

This doctoral thesis is concerned with political socialization issues in relation to the formation of modern political culture and modern politics by comparing Austro-Hungarian Monarchy (in particular Cisleithania) with Russian Empire (in particular the European parts of the territory). It is focused on the political and socialization strategies introduced between 1875 and 1918 through education. By comparative approach and the textual analysis of the contemporary textbooks it examines the following issue areas: 1) the legitimation strategies of the imperial narrative of history, 2) the participants of the political action within and outside this narrative, 3) the description of the political structure of the empire with respect to the role of an individual as well as to the ethnic, religious and cultural heterogeneity of both empires, 4) the formation of the attitudes to the concept of politics.