

ABSTRACT

The presented thesis deals with the reflection of the political process with anti-state conspiracy center headed by Rudolf Slánský in the lives of the families of convicted. The main goal is to bring personal experiences and attitudes of wives and descendants of sentenced persons to the political processes, and capture the changes, differences and similarities in the interpretation of these events across the generations. The working hypothesis is based on the assumption that the different historical experiences in each generation influence a perception of events in the fifties and shift the interpretation of the political process. The first part is devoted to theoretical concepts of the formation of family memory, the specifics of sources and methodological procedures. Another part of the paper is approaching process with anti-state conspiracy center and subsequent efforts to revise it and the rehabilitation of convicted. The thesis is divided according to the time periods in which an analysis and interpretation of memories of the process actors and their close relatives is done.

Key words:

political trial, family memory, Rudolf Slánsky, the fifties, persecution, trauma.