

Abstract

The thesis aims to describe the process of "inventing" mountains between the 60s of the 20th century and zero years of the 21st century on the example of Giant Mountains. In this process, the relationship of socialist, state-socialist and post-socialist society towards nature was formed; it is possible to trace how social and natural ecosystems interconnected and how they were devastated or, on the contrary, protected and reinforced. The ambition of the thesis is to show not only efforts to protect nature but also to describe relationships between human and nonhuman agents. The first part discusses the plans, visions and concepts defining the organising of nature in the mountains. The second part introduced some stories regarding tourism development and nature protection. The last third part contains broader arguments: the application of the post-colonial perspective, the application of Jason W. Moore's concept of "capitalist ecology", connecting nature's condition with the crisis of legitimacy of state socialism and the neoliberal turn in the 90s of the 20th century. The thesis focuses primarily on Giant Mountains as mountains which were founded as a national park, and due to that, many broader trends were established.