

Reform preaching forms a traditional narrative axis in historical discourses on the prelude to the Hussite Revolution. This dissertation analyzes in detail the techniques used to formulate and spread the reform agenda. Its core is an analysis of the oldest preserved sermons of Master Jakoubek of Stříbro. It is this almost unknown source, which is the subject of the dissertation central part. The two remaining sections attempt at a wider scope and more profound comparison, taking into account additional edited as well as unedited sources. In this way it is possible to draw some conclusions, the relevance of which exceeds the significance of a single manuscript. I consider the reform preaching in Bohemia one of the consequences of growing disfavour towards the moral status of the visible Church, and a part of attempts, increasing in number, at creating a new and more adequate relationship with the sacrum at both personal and social level. The first section of the dissertation tries to circumscribe the reform currents one from the other. The main criterion is not that of their teachings, but rather that of the strategies used on behalf of the realization of these teachings. From this point of view, I compare the preachers' movement in Bohemia in the second half of the fourteenth century with the Waldensians and the so-called modern devotion. Despite the analogies in the lives of Grote and Milíč and despite the significance of the Roudnice Augustinian reform in the development of spirituality in Central Europe I consider it useless to transplant the term of *devotio moderna* from the Netherlands into Bohemia. The crucial circumstance is the lack of any long-life methodically organised form of common life of priests and laymen, which could serve as a basis for an individual and systematic spiritual training. I tried, therefore, to define the Czech reform movement through its attitude towards preaching. ...