

Abstract (in English):

The text attempts to evaluate the role and influence of representatives of the Spanish monarchy – Juan Carlos I and his father Juan de Borbón – during the transformation of the political regime in 1975–1982. In terms of political influence, the author concludes that Juan Carlos was one of the key figures in the democratization of Spain through his political activities, while Juan de Borbón, who had to deal with the disadvantageous and marginalized role of foreign opposition, had only minimal influence on the transformation of Spain. From a social point of view, Juan Carlos, despite being put into the role by the previous regime, was able to successfully live up to the role of unifying the long-term divided Spanish society. Even though it can be attributed to the exceptionally successful (re)establishment of the monarchy and the personal abilities of Juan Carlos, the author notes the importance of the fact that the monarchy did not take part in the civil war and did not try to build on the previous regime which could have easily caused conflicts with the public. According to the author, the monarchy's careful and active engagement to prove its purpose and aim to the public, significantly helped Spain's successful and peaceful transition to democracy.