

This thesis introduces Mesha stele to Czech audience. The most important task was a translation of the original text into Czech and accompanying concise commentary. There are a few rewrites of several authors, which were exploited for the translation. The fundamental text is taken from Gibson. The Smelik's version was a pattern for partitioning of the text. With literary analysis, an emphasis was put on an analysis of expressions as well as comparison various parts of the texts and temporary customs as well. The stele is written in specific temporal and local dialect, and therefore a comparison of the Mesha stele with other inscriptions of that era was quite rewarding. Separate chapter deals with topography, which is hard to be grasped. Reader might appreciate a matching of ancient and modern places on a few maps and charts. Very important part of this work is a comparison of the Mesha stele and the text from 2 Kings 3 citing Mesha, the king of Moab, who fought with the kings of Izrael, Judah, and Edom. Old Testament devotes quite long chapter to this ruler. For the completeness, there are also circumstances of the inscription's discovering. It is very bizzare because the stele was not found by controlled archeological explorations. It was even destructed and the way to its renovation was very complicated and entangled.