

Abstract (in English):

My goal is to demonstrate that witnesses of certain historical events can describe their experiences in a variety of ways without distorting actual facts. The subject of my research is a reflection of the Czech Jewry *Genocide* through the eyes of a generation born during the so-called first Czechoslovak Republic. On the day of their liberation, Czech Jews who had survived Shoah were mainly unified in the fundamental aspects of the perception of their past in Nazi Concentration and Extermination Camps, regardless of whether their native tongue was Czech or German. What's more, any ideological differences that could have possibly existed between them in pre-war years, ceased being important under the influence of a common fate. It is fair to say then, that from the viewpoint of Czech Shoah Survivors in 1945, they constituted a relatively unified group but not for much longer.

After the end of WWII, these people returned to the newly established Czechoslovak Republic and the point of view within the groups gradually began to vary. For some, the new regime had fulfilled their expectations. The majority of Czech Jews however, chose to emigrate after the Communist Coup d'etat and in time began to share their war experiences. The Jews in the Czech Republic began telling their stories as well. Over the course of several decades following the war, their memories gradually changed and began to differ in various aspects. In my Thesis, I will be focusing on the evolution of the views of Jewish wartime experiences in the Czech lands and in other Countries.

In the introduction, I have focused on the comparative analysis of the societies of several European countries and the United States of America and their national evolution in relation to the *genocide* of the Jews. The comparison of the Czech and Israeli societies and their post-war perception of the Holocaust was the centre of my original study. In the rigorous thesis, which is a sequel of the master's thesis in a way, I would like to further develop topics, that I did not analyse in depth in the original work. I would therefore want to give a closer examination of how the media in the British Palestine informed about the murders of the Jews in the Eastern Europe in real-time, i.e. during the "final solution of the Jewish question". I have also enriched my work with the profile of an important person, Hanuš Weigl, who was among the Czechoslovaks who fled to Palestine before World War II, became successful and spread the good name of their homeland. In addition, I came to believe, that documentary photography, which I chose to enhance my work with, make the text more transparent, interesting and appealing to the reader. Some of the documents are indeed unique; for example, the photo of the Jewish doctor of the Czech origin who was practicing in Palestine in the first half of the

twentieth century, Avraham Ticho, or photographs of the puppeteer Jan Baeck, called “Honzo”, who was working there as well.

I firmly believe, that this work will become a valuable contribution to the understanding of problematics of the reflection of the so-called the “final solution of the Jewish question” in the Czech lands and the reflection of evil as such not only among the historians, but also non-professionals.