

Bc. Michal Pohunek: Dějiny kláštera Na Slovanech za husitství v letech 1419 – 1442

Abstract

History of the Slavonic Monastery in the Hussite Period between 1419 – 1442

This thesis describes the history of the Slavonic monastery, situated in Nové Město in Prague, and later also known as Emaus. My thesis concerns the period of the Hussite revolt between 1419–1442. At that period Holy Communion in the Slavonic monastery was offered to lay people in the utraquist mode – i.e., both bread and wine – and the monastic community became a part of the Hussite movement. The goals of this thesis are primarily theological, in line with the discipline of church history. First I want to contribute to the understanding of the spiritual and religious atmosphere in the whole of the Czech kingdom of that historical period, by describing its particular history in the Slavonic monastery. Second I would like to contribute to the comprehension of the possibility of Benedictine monastic life in the context of the Hussite movement and the influence of the utraquist monastery on the religious evolution of the time. This needs knowledge of the situation in the monastic community and its neighbourhood in that time. To understand the theological orientation of the monastic community in that period it is necessary to describe the relationship between the original Slavonic liturgy and the Hussite liturgy practised in the monastery in that period. My whole thesis uses the method of historical description according to the accessible sources in the light of the contemporary state of historical research: that is to say, interpreting the sources in accordance with recent historical literature. In describing this theme I will also have one eye on contemporary theological understandings of the Church. So I make use of an ecumenical approach whilst maintaining the scientific objectivity necessary for historical research.