

This paper focuses on the topic which is not so often reflected – the relation between the political and economical sphere in the thought of Hannah Arendt. This relation is usually considered to be unambiguous, as in the old Greek political thought: the political belongs to the sphere of freedom, the economical, on the contrary, to the sphere of material providing or necessity, and thus there is a substantial, invincible gap between them. The main thesis of this paper is, that the relation between the political and the economical is by no means assessable to the ancient tradition, but it is strongly determined by the general reflection of the civilization tendencies in the modern age and keeps its validity til nowadays.

We follow this thesis in two phases and from two different perspectives. In the first part, Arendt's thought is being interpreted „from inside“. Through the analysis of her writings, we try to sum up the main characteristics and distinctions of her economical-political thought. We start with the often neglected and never finished, but important work *What is politics* and continue with three historical moments, which are crucial for understanding of this relation by Arendt: the old Greek political thinking, the modern age with Marx as its prominent thinker and american Fathers as founders of the new political realm.

In the second part, we reflect upon Arendt's thought „from outside“, mainly from the perspective of the dominant political-economical doctrine of the present time – neoliberalism. The confrontation of Hayek and Arendt indicates a surprising amount of partial similarities, however the general context and conclusions are diametrically opposite – for Arendt, the political is in tow of the economical and the remedy would be „to take the politics seriously“; for Hayek, on the contrary, the modern politics is too mighty and expansive and his ambition is „to remove the politics from the throne“, in order to boost the spontaneous order of the society – free market.