

The town Aš, its whole region, used to be the place permanently inhabited by people of German origin, as all the historical documents report. After the end of the world war two, people of German origin were forced to leave their homes which were built and handed over throughout the centuries and therefore became the prominent bearers of Aš region tradition. This long lasting continuity of inhabitation by these people was unnaturally interrupted and many places and settlements lost their memories. The new residents had to build the relationship to their new homes from the beginning. The aim of this thesis is to describe the places of memory which are, owing to nationalistic and religious character of the region, entirely tied to German history, and by means of their analysis find out how the newcomers' relationship to their new homes developed. The focus will be taken on the time period after 1945 and, especially, time period after 1989 when, on account of easing political situation, the new and old memory places could be viewed more objectively than before.