

## **Abstract**

This thesis focuses on the topic of the European migration crisis in the period of 2013-2018. The main goal is to determine, to what degree does the securitisation discourse in Germany meet the objective reality. The central part of the thesis is represented by the analysis of data about crime in German states. It is focused just on the data regarding the violent crime, that is because of the higher clearance rate a more significant impact of these crimes on the general mood in the society. The data are separated according to the borders of former eastern and western Germany. The result is a comparison of ongoing trends concerning the overall amount of crimes committed and the share of foreigners among the suspects. In the second part, the thesis focuses on comparing the data from the previous part with the development in the Germanys political landscape. Most notably in the case of developments of AfD, as this party is often referred to as an anti-system party. Again, the focus is on the regional differences between the former eastern and western Germany. In the last chapter, the thesis is trying to use the experience learned from eastern Germany and apply them to the Czech Republic. Eastern Germany was chosen for its relative similarities to Czechia given its history in the eastern bloc, similar migration history from that era and other factors. The focus is based on the overall migration discourse in Czechia base on the already existing discourse analysis. In the end, there is a possible outlook in the future based on the levels of the securitisation of this topic. The development could likely, to a certain extent, copy the situation in eastern Germany and could lead to more severe radicalisation of society.