

Abstrakt

Abstract

The presented study deals with Bakunin's conception of man in his anarchy period. The aim is to give evidence that his theory has legitimate place in the history of social sciences and that every attempt to disregard or to eclipse his opinions is unacceptable. This thesis tries to put his anthropological interpretation into the context of social sciences of that time and to show that the real foundation of the whole theory lies in natural evolutionism, which was a part of evolutionist theories of that time in general. This evolutionism was based on the results of the period scientific studies, widely using analogies between the natural and human worlds. The study begins with the theory of foundation and evolution of the natural world; from inorganic to organic form as the real essence of the Universe, then it moves on to the theory of foundation and evolution of the human capacity of thinking including the theory of religion, philosophy and science viewed as the historical forms of human intellect. It continues with the theory of the foundation and the history of human labour viewed as economic history. The following part of this study deals with patriotism and shows the connection between Bakunin's natural evolutionism and his interpretation of this phenomena. The last chapter deals with his conception of freedom and revolt, considered as ways to build up a new free society based on direct democracy, federalism and socialism.