

## Abstract

The subject of this work is the study of the position of Levý Hradec in the process of the formation of the development of the early medieval Přemyslid domain. The description of the current state of the art of the study of written and archaeological sources leads to a new specification of the settlement area of Levý Hradec. The core of this thesis critically evaluates the cemeteries of Žalov-Na Panenské, Žalov-cihelna A and Žalov-cihelna B, Žalov-Levý Hradec and Levý Hradec-St Clement's Church with regard to other burials in the cadastre of Žalov. The analysis of the burial rite and the material culture aims to specify the cultural and chronological frames, which it will be possible to utilise in the study of early medieval burial grounds not only in Bohemia but in Central Europe in general. The study of the social aspects of burying allows to track the differences in the dating and social setting of various communities, to deal with correspondences and differences between the inhabitants of Levý Hradec, of the Prague agglomeration and of the Mělník District, as well as the differences between individual hillforts. This way it is possible to prove that the cemeteries turn out to be a valuable source for the study of the development of the Central Bohemian Přemyslid domain. The introductory part defines the settlement area of Levý Hradec, while the thesis concludes with a comment on the changes of its role and importance for the historical and prehistorical past of Bohemia and with a treatise on the relations to other hillforts in Bohemia. The cemeteries indicate that Levý Hradec played an important role in the second half of the 9th century, when the first Bohemian church was reportedly founded at the same site. At least in the whole 10th century and perhaps in the first half of the 11th century, Levý Hradec maintained a residential function, as indicated by the election of Vojtěch (Adalbert) of the Slavník Family as first bishop of Prague. The study of the transformation processes in the 11th–12th century suggests that the functions of this place have changed since that time. However, the awareness of its importance for the Christianisation of the country has survived and has been passed on to the present. The development of the concept of the Přemyslid domain was studied in relation to the views of the organisation of early medieval Bohemia, esp. Central Bohemia, by historians and archaeologists. The thesis closes with a consideration on the shift of archaeological findings from the time when this concept was formulated. It is necessary to view the Přemyslid domain not as a static but as a dynamic system, with a potential to respond to new findings concerning fortified settlements including Levý Hradec, as well as to new knowledge of Central European archaeology of the Early Middle Ages.