

Abstract (in English):

The aim of this thesis is to present the personality of Anne of Silesia at several levels: as king's daughter, wife, mother, duchess, foundress and candidate to holiness. The initial part sums up the phenomenon of female sanctity in the 13th century influenced both by new religious orders and by the ideal of "holy ruler" pursued by Anne of Silesia as well. The biographical chapter that follows deals especially with Anne's activities as the duchess of Silesia and benefactress of ecclesiastical institutions. It is based on extraordinarily rich diplomatic material. Though Anne of Silesia did not reach official canonization, a Latin legend on her survived which testifies that a certain religious veneration of her existed. The final part of the thesis studies the legend using the comparative analysis method, that is comparing Anne's legend with those of her more famous predecessors and relatives, Elizabeth of Thuringia, Hedwig of Silesia and Agnes of Bohemia. The thesis concludes that the position of Anne of Silesia after her husband's death was extraordinarily strong for the given period, and formulates the hypothesis that Anne may have held the land in indivisible ownership with her son. It is impossible to find an unequivocal answer to the question why Anne did not reach official canonization unlike Agnes of Bohemia or Hedwig of Silesia. However, there are justified grounds to suppose that the reasons were both economic and political (division of Silesia, decline in importance of the Piast dynasty, rise of the House of Luxembourg that was not interested in her canonization process, either), and related to ecclesiastical diplomacy (successful completion of a complex canonization process was not probable after the recent canonizations of Hedwig of Silesia and St. Stanislaus within the same geographical region and without any important influence in Rome).