

In my work I concentrate on the problem of the importance of Master John Huss for the contemporary process of convergence churches. My aim is to show the progress of the discussion about John Huss and the process of changing the thinking about him during the human history. I try to concentrate on the question whether John Huss is still the important personality and the subject for the dialogue during the contemporary effort to convergence Catholics and non-Catholics or not. John Huss was an important priest and preacher who was trying to reform the church all his life. In 1415 John Huss was sentenced and burnt as a heretic. His death became the beginning of the Hussite movement. In the middle of the 19th century the interest in John Huss was revived – he was considered to be the symbol of the Czech nation and patriotism. In the beginning of the 20th century John Huss was celebrated as a critic and antagonist of the Catholic church. The second Vatican council brought new comprehension of John Huss. During the following years many discussions about his life, writings and thoughts proceeded. John Huss began to be considered the part of the protestant and even catholic tradition. In 1990s new possibilities for other scientific researches of Master's personality were appearing. In 1993 conference in Bayreuth took place and in following six years Huss's commission worked very intensively. It's researches was showed during Lateran symposium in 1999, the pope John Paul II. expressed a regret concerning Huss's death. Nowadays John Huss is thought to be the important part of catholic and non-catholic tradition, he is thought to be the important theme in the process of convergence Christians.