The organization of judiciary in Austria in the second half of the 19th century

The main aim of this thesis is a description of the organization of the judiciary in Austria (Cisleithania) in the second half of the 19th century and its position in the broader European context. The revolution of 1848 dramatically affected the organization of the judiciary. In 1850 in some territories of the monarchy a new system of ordinary courts was activated which replaced the old system of pre-March. The new system was fully put under state control and separated from the administration at all levels. Despite the fact that this new structure was notably changed in the next half-century, the basic principles of the organization (with certain exception of the years 1855 to 1867) have not changed much. Other milestones in the development are the years 1854/1855 (the so-called Bach reorganization of the judiciary), the years 1867/1868 (the adoption of the December Constitution and application of certain principles contained therein), the years 1873/1874 (the adoption of the new Criminal Procedure Code and the beginning of its efficiency) and finally the years 1895-1898, when the reform of civil procedure and judicial organization took place. Austrian judicial system in the form it had assumed at the beginning of the last century became the cornerstone of judicial organization in the Czech lands after the year 1918.