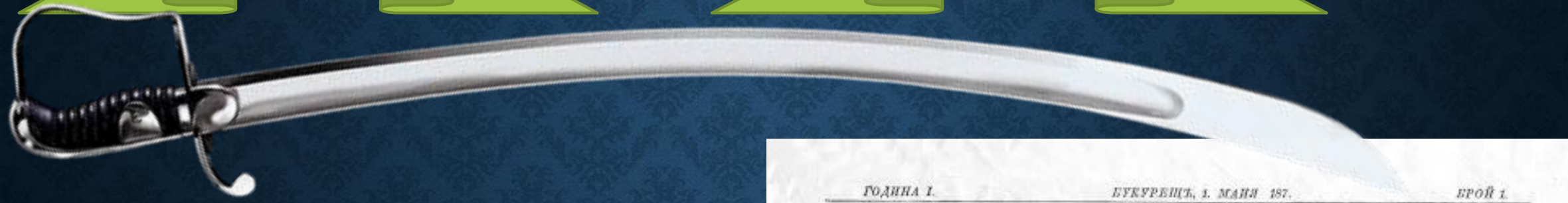
Свобода-та е мила.

животъ, смъртния | Инакъ той и днесъ щеше да чете между рѣдове-ти на черковния ни уставъ, други рѣдове, други думи, кои да му казватъ: Али, тоя народъ е болесть-та на Турция, аду ализъ-тъ е *нятинка* за нейна-та смъртъ! Ала Али паша е турчинъ — | чаи, съ противоположни мирозрѣнания. Исходъ отъ туй тѣжко и гнусно положение не сж нови-ти окови, ново-то раздѣление на тиранство-то, а народна-та революция, радикалния прѣвратъ, кои-то

Hristo Botev – the path to eternity

Year: 1872 - 73

Age: 24 - 25



In 1872 Botev starts working as a printing man with Luben Karavelov. He publishes his materials in the "Svoboda" newspaper which later changes its name to "Nezavisimost" . Later he works as a collaborator and co-editor of the revolutionary body. The first issue of the satiric newspaper "Budilnik" is published on 1 May, 1873.

ГОДИНА I. БУКУРЕЩЪ, 1. МАЯ 187. БРОЙ 1.

БУДИЛНИКЪ

ВѢСТНИКЪ САТИРИЧЕСКИ И ЮМОРИСТИЧЕСКИ.

БУКУРЕЩЪ, 1. Маия. Мудрослуѣйшите и нрадшите посла- бяде той глупавъ, защото не му е всекла

Hristo Botev – the path to eternity

Year: 1874 - 75

Age: 26 - 27

Botev becomesa teacher in the Bulgarian school in Bucharest in 1874. His active work as a journalist begins and the new body of the revolutionary party the "Zname" newspaper starts being published under Botev's editing.(8th December, 1874). Botev publishes the translations "Za Slavyanskoto proizhozhdenie na dunavskite Bulgari"written by D. Ilovaiiski and "Kremutsii Kord" , written by N. Kostumorov in 1875.

ГОДИНА I. БУКУРЕЩЪ, 15. ДЕКЕМВРИЯ 1874. БРОЙ 2.

ЦѢНАТА НА ВѢСТНИКЪТЪ

ПИСМА, ДОПИСКИ

ЗНАМЕ

ВѢСТНИКЪ ПОЛИТИЧЕСКИ И КНИЖЕВНЪ.

Излиза веднашъ срѣщу недѣлята — въ Недѣля.

БУКУРЕЩЪ, 14. Декемврия.

При прагътъ на едно блазко бѫдаще, ко-

Hristo Botev – the path to eternity

Year: 1875

Age: 27

In September 1875 together with Stefan Stambolov he publishs the collection of poems "Pesni i stihotvoreniya ot Botyova i Stambolova" and a 1876 wall calendar with the poem "Obesvaneto na Vasil Levski" After the attack on the Inner revolutionary organization after Vasil Levski's hanging and Kravelov' hesitation, Botev takes the lead at the BRCC.(Bulgarian Revolutionary Central Committee)

Hristo Botev – the path to eternity

Year: 1875

Age: 27

A little later after the uprising in Bosnia and Herzegovina in 1875, the BRCC under Botev's lead starts the preparation of an uprising in Bulgaria. For this reason Botev is sent to Russia to raise money and collect weapons for the uprising and to bring from there the voivode Filip Totyo. The early break out of the uprising and its failure bring serious disagreement in the BRCC. As a result, Botev resigns at the end of 1875 but doesn't give up his revolutionary work. After the creation of the revolutionary committee in Gyurgevo, Botev establishes a contact with its members.

Hristo Botev – the path to eternity

Year: 1876

Age: 28

In May 1876 Botev begins editing his last newspaper "Nova Bulgaria" and manages to publish just one issue. Hearing the news for the April's uprising, Botev begins organising a detachment and becomes its leader. He goes on board the "Radetski" ship together with part of the detachment on 16 May and a day later they force the captain Dagobert Englender to land at the Bulgarian coast.

Hristo Botev – the path to eternity

Year: 1876

Age: 28

Botev's detachment heads from Kozlodui towards the Balkan, going through a couple of villages. Very few Bulgarians, however, join them although the pre-expectations. The detachment has a few fights with the Turkish troops following it. The last heavy fighting was on 2nd June 1876- a bullet shots Botev in the head in the evening after the battle. This happens at the foot of The Kamarata peak in Stara Planina .

Hristo Botev – the path to eternity

1848 - 1876

As a national revolutionist Botev appears as a Georgi Rakovski and Vasil levski' work follower. The only radical means for solving the national question he sees only in the revolution. Botev dreams of a Balkans federation as a means which would help the Balkans national question solving. An internationalist by conviction, Botev defends the right of the Bulgarian people to self- awareness and self- government; he calls for a radical revolutionary fight on account of the "enlightening" ideology; against the exploatation of the socially poorer ones by the stronger ones. Internationally he protects The Parisian Commune, knows personally lots of Russian revolutionists of his time; reads Herbert, Spenser, Darvin, Marx, Bakunin, etc.

Hristo Botev – the path to eternity

Information sources

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- kalofer.bg
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- Песен за Апостола