

## **Abstract**

After Jagiellonian dynasty ascended to the throne of Bohemia and especially at the time of permanent absence of the King in the land, the political ambitions of the estates of Bohemia, particularly the lords and knights, intensified. The estates strived, among other things, for codification of the land constitution which they succeeded in the beginning of the 16th century when the King issued the so-called Land Constitution of Vladislaus II. (Vladislavské zřízení zemské). At the same time, the estates also made an inventory of archives of the Crown deposited at Karlštejn castle, which is known as the Matouš of Chlumčany's Registry of Ten Coffers (Registrum desíti truhlic). These documents prove the power of bohemian nobility, who attempted to consolidate their position in judicial and administrative system of the country. At the same time they represented themselves as co-responsible political unit, alongside the King, which works for the good of the Kingdom and the whole Lands of the Bohemian Crown. My diploma thesis pursues the gradual growth of power of the bohemian nobility, who wanted to consolidate their position not only at the expense of royal cities, but also of the power of the King himself. The accent is mainly given to the most influential persons or aristocratic groups who participated in creating of the above-mentioned documents.

Key words: 16th century, Kingdom of Bohemia, estates of Bohemia, King of Bohemia, bohemian nobility, the Land Constitution of Vladislaus II., Register of ten coffers