

Abstract (in English)

This thesis examines hope and its relation to action in Thomas Aquinas' *Summa theologiae*. In the human soul, there are two types of hope, according to Aquinas. First, there is hope, which belongs to a sensitive soul, and by means of which we aim at sensory objects (hope-passion). Second, there is hope, which belongs to an intellective soul, enabling us to aim at objects grasped with abstract concepts (Aquinas writes specifically about hope-virtue aiming at beatitude). Having hope-passion means setting realistic goals and figuring out how to reach them. On that account, Aquinas says that hope facilitates action. Those who have hope-virtue are oriented towards salvation and rely on God to help them achieve it. Hope-virtue may seem passive. But in fact, it leads a Christian to attach to God and work on his relationship with Him. Hope-virtue, therefore, manifests as an internal spiritual activity, which leads to developing charity. In the text, Aquinas' understanding of hope is occasionally compared with the concepts of hope of Aristotle and Paul of Tarsus. Aquinas was inspired by these thinkers. Also, comparing enables us to see specifics of Aquinas' account.