Abstract

The thesis is focused towards analyzing concepts of territorial demarcation of the Czech lands-state which were introduced during World War I by Czech politics and finally pursued through the Paris Peace Conference. In the period of war the focus is towards constitutional concepts of the Czech official political representation and from the side of anti–austrian Czech political resistance towards constitutional concepts of the resistance circle of Karel Kramář and the resistance circle of Tomáš Garrigue Masaryk. The goal of the thesis is to summarize and evaluate different arguments of historical-political, economical or socio-cultural character benefiting maximal territorial gain. The hypothesis is that the arguments based on historical law dominated throughout.