

Abstract (in English):

The submitted bachelor's thesis examines on the potential the possibilities of studying the seasonality during the Magdalenian in Central Europe. It focuses on describing the period in the given area and the changes in the natural environment caused by the retreat of the glacier towards the north and the change of climate, which began to become warmer and more humid. In response to these changes, the flora and fauna also spread to the north and subsequently diversified. The expansion of the living space towards the north affected the way of the life and the hunting of the Magdalenian hunters. The culture, which during its duration started 17 thousand years ago and ended 12 thousand years ago and spread from France and northern Spain in an arc-shaped belt through Switzerland, Germany, Austria, the Czech Republic and southern-eastern Poland, has the most significant variability between northern and southern area, especially in the tier of the behaviour and the structure of the habitation or in the focus of the hunting. In the north, hunting was more targeted on horses, whereas in the south, reindeer hunting prevailed. Animal migration played an important role in the structure of the communities during the Ice Age. It can be divided into two types – seasonal (annual) and long-term, which was caused by major climate changes. Among the animals hunted by the Magdalenian hunters were mainly reindeer, horses, bovids, fur-bearing animals and birds. Cyclical changes in climate interfered with the people's lives in the past more than they do today. The variability of the season climate affected the availability of food, water, shelter and material. Understanding both the climate and the site on a seasonal level helps to evaluate the relationships between the environmental changes and human behaviour. The study of the season of the death of the hunted animals helps to trace the hunting and settlement strategies of the hunter-gatherer cultures and helps to reveal the annual season of settlement of a particular place. Seasonality can be observed mainly of the proportion of fur-bearing animals, the presence of antlers, the age composition of hunted game, mollusc shells, otoliths, eruption or abrasion of tooth crowns or according to the growth of dental cementum of hunted animals in researched station. The preservation of such findings helps to reconstruct the relationship between man and the environment. The work focuses on creating possible ways for studying the seasonality along with the presentation of a catalogue of the Magdalenian sites in Bohemia and the evaluation of the finds in terms of seasonality detection. The main goal is to connect a suitable method with archaeological material, the processing of which will be the subject of a possible diploma thesis.