

Abstract

The topic of the bachelor's thesis is the political satire in *Charlie Hebdo* in relation to religion. In today's France political satire is represented by several newspapers, one of which is the satirical weekly *Charlie Hebdo*. The magazine, whose origins date back to 1970, specializes in news and cartoons regarding current world affairs, religion, politics and culture. The cartoons published in *Charlie Hebdo* soon became a rather controversial topic. For that reason, the authors of the magazine have had a number of conflicts with representatives of the muslim community over the years, with cartoons depicting the Prophet Muhammad becoming especially problematic. The difficulties manifested themselves both in the form of threatening letters, the burning of the *Charlie Hebdo* editorial office, and a terrorist assassination in 2015. The bachelor's thesis maps the history of political satire in France, the history of the magazine *Charlie Hebdo* and its conflicts with Islam. The aim of the paper is to find out whether the *Charlie Hebdo* cartoons depicting Islam are in any way specific compared to the images mocking the other two major religious groups, Christianity and Judaism. Using ethnographic content analysis, analysis of selected cartoons published in 2014 and their subsequent comparison, research questions are answered. The conclusion of the work is the finding that caricatures with the theme of Islam appeared in *Charlie Hebdo* much more often in 2014 than caricatures depicting Christianity and Judaism, while their specificity compared to the other two investigated religions lies mainly in the level of the depicted violence.