

The presented work follows the classical methodology of political history and history of political ideas, although it does not omit interdisciplinary approach especially overlapping the political philosophy and jurisprudence. In the case of the change of political strategies of leading personalities of the conservative nobility, the treatise verifies the feasibility of Klaus Epstein's typology (in some aspects corresponding with the approach of K. von Beyme and partially of S. Neumann too) in the milieu of the Bohemian political conservatism.

The conservative political stream came round in the middle of 19th century in the Habsburg monarchy. While the slumberous situation of the Bohemian Diet (Landtag) in the Vormärz period did not enable to develop the competition of platforms, a quick evolution of events in the revolutionary year 1848 accelerated the necessity of the establishment of a conservative grouping. Considering the composition of the historic Estates and the increased risk of the threat to the traditional social structure, we cannot be astonished that the nobility assumed the role of the bearer of efforts how to preserve natural relations of the historically established *societas civilis*. The specific situation in Bohemia, where extensive ancestral domains with own administrative structures in comparison with Alps lands prevailed, provided as such the aristocratic Tories with fundamental arguments for rejection of the bureaucratic centralism, and logically consequently the rejection of the liberal constitutionalism, that started to dominate the political scene in the middle of 19th century.

At dawn of constitutional era at the beginning of the sixties especially, the unique chance occurred to formulate ideas of the adequate character of governmental and political structures in the monarchy.