

## **ABSTRACT**

This Master's thesis is depicting the development of the National Liberal Party, from the earliest stage in the 1860s, up to the year 1914. This depiction is based on expert texts as well as historical and political science literature. The thesis is focused on the political background in Austria and subsequently also Austria-Hungary. The historical part of the thesis is primarily focused on the absolute regime, as well as the national efforts to liberalize the constitutional and political demands. A standalone part of the thesis is dedicated to the division between the Old Czech Party and the Young Czech Party, primarily focusing on their political differences and shared nationalism. The establishment of the National Liberal Party in 1874 was followed by its political and agenda development. The political development is depicted in its election results, as well as its functioning in the parliament of Cisleithania. Since 1879, both the Old Czech Party and the Young Czech Party participated in defending the human rights in Vienna's Czechen-Club. The year 1891 brought about a large change when the National Liberal Party won in the election against the National Party and so became the hegemon of Czech politics. This thesis pays special attention to the work of the Young Czech Party in the *Národní listy* newspaper. Among this daily journal, the thesis also follows other important periodicals of the 19th Century, which contributed to the political development of that time. The heart and soul of the political development are the figures connected with the Young Czech Party. Among Eduard and Julius Gregrs, it is also Tomas Garrigue Masaryk and Karel Kramar, with their political beliefs contrasting to those of Gregrs.

## **KEYWORDS**

political party, National Liberal Party, The Young Czech Party, Gregrs brothers, Karel Kramář