

Annotation

The aim of the thesis is to examine the basic political attributes of two nationalist and fascist electoral subjects running in the Czechoslovak parliamentary elections in 1935: the National Unification and the National Fascist Community. Thesis will focus on aspects of internal organization and influential actors. It will offer an overview of ideological and programmatic positions of both parties. Subsequently, it will focus on their election results, identify major voter groups, and take into account the findings of previous research.

This paper focuses on the following research question: How did the political orientation, the internal party actors and the electoral groups of the National Unification and the National Fascist Community differ? What influence did these factors have on the result of both parties in the elections to the Chamber of Deputies in 1935? Thesis uses comparative methods and applies them to existing historiographic research. At the same time, it deals with data analysis of election results and demographic indicators, which it processes within a defined electoral core.

In the end, the thesis attempts to use the acquired knowledge to answer its research question and comes to the conclusion that both subjects are very different from each other. National unification, which profiled itself as right-wing and conservative, nevertheless remained loyal to the principle of democracy, and its politicians were still constructive in opposition. The fascists, on the other hand, followed a firm leadership principle and used populist and anti-systemic rhetoric. Due to these factors, the two entities appealed to two distinct electorates: National Unification mainly more secular-minded voters from cities, NOF, on the other hand, predominantly Catholic voters from the countryside.