This Master thesis contributes to the history of science in the period of the Czechoslovak communist regime. The thesis deals with the attempts to create a scientific theory of propaganda as an independent branch of science. The main goal of this thesis is to present what led to the formation of the Marxist theory of propaganda, describe its development and potential changes in the approach to propaganda during the reference period. Further goals are to describe the sources of the theory of propaganda, the concern of the official institutions and the people who dealt with propaganda. The research is based on the archive materials from the National Archives of the Czech republic and the Slovak National Archives, and on the works about the theory of propaganda. The central figure of this thesis is Miloslav Chlupáč, who dealt with the theory of propaganda in the whole reference period and who was influential to the most phases of the development of the theory of propaganda. The reference period begins with the changes in the society after the year of 1948, with the main concern being science, education and propaganda; and first contributions to the theory of propaganda, which were based on the socio-political situation in the 1950s. Following important phase in the development of the theory of propaganda were the 1960s. In that period, there was a broad interest in the scientific formulation of the Marxist theory of propaganda, this period culminated with the short existence of the team for the Marxist theory of propaganda, which was in fact a reformatory project. The conclusion of this thesis deals with the research of the Marxist theory of propaganda carried out in Bratislava, which was – contrary to the previous attempt – successfully completed. In spite of the efforts of the theorists of propaganda, The Marxist theory of propaganda didn’t become an important branch of science, and in the mid-1970s, the interest in the theory of propaganda declines.