

obyvatele všemožně motivovat, aby udávali své sousedy i to, jak poté z obviněných pomocí mučení vynucovali doznání i jména dalších osob. Díky těmto praktikám pak narůstala nejen řada zatčených, ale zvyšoval se i majetek církevních i světských hodnostářů, protože vše, co patřilo obviněnému po vynesení rozsudku automaticky propadlo ve prospěch těchto institucí.

Jsou uváděny také konkrétní procesy, které se na území Českého státu, hlavně ve Slezsku a na severní Moravě, odehrály.

Závěr je pak jakýmsi ohlédnutím a celkovou bilancí čarodějnických procesů a také zamyšlením se nad jejich problematikou z hlediska naší soudobé společnosti.

## **XI. RESUMÉ**

This dissertation deals with the witch trials in the lands of the Czech Crown after the year 1620. That is after the defeat of the Czech Uprising of the Estates at the Battle on Bílá Hora.

At first I would like to give a view of the history of witchcraft and the initial persecution of heretics and

witches as apostates. Christianity accused all these people to be able to get rid of all their rivals, who could in any way threaten its expansion and later its relatively strong position in the society. The Roman Catholic Church established the Institution of the Pope's Inquisition which fought in the name of the faith and ruthlessly did away with all uncomfortable people.

The political situation which prevailed in our lands from 1620 to 1790 is also described as the background of the witch trials. Which is until the end of the reign of Josef II., the first ruler, who did not include the delict of witchces in the statute book.

Analysis of regulations follows, which influenced the witch trials. They are two especially significant modifications of the criminal law. One from the reign of Josef I. And the second was carried on during the reign of Marie Terezie.

Attention is also paid to the Hammer for Witches, the most horrible book of the Middle Ages, as it is often called. This work affected many people's lives tragically. It was some kind of a handbook for the Inquisitor who followed the instructions, although it was not any official law.

Next parts are devoted to the witchces and the trials with them.

At first a typical witch is described, her typical features and also magic abilities which they use to harm people. The analysis of witch trials follows. Beginning with the accusation and ending with the verdict. It shows how the investigator manipulated others. He tried to motivate people to inform on their neighbours and then tortured people to make them confess and inform on others. Due to these tricks the number of accused increased and with that increased the wealth of the Church because the accused lost their property to the Church after the verdict.

Specific trials are mentioned which really occurred in Silesia and North Moravia.

The conclusion is a review of a full survey of the witch trials. It also gives a thought to this problem from the point of view of present society.