

## **Abstract**

The dissertation analyses the First Czechoslovak Land Reform on the estates Křivoklát, Plasy and Radnice. The main aim of the thesis is to understand the redistribution of land in the First Czechoslovak Republic and to evaluate its consequences. This will be achieved by comparative analysis of the allotment processes which took place on the mentioned estates. The first criterion of the comparative analysis is the behavior of *The State Land Office* regarding the owners of mentioned estates – Metternich (Plasy), Fürstenberg (Křivoklát) and Sternberg (Radnice). Moreover, these criteria also include economic and social impacts of the land reform on the former estates (small holdings, residual estates, industrial establishments and cultural heritage preservation). The aim of the comparative analysis is to find similarities and differences in specific negotiation strategies of the landowners with *The State Land Office*, which will be interpreted in the context of Czechoslovak political, diplomatic, social and economic system. One of the main research goals is to determine to what extent the purposes of land reform were successfully fulfilled (social stabilization of the countryside, disposal of inefficient estates and strengthening of small allotment).

**Key words:** Landreform, Křivoklát, Plasy, Radnice, Estate