Abstract

This thesis deals with the crimes of murder and manslaughter which are regulated under section 140 and 141 of the effective criminal code. The main objective of this thesis is to perform an analysis of the bodies of the mentioned crimes with the help of specialised literature and case law. This thesis is divided into seven parts further split into chapters and points.

The first part, which is focused on the historical development of the examined crimes, especially in the period from the foundation of the independent Czechoslovakia to the moment of the enactment of the current criminal code, is split into two chapters. The dividing line between these chapters is the "legal biennial," more precisely the moment of the enactment of the criminal code from 1950 that unified and simplified the existing regulation of the intentional killings as well as the substantive criminal law as a whole.

The second part is also divided into two chapters and it places the crimes of murder and manslaughter into a wider context of the first head of the special part of the criminal code and of the systematics of the intentional killings as well.

The third part of this thesis is focused on the object (protected value) of the crimes of murder and manslaughter, which is the human life, more precisely the part of the human life that is from one side bordered by the phase of the birth during which the head or another leading part of the new-born baby starts to appear and by the cerebral death from the another.

The fourth part discusses the crime of murder and is divided into four chapters. In the first one are analysed the mandatory characteristics of the body of the crime of murder, while the rest of them deals with the particular types of murder, i. e., "simple" murder, premeditated murder and the murder committed under the especially aggravating circumstances.

In the similar way is conceived the fifth part about the crime of manslaughter. The chapter focused on the mandatory characteristics of the body of the crime is followed by three separate chapters that discuss the types of manslaughter.

The sixth chapter deals with the topic of euthanasia and is divided into three chapters that explain the term, outline the attempts to enact the legal regulation of the euthanasia and analyse the related current legislation.

The seventh part contains a short characteristics of the Slovak legislation on the crimes of murder and manslaughter.