

## **Abstract**

Submitted work aims on studying changes of life, identity, and loyalty of citizens in Dvůr Králové nad Labem during World War I. The first step is to describe economy, self-governance, and state administration in a town which was developing dynamically in the last pre-war decade thanks to significant industrialization. Self-governance and state administration, which cooperated to maintain order even during the coup days in 1918, tried to reduce war and economic difficulties, poverty, and supply shortages. District National Council was able to enforce the dismissal of the district governor, but then the administrative continuity of the district governor office was maintained. The democratisation of the right to vote changed the distribution of political power in the town, but the victory of the Czechoslovak Socialists and the second place of the National Democrats (contrary to national results) demonstrate maintaining the dominance of voters' national feelings. The second step is the analysis of contemporary press. Two newspapers gradually closed (one in the meantime published a Russian manifesto), but the third survived the entire war and witnessed changes in censorship and propaganda. The third step is research into local education, which reflects state propaganda, "mobilization" of the background in favour of the war effort, the suffering of food and coal shortages, and the recruitment of teachers and the oldest secondary school students. The final step is the analysis of the identity manifestations, especially in the form of loyalty declaration. In this matter pre-war disputes between Czechs, Germans and Jews manifested. The state took care of maintaining loyalty to Austria-Hungary, especially through celebrations and award proposals. Initially the disciplined attitude of the local citizens to the Austrian state gradually changed because of the legitimacy crisis which was responsible for the war and the supply failure. From January 1918, the town (municipal authorities and demonstrators) was entirely on the side of the Czech national movement and demanded a foundation of a new country. Thus, a new loyalty arises. The significantly above-average response to the establishment of the Czechoslovak Church in Dvůr Králové nad Labem demonstrates the above-average strength of the local Czech national movement. Yet, there is a significant continuity with previous development (people, economy, the form of celebrations, the dominance of men over women) in the town. Period identity manifestations are also discovered from monuments and street and square names.

Keywords: World War I, Czechs, Germans, Jews, identity, loyalty, press, education, celebrations, monuments, Dvůr Králové nad Labem