

Abstract

The subject of this bachelor thesis is the origin and development of the political party National Unification until the merger with the Party of National Unity.

The National Unification, led by Karel Kramář, Jiří Stříbrný and František Xaver Hodáč, was established in 1934 as a successor party to the significant First Republic nationally conservative Czechoslovak National Democracy. It merged with the radical nationalist and semi-fascist National League and the National Front in the hope for the unification of Czech nationalism and a good result in the elections to the National Assembly of the Czechoslovak Republic in 1935. Following the Munich Agreement, the party was merged into the National Unity Party in 1938.

The work focuses on the question of the presence of anti-systemism and ideological fascist tendencies in the National Unification. From a theoretical point of view, the work will be based on the theory of Giovanni Sartori's anti-system party to determine the presence or degree of anti-systemism and whether it really showed an effort to destabilize or change the political system, typical of fascism. To do this, the methodological framework of the analysis of party external and internal manifestations and ideological development will be used, which will then be compared with the established definitions of nationalism and fascism.