

Abstract

This bachelor's thesis focuses on the activities which were carried out by the activist Czech women's movement in the fight for better status of female lawyers in the First republic. The aim of this thesis is to find an answer to the research question *"How did the Czech women's movement get involved in the question of the position of female lawyers during the First Republic?"* Women were allowed to study at law school within the new republic. After finishing their studies, women wanted to work in the legal professions, which was very difficult despite the fact that women had the equal rights as men thanks to the constitution. Female lawyers were unjustifiably rejected and discriminated against. The Women's National Council, headed by Františka Plamínková and the Association of University-educated Women, tried to solve this situation. Legal department, whose mission was to ensure equal conditions for female lawyers, was established in 1925 within the association . The main goal was to mediate employment of female lawyers in the judicial service and in the conceptual state service. The activists tried for example through deputations, interventions, but also by publishing texts on the issue of the status of lawyers, to improve their chances of employment and also the conditions of employment. The struggle for better positions for female lawyers carried on for many years, but in the end the goal was achieved. Thanks to the pressure exerted over the years, it became possible to arrange for the gradual admission of several lawyers to the state concept service. The greatest success of the liberal activists of the Czech women's movement was the admission of women to the judiciary in 1930.