

## **Abstract**

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The present dissertation, under the title of State, Law, and Everyday Life in Aztec Tenochtitlan, is the result of the research of a society that existed in the Aztec city-state of Tenochtitlan from its founding (about AD 1325) to its conquest by the Spaniards (1519 - 1521). In the dissertation, based on historical sources and secondary literature, three essential, complementary aspects of this society are examined, namely: 1. its organization and functioning, whose character indicates that Tenochtitlan was a consolidated (urban) state; 2. its legal order, which was developed and systematically exercised by the state; and 3. typical forms of everyday life of its members (of different categories). By exploring the three aspects of the society existing in Tenochtitlan, the following aim of the dissertation was achieved: 1. to examine the state organization, the legal order and the everyday life forms of the inhabitants of pre-Hispanic Aztec Tenochtitlan, both in their interrelated contexts and in the diachronic perspective; and 2. on the basis of the knowledge obtained, to demonstrate how in Tenochtitlan a complex social order, i.e. certain structured social environment and certain way of life for people within it, was created, maintained and, to a certain extent, developed. The findings of the dissertation verify its hypothesis that the social order existing in Tenochtitlan and the overall way of life of its inhabitants increasingly resulted from the central state regulation and control of the lives of all Aztecs from birth to death.

The dissertation consists of an introduction, five chapters, a conclusion and a bibliography. The first chapter is an exposition of the problems, the main theoretical backgrounds and the methodology of the dissertation. The second chapter is a characteristic of the sources that inform about the topic of dissertation. The third chapter focuses on the internal development and physical and social structures of the Tenochtitlan city-state, except for the legal order, to which - as a specific complex structure and an important power tool of the state - an independent - the fourth chapter is devoted. The fifth chapter approaches the typical forms of everyday (public and private) life of the Tenochtitlan population, in relation to its structures.

**Keywords:** pre-Hispanic period; Aztecs; Tenochtitlan; social order; state; law; everyday life; state regulation and control