

This thesis follows up the relationship among church administration level, recatholization and gradual penetration of the baroque religion into the common life in the region of Mlada Boleslav in the second half of

17th and the first third of 18th century. This ratio is followed up on the basis of selected issues that are for these topics determining.

In the first sections is described the gradual improving of the three vicariates' parish administration of the

region from the point of view of parishes number rising and the improvement of the pastors' work conditions

connected with it. The basic indicators are: number of parishes, their disprict (number of churches belonging to

parishes, number of villages, distances) as well as the number of inhabitants. The developement and the way of

economic assurance of parishes and their facilities (equipment and incomes of churches) are outlined here as

well. This summary is completed by the characteristics of basic relationships in everyday life of parish related to

these issues.

Consequently are approached the results of recatholization in the region of Mlada Boleslav in the second half of 17th and the first third of 18th century and not only as successes or unsuccesses consisting in the gradual

society unification within the frame of catholic confession – thus in term of ration of catholics and noncatholics,

but also in term of new baroque religion that this process brought with and its displays. The anforcement of

unified catholic religion and new religious practice is possible to monitor on number of pointers what this thesis

describes following from: the inhabitants' religion (i.e. the acceptance of the catholicism as a new religion by so

far protestant vassals). Furthermore is it the issue of projevů zbožnosti and their acceptance by public (pilgrimages, confraternity, worship of Saints, etc.).