

## **Abstract**

The aim of the thesis is to describe and analyze the function of the Jesuit order in the royal city of Jihlava in the years 1625–1682 with special focus on the question how the Jesuit college managed to anchor itself in an environment that was mostly Lutheran for almost a century. The thesis is based on sources of both municipal and Jesuit provenance – i.e. mostly of Latin and German provenance, stored dominantly in the Moravian Land Archive in Brno and in the funds of the State District Archive in Jihlava. Thus, the thesis expands the topic of an already defended bachelor thesis, which focused on the establishment and institutional security of the Jesuit college in the context of the political and religious development of Moravia.

The thesis thoroughly describes the relationship between the royal city and its burghers and the Jesuit college. From the viewpoint of the burghers, I follow the relationship on a study of pious gifts given to the Jesuit college by the burghers on ground of their testaments. This allows determining the level of attention paid to the Jesuit college by the burghers and whether they preferred it to other church institutions in the city. The next chapter offers an insight into the interaction on ground of the educational activities of the Jesuit order - it ascertains the share of students of Jihlava origin in the local middle school and it analyzes the degree of attractiveness of Jesuit religious fraternities for the burghers. To provide broader picture of the interaction, the findings are accompanied by the Jesuit view of these processes and relationships as expressed in the Jesuit written chronicle of the college.

On the background of the above outlined knowledge, the thesis analyzes the phenomenon of continuity and discontinuity in the history of the city. The phenomenon had been marked by an abrupt shift from the period characterized by a self-confident non-Catholic city council that exercised wide influence in religious management of the city to the subsequent decline of it's influence as an effect of the suppression of estates rebellion. The study also describes the strategies of social and institutional ties in the establishment of the Jesuit college. From a more general point of view, the thesis provides an opportunity to view the period of post-White Mountain recatholicization in the particular urban environment. Specifically, it casts light on the processes associated with the transformation of city elites in connection with changes in the composition of city councils, on the everyday life of an early modern city and it's church institutions.

(přeložil Karel Řepa, PhD)