

The historical research devoted only small focus on the entrapment of the Czech nobility. Generally, mainly the conclusions made by Josef Šusta had been taken into account. Specialists say that we have no chance to find something new in this subject of historical scholarship.

Big deposits of silver were found near Kutná Hora during Václav's II rule. The hot symbiosis started up between the monarch and the tops of the patriciate. This friendship was bringing benefits to both of the sites of the symbiosis. The patriciates was able to do businesses and trades very easily, when the monarch stood by their side. In return for this the patriciates was providing the valuable services to monarch, especially managing the royal chamber or helping in financial crisis. Helping in financial crisis became important during times of expensive and ambitious statesmanship of the last Přemysls.

When the last of the Přemysls died, the prominent patriciates were starting to participate in political events that were shaking the whole kingdom. They were taking part in voting congresses, different missions; actually some of Czech pretendants tried to win the patriciates over.

In these years the entrapment of the Czech nobility in Sedlec and in Prague also took place. When we evaluate the previous development, we have the question: was it really the break in the development of middle age patriciate, how it is described by the older literature? Or is it only the result of the previous 60 years? Events from the year 1309 are preceded by wide range of records that patriciates were powerful, rich and self-confident.

The incident was inscribed by some of few chroniclers, but their statements were naturally different, depending on from which entrapment they were evaluating. The main source from the 19th century was the Zbraslav chronicle.