

The thesis *The Reflection of Eugenic attempts in Local Special Pedagogical Theory and Practice* deals with the impact of Czech eugenic movement on forming of special schooling, institutional care and generally conditioning attitudes towards disabled people at the turn of the 19th and 20th centuries-and in the first half of 20th century in Czechoslovakia. The target of the work is to explain the interrelation of the eugenic research of pathological genetically conditioned defects and the development of special care of a disabled person.

The introductory part of the text is concentrated on the definition of the scientific field which is the eugenics and the classical eugenism. The research is inspired by the eugenics of Francis Galton (1822-1911) the English scientist who qualified the eugenics as a relevant scientific discipline which studies social factors which either make better or make worse gender characteristics of next generations of a human being. Eugenics came out of the synthesis of three ways of recognizing: a presumed idea about biological degeneration of people and social and cultural failure of a human society, Darwin's theory of natural selection as a universal mechanism of evolution and revealing of essential rules of heredity and development of modern Mendel's genetics after the year 1900. Neodarwin's synthesis is a higher level of continuous development of Mendel's hereditary traits round the year 1900.