

**Abstract:**

Part of the resistance against the Nazi Germany were partisan troops operating in the Protectorate of Bohemia and Moravia. They arose in mountainous and forested areas – particularly suitable terrain was at Moravia-Slovak border, the Moravia-Silesian Beskids and the region Wallachia. The first partisan units were formed there in the spring of 1942 but the major resistance started only after the partisan unit led by Ján Ušiak and Dajan Bajanovič Murzin crossed the border from Slovakia to Moravia and I. Czechoslovak Partisan Brigade of Jan Žižka was founded.

This thesis deals with the activities of guerilla units operating in Wallachia during World War II. It primarily focuses on the troops which were part of I. Czechoslovak Partisan Brigade of Jan Žižka therefore is set mainly in the final period of the war, that is 1944-1945. The aim is to analyze life in the partisan units and the problems that the partisans had to face. In selected cases, the close supporters of the guerillas will also be reflected. Most of the professional literature on the topic of the partisan movement focuses mainly on the description of fighting, diversion and sabotage actions or other significant moments in the activities of partisan groups. Therefore, the thesis will focus mainly on less obvious aspects of this phenomenon, such as relations between partisans, provision of food, clothing or medical care. Unlike partisan units operating abroad, for example in the German-occupied parts of the Soviet Union, I. Czechoslovak Partisan Brigade of Jan Žižka did not create a permanent forest camp, which it could be using as a safe base. The partisans in Moravia were thus much more dependent on the help of the civilian population than their foreign „colleagues“, which was associated with a somewhat different organization of the brigade. Sources about the partisan movement in the Protectorate are relatively rich, especially the descriptions of the combat activities of partisan units or individuals, which were to serve for the later recognition of involvement in resistance activities by the Czechoslovak authorities. Therefore, intentionally exaggerated or distorted data on the number of enemies destroyed and the military material obtained often appear in these materials. Most of similar documents were created after the war. There are significantly less documents that would be created directly during the active operations of partisan units. The work will also use the memories and testimonies of participants of partisan movement.