

Abstrakt

The Master's thesis aims to describe the time during the period of the first republic in the area of Křivoklátsko, concerning the land reform from the historiographic point of view, the mechanism of land reform, and its institutional and legal specification. The thesis outlines the atmosphere in the newly established Czechoslovak Republic and its relations to the former aristocracy. Moreover, it focuses on defending mechanisms of the aristocrats at that time, and it analyses the function of the Federation of the Czechoslovak landowners together with the Federation of the German landowners with help of the specific example of the aristocratic family of the Fürstenbergs, who were the last private owners of the Křivoklát castle. The paper deals with the land reform in relation to the land fond, mine properties, shareholding within the Buštěhrad railway, and real estates. It endeavours to map emerging remaining small estates in the Křivoklát estate, and determine the social status of the new owners. The land reform in Křivoklátsko raised suspicion of corruption among the Communist politicians, the evidence of which is given in the thesis through the articles from The Red Right newspapers, interpellation to the government, and the booklet called 'Hidden Křivoklátsko'. In connection to this, highly suspicious management of Karel Krtek, the director of the estate, is not without notice. The thesis also analyses the debate over the land reform in international environment, especially by the League of Nations. One of the main questions seeking answers in the thesis is to what extent the goals of the land reform were fulfilled.

Key words: bohemian aristocracy, estate, land reform, Křivoklát domaine, agrarian party, State land office