The technique of manufacturing of creamware and porcelain was discovered in Europe during the 18th century. The objects made from these materials document the social changes and the development of the dining culture, which both occurred during the 18th century. At the end of that century classical culture became a fundamental inspirational source, which had been supported both by the discoveries of the ancient towns, Pompeii and Herculaneum, and by publishing books presenting ancient art. From the end of the 18th century the creamware and porcelain objects were started to be manufactured also in the Czech lands. In this master thesis I have studied, how the ancient influences were manifested in the products of the Czech and Moravian factories, from where they came and how they were transformed. The thesis does not cover all porcelain and creamware production, however it focuses on those factory where it was possible to detect ancient influences. The approach of the particular factories was strongly different. Czech porcelain factories took over ancient themes more likely from graphic patterns used in European workshops. The shapes derived from ancient pottery do not differ too much from the older and also contemporary European examples which were used as models. However, creamware objects tried, besides the themes and shapes which were often identical with those in porcelain, to imitate the products of J. Wedgwood factory and to get closer to classical influences thanks to them. We can see that in the objects from Vranov nad Dyji and in siderolit article from north Bohemia most noticeably.