

Abstract

The current discussion about *party-based* Euroscepticism forms in the Federal Republic of Germany is usually limited to the Alternative für Deutschland issue and neglect inside-parties forms before its formation. This master thesis examines this type of Euroscepticism in Germany in relevant political parties between 1990 and 2013. This period is defined by the time between German reunification and the formation of the AfD. The term 'Euroscepticism' is conceptualized in the theoretical section, and theories defined by selected scholars are reflected. Subsequently, the theoretical section reflects the perception of Euroscepticism as a thin-centered ideology, its applications in the left-right dimension, and focus on 'new cleavages' GAL/TAN theory. This section emphasizes a deficiency of 'classic' hard-soft Euroscepticism theory and reveals empirical limits of any typologies. The author uses the methodology of content analysis of program papers (PDS/Die Linke, Die Grünen, SPD, and CSU) in the empirical section. Its corpus is defined by the program thesis for Bundestag and European Parliament elections. The coding divides analyzing statements into logical topic groups, which correspond to a subject of research. The synthesis of this coding introduces a clear image of EU attitudes by every single party, and it will be judged based on Euro-criticism intensity. The last analytical section links the theoretical and empirical sections and gives the answers to research questions. Our research notes that the PDS (and later Die Linke) is the most EU-critical party, and it can be labelled as Eurosceptic. Nevertheless, the other parties cannot be labelled as Eurosceptic as a whole, despite solid and visible Eurosceptic factions in the SPD, CDU, and Die Grünen in the nineties.