

The subject matter of this rigorous thesis is to provide a description and an analysis of process of separation of Luxembourg (and Chiny) from the Lands of the Bohemian Crown. This topic was chosen for reason that this process of separation was never described and analysed neither by Czech nor foreign historiography so far. Thesis is primarily based on original sources and works with citations of contents of legal documents. The Introduction of this thesis especially outlines the importance of thesis and introduces essential and current literature and other sources. The first chapter which follows the Introduction generally describes the process of incorporation of Luxembourg among the Lands of the Bohemian Crown. Next chapter is focused on takeover of Luxembourg by the King Wenceslas IV for the reason of his succession after Wenceslas I of Luxembourg and afterwards takeover this duchy by Jobst of Moravia and Louis I of Orléans, both for the reason of Lien Agreements. This chapter also highlights origins of Burgundian expansion into Luxemburg based on the marriage contract between Elizabeth of Görlitz and Anthony of Brabant. Third chapter deals with the endeavour of Emperor Sigismund of Luxembourg and King Albert II of Germany to keep Luxembourg for Bohemian Crown and simultaneously the endeavour of Philip the Good, Duke of Burgundy, to acquire this duchy from Elizabeth of Görlitz by several agreements. The following chapter mentions attempts of other rulers to take control over Luxembourg by legal way through contracts, notably by William III of Saxony, Jacob of Sierck, Archbishop of Trier and repeatedly by Philip the Good. Subsequently also examines manifestation of succession in Luxembourg by Elisabeth of Görlitz for the reason of inheritance. Chapter Five documents the loss of Luxembourg within the years 1442-1444, when this duchy was finally conquered by Philip the Good in the war with William III of Saxony. There is also a brief characterisation of legal attitudes of both sides with regard to their claims on Luxembourg, in this chapter. The never-ending rivalry between dukes of Burgundy and Saxony about Luxembourg and also their convergence and the increasing interest from Czech side in this duchy, in the war about Soest, are the main topics of the succeeding chapter. Chapter Six also refers to recognition of Philip the Good by the Estates of Luxembourg as a new lien ruler of Luxembourg due to his claims after the death of Elisabeth of Görlitz. Seventh chapter illustrates the effort of King Ladislaus the Posthumous to regain Luxembourg: at first by military way, then by negotiation and finally by alliance with France. Chapter Eight shows the consequences of the death of King Ladislaus and the election of George of Poděbrady as the King of Bohemia. This chapter is

notably addressed to gaining control over the part of Luxembourg by King Charles VII of France thanks to his purchase of claims from Duke of Saxony. Penultimate chapter looks at the attempt of George of Poděbrady to regain Luxembourg: initially by the help of diplomacy and eventually by military way. Simultaneously this chapter describes the acquisition of Saxon and French rights upon Luxembourg by Philip the Good and his definitive victory over the all other rulers aspiring to take control over this duchy. Last tenth chapter is devoted to the rivalry between King of Bohemia from the House of Jagiellon and monarchs from the House of Habsburgs for Luxembourg after the extinction of Dukes of Burgundy and victory of Maximilian I. of Austria. The clarification of changes in Czech interest in Luxembourg with accent on last attempt of the Czech Estates to bring Luxembourg back to the Bohemian Crown under the rule of Ferdinand I of Austria is given in this last chapter too. At the conclusion the process of separation of Luxembourg (and Chiny) from the Lands of the Bohemian Crown is appraised. The whole process of separation is generally compared to the loss of the other territories from Bohemian Crown.